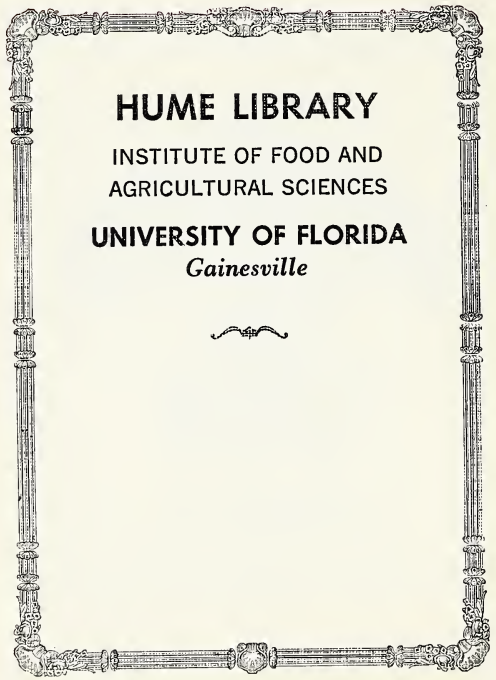
THE PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

1827  1927

HUME LIBRARY
INSTITUTE OF FOOD AND
AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
Gainesville



The publication of this History of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society had been anticipated with the keenest interest by James Boyd, the Society's twentieth President.

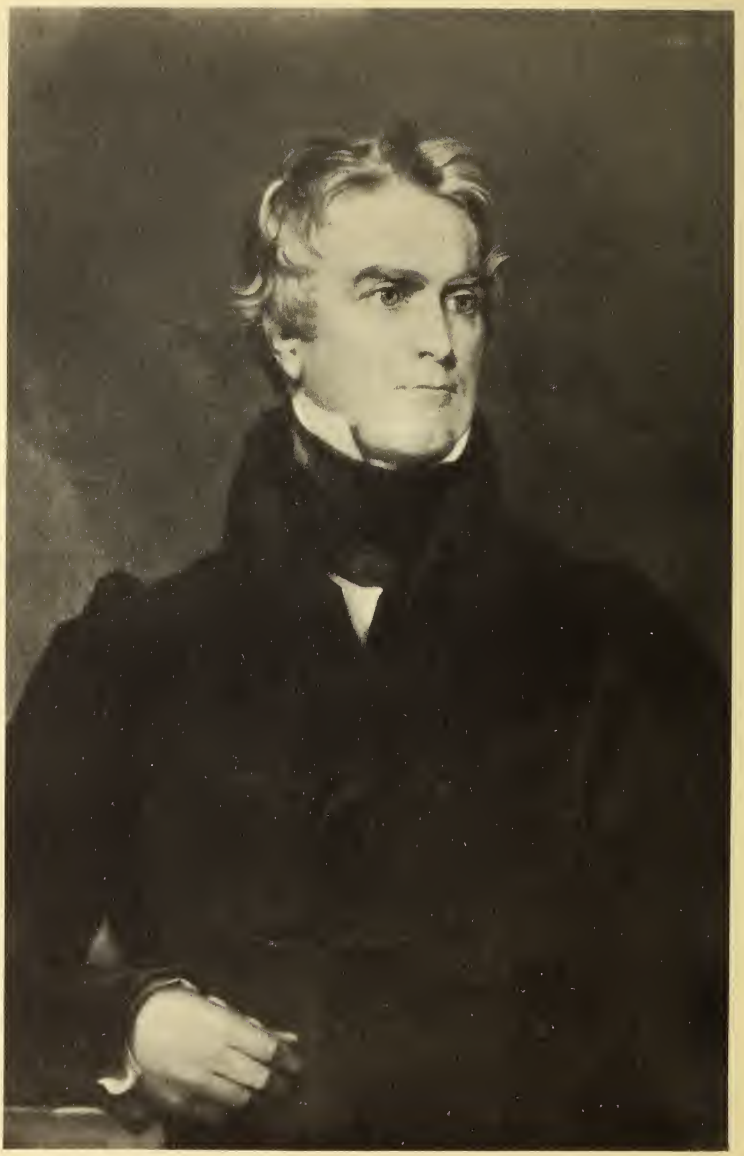
It was he who worked indefatigably on its preparation, and with devoted, loving care, wrote and compiled the story contained in these pages.

Mr. Boyd's sudden death on December second, nineteen hundred and twenty-nine, prevented his seeing the completed book, but all the final proofs passed through his hands.

This volume will serve as a permanent memorial to Mr. Boyd's loyal devotion to the interests of the Society.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2014

https://archive.org/details/historyofpennsyl00boyd_0



HORACE BINNEY
(*First President*) 1828; 1836–1841

A HISTORY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

1827-1927

BY

JAMES BOYD

(20TH PRESIDENT)

PHILADELPHIA
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY
1929

"I must mention for a high place in recreation the pleasure of gardening, if you are fond of it. Bacon says, 'God Almighty first planted a garden, and indeed it is the purest of human pleasures.' It is one of those pleasures which follow the law of increasing and not of diminishing returns. The more you develop it, the more absorbing is the interest of it. There is no season of the year at which the interest ceases and no time of life, so long as sight remains, at which we are too old to enjoy it."

—Viscount Grey of Fallodon, K.G.

(*From an address delivered at the Harvard Union, December 8, 1919.*)

COPYRIGHT, 1929 BY
THE PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

EDWARD STERN & COMPANY, INC.
PRINTERS AND ENGRAVERS
ILLUSTRATIONS IN AQUATONE
PHILADELPHIA

PREFACE

A history of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society has evidently been desired for many years according to various resolutions which have been passed from time to time and entered upon the Society's minute books.

In March 1861, a committee consisting of William Saunders, William L. Schaffer and J. E. Mitchell reported to the president and members of the Society as follows:

"In pursuing their investigations into the early history of the Society, your Committee have been highly interested in tracing its rise and rapid progress of usefulness and success. During the first eight or ten years of its existence the records are rather meagre, but it is due to our late secretary, Mr. James, to mention his name in connection with the fact that for the past twenty years the minutes of the Society contain a vast amount of horticultural information, such as the introduction of new plants, vegetables and fruits, which, if collated, and presented in a detailed and comprehensive form, would be of much value to those members who are not familiar with its early history, as well as forming a useful reference for the future management of the Society."

In November 1877, there is an entry in the minutes stating that: "The Committee on Publication reported progress on the historical sketch of the Society and will have it ready to present at the next stated meeting." No further reference to this historical sketch is made in the minutes at any time, but in July 1895, "A Brief History" of the Society was published in pamphlet form. It was prepared for deposit in the copper box placed in the corner-stone of the third Horticultural Hall. It was, however, extremely superficial and contained no facts of horticultural importance.

In April 1897, a resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a committee to compile a history of the Society "from its organization up to the present day." There is no record, however, in the minutes that such a committee was ever appointed and no evidence of any accomplishment.

In March 1920, the Executive Council instructed the Secretary (David Rust) to prepare a history of the Society "to follow on from date of the history now in print, up to date." This undoubtedly referred to the brief and superficial history published in 1895. These instructions to the secretary were apparently overlooked or forgotten.

At a meeting of the Executive Council on April 19, 1922, it was suggested that a History of the Society covering the first century of its existence should be compiled and published, and after some discussion it was voted that the Secretary (David Rust) should collect the important facts from the minutes of the Society and submit same to the Library Committee for consideration. A small appropriation was made to cover these expenses, and at the end of four years (1926) the Secretary submitted the matter he had assembled to the Chairman of the Library Committee (Mrs. Horatio Gates Lloyd). After careful consideration it was decided that instead of revising what had already been compiled it would be better to make a more complete collection and include the celebration of the Society's Centennial which was to be observed in 1927.

Nothing further was done until January 1, 1928, when the President (James Boyd) reminded the Council that no provision had been made in the budget for that year to cover the publication of the history. No action was taken, however, until October 1928, when the President offered to undertake the work provided the Council would authorize him to employ clerical assistance in order to compile the data. The Council accepted the President's offer and appropriated a sum to cover the cost of compilation.

In November 1928, another resolution was passed in regard to financing the history and at that time, the President seriously started the work of preparing the material and getting it into shape for publication.

The writer was fortunate in securing the services of Miss Edith Dornbirer, a graduate of Ohio State College and the

School of Horticulture for Women at Ambler, Pa. Miss Dornbirer was particularly interested in all information relating to both floriculture and pomology and she undertook her work with much enthusiasm. The writer wishes also to acknowledge the able assistance of Miss Fannie A. Root, assistant to the secretary of the Society, for her cheerful and untiring cooperation in securing biographical information and extraneous horticultural data.

The writer also wishes to extend the thanks of the Society and himself to Mrs. Edward M. Cheston for the interesting article on typical gardens and to those members who wrote the descriptions of characteristic gardens shown in the Appendix: Mrs. Benjamin Bullock, Mr. and Mrs. James Bush-Brown, the Misses Cloud, Mr. Thomas W. Sears and Mr. Markley Stevenson.

The information contained herein has been obtained from the minutes of the Society and from various contemporaneous publications. Sufficient material was collected to fill at least two volumes of the size of the present edition, and it was extremely difficult to determine what was to be omitted. It was also difficult to obtain portraits of past officers of the Society, but after diligent search in various quarters, the chain of presidents was completed and several portraits of the treasurers and secretaries secured.

The History of the Society is preceded by an introductory section covering horticultural events in and around Pennsylvania previous to 1827. The History itself is divided into seven periods of unequal length. Each period covers a certain phase or condition, as, for instance—the formation and establishment of the Society, the great interest in pomology, the introduction of new plants, the period of decline or lack of interest due to various causes, the period of strong commercial influence and the corresponding lack of interest by amateurs, the period when amateurs greatly predominated and commercial interests held a secondary place. The preface to each period gives a concise review of the events of that time, and necessarily expresses somewhat the opinions of the author; but the chronology which follows is transferred from the minutes and various publications almost word for word.

Obsolete words and quaint expressions have been printed just as they were in the minutes. Where quotations are made from current publications, spelling and style are copied as closely as possible. Under these circumstances, it is believed that no apology is necessary for any errors that may be noticed in spelling or grammatical construction. In copying from the minutes names of plants have been changed when necessary to conform with Standardized Plant Names published in 1923.

In the biographies which are found in the Appendix, many facts were obtained from the *National Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, *The Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture*, *Germantown*, *Mt. Airy and Chestnut Hill*, and *Pennsylvania—A History*.

It is quite possible that events have been omitted which, in the judgment of some members, should have been included, but it was necessary to sift the matter thoroughly in order to keep the publication within reasonable limits. In the revision and sifting, the writer was assisted by a Committee selected from the members of the Society, composed as follows: Mrs. F. VonA. Cabeen, Jr., Mrs. Edward M. Cheston, Mrs. Horatio Gates Lloyd, Samuel N. Baxter, John H. Dodds, J. S. Goldhaber, David Rust, William J. Serrill, John Williams and John C. Wister. The members of this Committee gave careful consideration to the matters in which they were particularly interested and finally determined what should be included and excluded.

The author feels that the work might have been entrusted to more competent and experienced hands, but he has endeavored to be entirely fair and impartial in all of his comments and criticisms.

James Boyd.

Philadelphia
September 1st, 1929.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introductory Period 1681–1827 (146 years)	Horticultural conditions and events in Pennsylvania previous to the formation of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society	Pages 1 to 33.
First Period 1827–1835 (9 years)	Covering the founding of the Society. Exhibitions small but frequent. Great interest in new plants	Pages 34 to 70.
Second Period 1836–1855 (20 years)	In which the Society becomes thoroughly organized and attains a national reputation. Minutes missing 1837 to 1842	Pages 71 to 143.
Third Period 1856–1865 (10 years)	During the first part of this period the Society flourishes, making considerable investments and holding large exhibitions of fruits, flowers and vegetables. Later the Society declines in activities and membership on account of the Civil War	Pages 144 to 189.
Fourth Period 1866–1878 (13 years)	Society recovers from effects of Civil War. During this period there is great interest in fruit culture. First Horticultural Hall completed February, 1867	Pages 190 to 223.
Fifth Period 1879–1889 (11 years)	First Horticultural Hall destroyed by fire, 1881; second Horticultural Hall completed January, 1882. Temporary increase in horticultural interest on account of popularity of chrysanthemum, but serious decline commences in 1887	Pages 224 to 254.
Sixth Period 1890–1920 (30 years)	Period of great depression. Commercial and professional interests entirely in control of the Society. Library utterly neglected. Second Horticultural Hall destroyed by fire in 1893. Third Horticultural Hall completed, 1896, sold, 1917	Pages 255 to 302.
Seventh Period 1921–1927 (7 years)	Society changes completely to amateur organization—over 90% of membership being amateur. Renewed interest. Membership greatly increased. Library put in excellent condition	Pages 303 to 347.
Appendix	Lists of officers and council members with years of service; honorary members; life members, past and present; charter with supplements; original eighty members of Society; medals and special awards; Horticultural Hall; meeting places of the Society; lectures delivered before the Society; biographies of officers; centennial celebration; financial report; descriptions of gardens	Pages 348 to 487.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

	FRONTING PAGE
Binney, Horace (*First President*) 1828; 1836–1841	*Frontispiece*
Bartram, John (*Horticulturalist*) 1699–1777	9
Franklin Institute	39
Collins, Zaccheus (*Second President*) 1829	41
Philosophical Hall	47
Ingersoll, Joseph R. (*Third President*) 1830–1831	49
Vaux, George VII (*Fourth President*) 1832–1835	59
Masonic Hall	63
The Diploma	77
Cope, Caleb (*Fifth President*) 1842–1851	79
Patterson, General Robert (*Sixth President*) 1852–1858	125
Baldwin, Matthias W. (*Seventh President*) 1859–1862	159
Mitchell, Joseph E. (*Eighth President*) 1863–1864; 1885–1887	171
Rogers, Fairman (*Ninth President*) 1864	175
King, D. Rodney (*Tenth President*) 1865–1867	177
Horticultural Hall (*First*)	201
Horticultural Hall (*Interior*)	201
Schaffer, William L. (*Eleventh President*) 1868–1884	205
Horticultural Hall (*Second*)	233
Horticultural Hall (*Interior*)	233
Price, Isaac C. (*Twelfth President*) 1888–1889	251
Lady's Admission Ticket	254
Childs, George W. (*Thirteenth President*) 1890–1894	263
Clark, Clarence H. (*Fourteenth President*) 1895–1898	271
Horticultural Hall (*Third*)	273
Rhodes, James M. (*Fifteenth President*) 1899–1901	279
Paul, James W., Jr. (*Sixteenth President*) 1902–1908	283
Newbold, Clement B. (*Seventeenth President*) 1909–1913	287
Bodine, Samuel T. (*Eighteenth President*) 1914	293
Kuhn, C. Hartman (*Nineteenth President*) 1915–1918	295
Boyd, James (*Twentieth President*) 1919–	307
Centenary Medal	369
Schaffer Memorial Medal	369

List of Illustrations

FRONTING PAGE

The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society's Standard Medal..... 371
Robert C. Wright Rose Medal..... 371
Garden Club Medal..... 371
Schaffer, Miss Elizabeth (*Benefactress*) 1808–1897..... 373
Buist, Robert (*Treasurer*) 1858–1862..... 397
Meehan, Thomas (*Corresponding Secretary*) 1865–1866; 1868–1888..... 397
Harrison, A. W. (*Secretary*) 1861–1886; (*Treasurer*) 1874–1886..... 397
Dreer, Henry A. (*Treasurer*) 1862–1873..... 397
Dreer, William F. (*Treasurer*) 1887–1888; 1898–1899..... 399
Pennock, Samuel S. (*Treasurer*) 1924–..... 399
Rust, David (*Secretary*) 1896–1927..... 399
Keith, Sidney W. (*Treasurer*) 1900–1923..... 399
Centennial Anniversary Dinner..... 405

HISTORY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

INTRODUCTORY PERIOD

1681–1827

It seems proper to preface the history of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society for the first hundred years of its existence with an outline of the principal horticultural conditions and events in Pennsylvania previous to the formation of the Society. Therefore, the following introductory pages are intended to chronicle briefly such events during the 146 years between the colonization of the Province by William Penn in 1681, and the organization of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society in Philadelphia in 1827.

In 1681, William Penn drew up plans for the administration of the Colony which he proposed to establish that same year in America. The lands for the purpose had been received by Penn by royal grant from King Charles II of England, in lieu of
1681 money that was due to his father, Sir William Penn. Certain of Penn's friends, who were to accompany the first colonists to the Province, were appointed by him to carry out his plans; and one of the instructions he gave them was that every house should be put in the middle of the breadth of the lot, so as to leave "ground on each side for gardens or orchards or fields, that it may be a green country town, which will never be burnt, and always be wholesome."[1] This provision of the founder proved to be an auspicious beginning for the development of horticulture in Pennsylvania.

The natural condition of the country upon William Penn's arrival in 1682 is described by him in a letter to the Free Society of Traders, under date of "the 16th of 8th mo., 1683." Extracts from this letter are quoted as follows:

"The natural produce of the country, of vegetables, is trees, fruits,
1682 plants, flowers. The trees of most note, are the black walnut, cedar, cypress, chestnut, poplar, gum-wood, hickory, sassafras, ash, beech, and oak of divers sorts, as red, white and black; spanish, chestnut, and swamp, the most durable of all. Of all which there is plenty for the use of man.

[1] *Watson's Annals of Philadelphia*, Vol. 3, p. 32.

"The fruits, that I find in the woods, are the white and black mulberry, chestnut, walnut, plums, strawberries, cranberries, whortleberries, and grapes of divers sorts. There are also very good peaches, and in great quantities; not an Indian plantation without them; but whether naturally here at first, I know not. However one may have them by bushels for little; they make a pleasant drink; and I think, not inferior to any peach you have in England, except the true Newington. It is disputable with me, whether it be best to fall to fining the fruits of the country, especially the grape, by the care and skill of art, or send for foreign stems and sets, already good and approved. It seems most reasonable to believe, that not only a thing groweth best, where it naturally grows, but will hardly be equalled by another species of the same kind, that doth not naturally grow there. But, to solve the doubt, I intend, if God give me life, to try both, and hope the consequence will be as good wine as any of the European countries, of the same latitude, do yield.

"The artificial produce of the country is wheat, barley, oats, rye, peas, beans, squashes, pumpkins, water-melons, musk-melons, and all herbs and roots, that our gardens in England usually bring forth.

"There are divers plants, that not only the Indians tell us, but we have had occasion to prove, by swellings, burnings, cuts, etc., that they are of great virtue, suddenly curing the patient; and, for smell, I have observed several, especially one, the wild myrtle; the others I know not what to call, but are most fragrant.

"The woods are adorned with lovely flowers, for colour, greatness, figure and variety. I have seen the gardens of London best stored with that sort of beauty, but think they may be improved by our woods; I have sent a few to a person of quality this year, for a trial. This much of the country."[2]

One of the principal events in the colonization of Pennsylvania, Penn's treaty with the Indians, is of horticultural as well as historical interest. According to tradition, this treaty was made in 1683 in the shade of a mighty elm tree, thereafter called the "Treaty Elm." This tree, of most impressive grandeur, was situated at Shackamaxon, on the Delaware River, near what is now Girard Avenue in the section of Philadelphia called Kensington.

It was apparently the expectation of William Penn and many of the early Colonists of Pennsylvania to make this a flourishing grape and wine country, and we learn that "before Penn's arrival the numerous grapevines everywhere climbing the

[2] *Watson's Annals of Philadelphia*, Vol. 1, pp. 45, 46, and 47.

branches of our forest trees gave some sanction to the idea that this may have been the ancient Wineland so mysteriously spoken of by the Norwegian writers. Almost all the navigators, on their several discoveries, stated their hopes, from the abun-
1683 dance of grapevines, with exultation."[3] Penn, writing to the Society of Free Traders in 1683, says:

"Here are grapes of divers sorts. The great red grape, now ripe, (in August) called by ignorance the fox grape, because of the rich relish it hath with unskilful palates, is in itself an extraordinary grape, and by art, doubtless, may be cultivated to an excellent wine—if not so sweet, yet little inferior to the Frontignac, as it is not much unlike in taste, ruddiness set aside, which in such things, as well as mankind, differs the case much. There is a kind of muscadel, and a little black grape, like the cluster grape of England, not yet so ripe as the other, but they tell me, when ripe, sweeter; and that they only want skilful vignerons to make good use of them."

He adds:

"I intend to venture on it with my Frenchman this season, who shows some knowledge in these things."

He thought it best not to rely entirely on the native grapes, however, and concludes by saying:

"Finally, I would advise you to send for some thousands of plants out of France, with some able vignerons."

He and others were led to the belief that since the country had such an abundance of native grapes, that vineyards could be established which would yield a handsome profit. When George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, travelled through the wilderness, he mentioned his annoyance at the numerous entangling grapevines.

Francis D. Pastorius, who came to Pennsylvania with the first German emigrants in 1683, and later became a close friend of William Penn, and the founder of Germantown, noticed the abundance of grapevines when he was traversing the original site of Philadelphia.

In 1685, William Penn wrote of his vineyard that he hadn't derived any profit from it and that he might be out of pocket. In 1686, he wrote to his steward, James Harrison:

"All the vines formerly sent and in the vessels (now), are intended for Andrew (Dore) at the Schuylkill, for the vineyard. I could have been glad of a taste last year, as I hear he made some."

[3] *Watson's Annals*, Vol. 2, p. 430.

1685 In another letter he says:

"If wine can be made by Andrew Dore, at the vineyard, it will be worth to the province thousands by the year—there will be hundreds of vineyards, if it takes. I understand he produced ripe grapes by the 28th of 5 mo., from shoots of fifteen or sixteen months, planting. Many French are disheartened by the Carolinas (for vines,) as not hot enough!"

At the same time, Pastorius was experimenting in his vineyard in Germantown.[4] *

[4] *Watson's Annals*, Vol. 2, pp. 430 and 431.

* From the following quotation from Scharf and Westcott's *History of Philadelphia*, it is evident that neither Pastorius' vineyard nor William Penn's, fulfilled the high hopes of their owners. "After the second visit of Penn we hear no more of the vineyard. The name, however, was retained by the tract, a part of Springettsbury, for more than a century afterward, and it is to be found upon Melish's map of 1816. In July 1718, William Penn granted to Jonathan Dickinson ten hundred and eighty-four acres and one hundred perches of land, part of the manor of Springettsbury. It was the old Vineyard estate, and extended along the Schuylkill River, immediately north of Fairmount, some distance, including therein what was then called 'Old Vineyard Hill,' and afterward when owned by Robert Morris, 'The Hills,' and under Henry Pratt 'Lemon Hill,' now a portion of Fairmount Park. The tract stretched over to the line afterward opened as the King's or Wissahickon or Ridge road, commencing on the latter at Coates Street, and running on the southwest side of the road beyond Turner's Lane. Girard College is on a portion of this property, and it took in the whole of Francisville. The Vineyard House was upon an inclosure commencing about Coates Street and running some distance along the Ridge road. This property was bought by Dickinson for twelve hundred pounds."—Vol. 3, p. 2282.

More than a century after the attempts of the early colonists to produce successful vineyards, there was a similar effort made by a group of Philadelphians who called themselves the "Company for the Improvement of the Vine," and Scharf and Westcott's *History of Philadelphia* describes this later project as follows:

"Early in this year (1802) the 'Company for the Improvement of the Vine,' long talked of by enthusiastic horticulturists, was fully organized. They laid out a vineyard near Legaux's farm, at Spring Mill, and employed Peter Legaux to tend it. Dr. Benjamin Say was president; Isaac W. Morris, treasurer; Jared Ingersoll, John Vaughan, Dr. James Mease, Frederick Heiss, and Elisha Fisher, managers. At that time the following vineyards were in the city: Montmollin's vineyard, on the Ridge Road, four miles from Philadelphia, having one thousand plants; Peter Kuhn's vineyard, about a mile from Montmollin's, with Lisbon, Malaga, and Madeira grapes; Dr. James Mease chose an excellent situation in the centre of the ground-plan of Philadelphia, on the line of Cherry Alley, and had three thousand plants; Paul Labrousse's vineyard was about a mile from Philadelphia, by way of South Second Street, between Second and Third Streets, near Mr. Crousillat's tavern; Crousillat's was four miles from Philadelphia, on the banks of the Schuylkill. He had fifteen hundred plants. North of it was Dance's vineyard; south of Crousillat's was Thunn's, with many young plants; Stephen Girard's, also near Thunn's, had only forty or fifty plants." Vol. 1, p. 511.

On October 24, 1685, Pastorius, with William Penn's approval, laid out and planned Germantown, or Germanopolis as it was sometimes called. Pastorius was a botanist and the following extracts from his writings show his interest in horticultural matters:

1685 "On October 24, 1685, (1683) I, Francis Daniel Pastorius, with the good will of the governor, laid out another new city, of the name of Germantown, or Germanpolis, at a distance of two hours' walk, from Philadelphia, where there are a good black fertile soil and many fresh wholesome springs of water, many oak, walnut, and chestnut trees, and also good pastorage for cattle. The first settlement consisted of only twelve families of forty-one persons, the greater part High-German mechanics and weavers, because I had ascertained that linen cloth would be indispensable.

"I made the main street of this city sixty feet wide, and the side streets forty; the space or ground flat for each house and garden was as much as three acres of land, but for my own dwelling twice as much. Before this I had also built a little house in Philadelphia, thirty feet long and fifteen wide. Because of the scarcity of glass, the windows were of oiled paper. Over the house-door I had written: *Parva Domus, sed amica Bonis, procul este profani.* (A small house but friendly to the good: depart ye profane.)

"Whereas our Governor, when he visited me, burst into laughter and encouraged me to keep on building.

"I have also acquired for my High-German Company fifteen thousand acres of land in one piece, on condition that within a year, they shall actually place thirty households thereon.

"It would therefore be a very good thing if the European associates should at once send more persons over here for the common advantage of the Company, for only the day before yesterday the governor said to me that the zeal of the High-Germans in building pleased him very much, and that he preferred them to the English and would grant them special privileges."[5]

In a communication to some of his shipmates, he commemorates their arrival in 1683, by the following remarks:

"Then Philadelphia consisted of three or four little cottages;* all the residue being only woods, underwoods, timber and trees, among which I several times have lost myself in travelling no farther than from the

[5] *Pennsylvania History Told By Contemporaries*, Martin & Schenk, p. 19; Francis Daniel Pastorius—*Circumstantial Geographical Description of Pennsylvania.* (Frankfort, 1700) Pamphlet.

* These cottages were those of the Swedes who had settled in the Province prior to Penn's arrival.

water side to the house. What my thoughts were of such a renowned city (I not long before having seen London, Paris, Amsterdam, Gandt, etc.,) is needless to rehearse unto you here. But what I think now of the same, I dare ingenuously say, viz., that God has made of a desert an enclosed garden, and the plantations about it, a fruitful field."[6]

Writing of the climate, Pastorius said:

"The air is pure and serene, the summer is longer and warmer than it is in Germany, and we are cultivating many kinds of fruits and vegetables, and our labors meet with rich reward."[7]*

A description of the vegetation during the first years of the Colony is found in "Gabriel Thomas's Account of Philadelphia and the Provinces to the year 1696."[8] Gabriel Thomas came from England in the year 1681, in the ship JOHN AND SARAH, of
1696 London, commanded by Henry Smith, and resided in Pennsylvania about fifteen years. His account was written in 1697, and dedicated "to the most noble and excellent Governour, Friend William Penn;" and the following paragraphs are quoted from this record:

"There are also several sorts of wild fruits, as excellent grapes, which, upon frequent experience, have produced choice wine, being daily cultivated by skilful vinerons; they will, in a short space of time, have good liquor of their own, and some to supply their neighbours, to their great advantage; as these wines are more pure, so much more wholesome; the brewing trade of sophisticating and adulterating of wines, as in England, Holland (especially) and in some other places, not being known there yet, nor in all probability will it in many years, through a natural probity so fixed and implanted in the inhabitants, and (I hope) like to continue. Wallnuts, chestnuts, filberts, hickery-nuts, hurtleberries, mulberries, rasberries, strawberries, cramberries, plumbs and many other wild fruits, in great plenty, which are common and free for any to gather.

[6] *Watson's Annals*, Vol. 1, p. 518.

[7] *Germantown, Mt. Airy and Chestnut Hill*, by Rev. S. F. Hotchkin, M.A. p. 257.

* It is interesting to compare Pastorius' observations with those of Dr. Benjamin Rush, who, about a century later, remarked of the climate of Philadelphia,

"That it had the humidity of Great Britain in Spring, the heat of Africa in Summer, the temperature of Italy in June, the sky of Egypt in Autumn, the snows of Norway, and ice of Holland during Winter, the tempests to a certain degree of the West Indies in each season, and the variable winds of Great Britain in every month." (Brissot de Warville's *Travels in the United States.*)

[8] *Watson's Annals of Philadelphia*, Vol. 1, p. 69.

"The common planting fruit trees, are apples, of which much excellent cyder is made, and sold commonly for between ten and fifteen shillings per barrel. Pears, peaches, etc. of which they distil a liquor much like the taste of rumm, or brandy, which they yearly make in great quantities; there are quinces, cherries, gooseberries, currants, squashes, pumpkins, watermellons, musk-mellons, and other fruits in great numbers. There are also many curious and excellent physical wild herbs, roots, and drugs, of great virtue, which makes the Indians, by a right application of them as able doctors and surgeons as any in Europe."

The following account by Gabriel Thomas was part of a report of conditions in Pennsylvania written by him in 1689:

"The Corn Harvest is ended before the middle of July and most years they have commonly between Twenty and Thirty Bushels of Wheat for every one they Sow. Their Ground is harrowed with Wooden Tyned Harrows, twice over in a place is sufficient; twice mending of their Plow-Irons in a Year's time will serve. Their Horses commonly go without being Shod; two Men may clear between Twenty and Thirty Acres of Land in one year, fit for the Plough, in which oxen are chiefly us'd, though Horses are not wanting, and of these Good and well-Shap'd. A cart or a Wain may go through the middle of the Woods between the Trees without getting any great damage, and of such land in a convenient place, the Purchase will Cost between Ten and Fifteen Pounds for a Hundred Acres. Here is much Meadow Ground. Poor People both Men and Women, will get three times more Wages for their labours in this Country than they can earn either in England or Wales.

"What is inhabited of this County is divided into Six Counties, though there is not the Twentieth Part of it yet Peopled by the Christians.

"Their sorts of Grain are, Wheat, Rye, Pease, Oats, Barley, Buck-wheat, Rice, Indian-Corn, Indian Pease and Beans, with great quantities of Hemp and Flax, as also several sorts of eating Roots, as Turnips, Potatoes, Carrots, Parsnips, &c., all which are produced Yearly in greater quantities than in England, those Roots being much larger, and altogether as sweet, if not more delicious; Cucumbers, Coshaws, Artichokes with many others; most sorts of Saladings, besides what grows naturally wild in the Country, and that in great plenty also, as Mustard Rue, Sage, Mint, Tanzy, Wormwood, Penny-royal, Purslain and most of the Herbs and Roots found in the Gardens of England. There are several Husband Men, who sow Yearly between Seventy and Eighty Acres of Wheat each, besides Barley, Oates, Rye, Pease, Beans and other Grain. They have commonly Two Harvests in the Year; First of English Wheat; and next of Buck (or French) Wheat."

The earliest Pennsylvania colonist to become distinguished as a botanist was James Logan. He came from England to America in 1699, in company with William Penn. He was very active in his younger days as a public servant in his adopted state, and was throughout his life distinguished for his learning and worth. In 1701 he was appointed Secretary of the Province of Pennsylvania and Clerk of the Council. Afterwards he held the offices of Commissioner of Property, Chief Justice, and President of the Council. He was a valued counsellor of William Penn. In later life he retired from public affairs and spent his time among his books and in corresponding with learned men in different parts of Europe.[9] In 1739, his essay in Latin, entitled
1730 *Experimenta et Meletemata de Plantarum generations*, was published at Leyden, in Holland. In 1747 it was republished in London, with an English translation by Dr. Fothergill. The experiments and observations detailed in this essay illustrated the Linnaean doctrine of the sexes of plants, and demonstrated Logan's ability in the field of philosophical research. His experiments were performed upon Indian corn. His observations upon the Pollen grains, their figure, function, etc., were very remarkable for that day.[10] His estate was called "Stenton," and was located about four miles from Philadelphia. It was admirably managed, and was remarkable for its grand old avenue of hemlock spruce. The mansion was built in 1731.[11] *

James Logan was followed by the most distinguished botanist of his period in the new world—John Bartram.

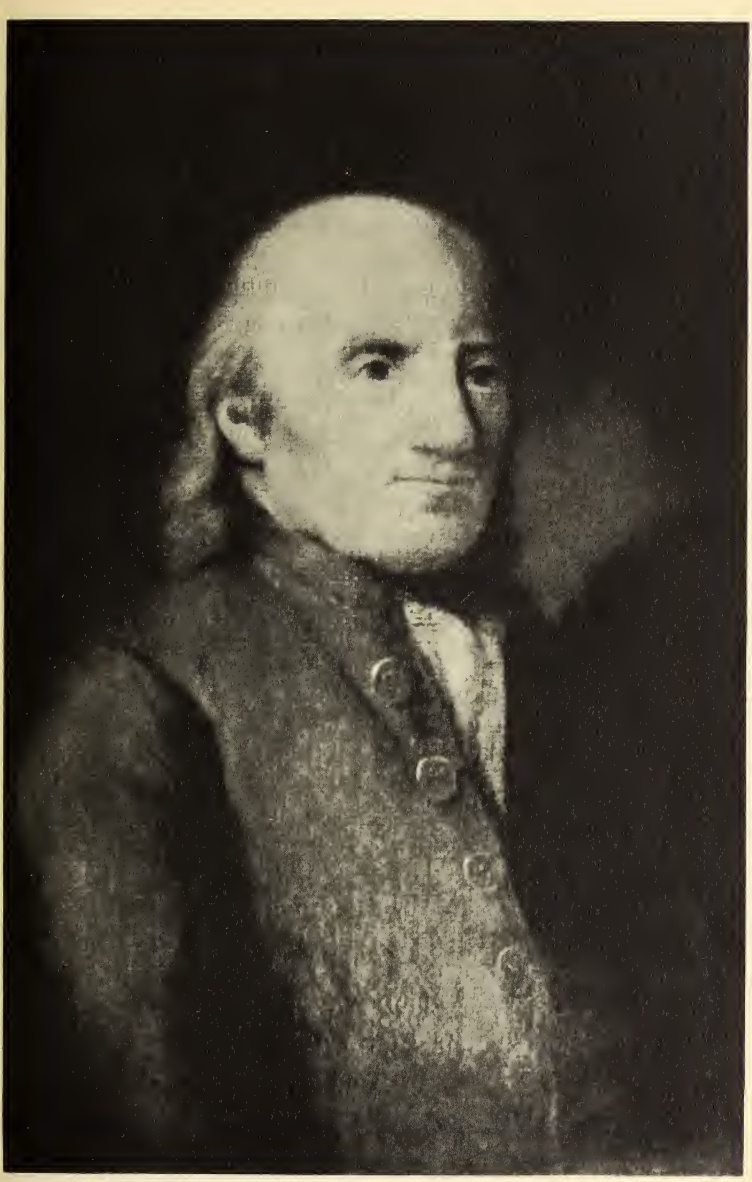
On March 23, 1699, John Bartram was born near Darby (just outside of Philadelphia), Pa. John Bartram's grandfather, also John Bartram, had come to Pennsylvania from England in 1682 and settled near Darby, in what is now Delaware County. Three sons accompanied him to the colonies, but two of them, John and Isaac, died unmarried. William Bartram, the third son, was married to Elizabeth Hunt, (both belonging to the Society of Friends), in 1696, and John Bartram was their oldest son.

[9] *Darlington's Memorials*—p. 307.

[10] *Ibid.* p. 21.

[11] *Downing's Landscape Gardening*, Fifth edition, p. 59.

* The building has been preserved and the place is now in the care of the Colonial Dames. The garden has been replanted along original lines. It is located at Courtland and 18th Streets.



JOHN BARTRAM (*Horticulturist*) 1699–1777

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH OF PORTRAIT
PAINTED BY CHARLES WILLSON PEALE AND OWNED
BY MRS. HORATIO GATES LLOYD

As he grew up in a newly-settled colony where the educational advantages were not to be compared with those of the old continent, it was impossible for John Bartram to gain a great amount of school-learning or literature. However, he acquired most of the education that could be had in country schools, and whenever an opportunity offered, studied such of the Latin and Greek grammars and classics as his circumstances enabled him to purchase. Also, he always sought the society of the most learned and virtuous men.

He had an early leaning to the study of physics and surgery, and even acquired so much knowledge as to be very useful; and in many cases, was able to give relief to his poor neighbors who were unable to apply for medicines and assistance to physicians in Philadelphia. The theory has been advanced that, as most of his medicines were derived from the vegetable kingdom, this circumstance might have excited in him a desire for the study of Botany.[12]

From another source, we learn that John Bartram spoke of his first passion for the study of botany as excited by his contemplating a simple daisy, as he rested from his ploughing under a tree. Then it was he first "thought it much his shame to have been so long the means of destroying many flowers and plants without ever stopping to consider their nature and uses." This thought was often revived, and at last inspired real efforts to study their character, both from observation and reading.

Although he was bred a farmer and through that means supported his family, he also was deeply interested in the study and contemplation of nature and the culture of philosophy. While engaged in ploughing his fields and mowing his meadows, he pursued his philosophical observations.

He was, perhaps, the first Anglo-American to establish a botanic garden, and for that purpose he purchased, at sheriff's sale, a place on the west bank of the Schuylkill River not far from where it flows into the Delaware, and in the year 1728 started his collection of domestic and exotic plants. He built a house of stone, hewn with his own hands, and laid out a garden of six or seven acres. He employed much of his time in travelling through the provinces during the autumn when he was least

[12] *Darlington's Memorials*, p. 38.

needed at home, in an endeavor to collect curious plants and
1740 trees, and was so ardent in his purpose that he surmounted very difficult obstacles. He communicated his discoveries to Europe and other parts of the world through correspondence with scientists and horticulturists, and was anxious to share his collections. He was fortunate in the friendship of many celebrated personages of America at that time, among them being Dr. B. Franklin, Dr. Colden, and James Logan, and these men helped him to establish a correspondence with the eminent men of science abroad.[13]

He was a member of the Royal Horticultural Societies of London and Stockholm, and his correspondents included Collinson, Fothergill, Gronovius, Linnaeus, Sir Hans Sloane, and many others. He sent them trees, shrubs and plants, and it is said that thousands of the finest trees that grace the parks of Europe today were reared from seeds sent from Bartram's Garden. In February 1759, Peter Collinson wrote to John Bartram as follows, in reference to a shipment of plants which he had just received:

"We were sadly disappointed, being in hopes of seeing some grafts of the true Newton Pippin; but there was none. Pray remember
1759 another year; for what comes from you are delicious fruit if our sun will ripen them to such perfection. Our friend Benjamin had a fine parcel of the apples come over this year, which I shared."

The Benjamin referred to is Benjamin Franklin, and the Newton Pippin originated on the estate of Gershom Moore, in Newtown, Long Island, near the close of the seventeenth century. It is said that the original tree died about 1805, after surviving more than a hundred years.[14] The following quotation is from a letter from Michael Collinson (only son of Peter Collinson) to Bartram, dated February, 25, 1773:

"Your American apples have been an admirable substitute, this season, many of our merchants having imported great quantities of
1773 them. They are, notwithstanding, too expensive for common eating, being sold for two pence, three pence, and even four pence an apple.

[13] *Watson's Annals*, Vol. 1, pp. 548, 549, and 550.
[14] *Darlington's Memorials*, Darlington, p. 218.

But their flavour is much superior to anything we can pretend to, and I even think superior to the apples of Italy." [15] *

One of the best known trees in John Bartram's Garden was the original Petre pear tree, planted near the house, which was grown from seed sent from England by Lady Petre, as that of a fine butter pear.[16] Another famous tree he planted was the fine Cypress (*Taxiodium distichum*) which, we learn, grew to be twenty feet in circumference and one hundred and twenty-five feet high.[17] In his garden, probably flourished a greater variety of our indigenous trees than could be found in any place of the same size in the country; for he travelled over nearly all the United States then known, from Lake Ontario in the north, to the source of the San Juan in Florida. He explored difficult mountains and almost inaccessible swamps; and from all of his trips brought home trees, plants, and seeds for his Garden.[18]

A path, planted during John Bartram's lifetime by his son, was called the "Dark Walk," and contained different species of Oak trees. Among them were some splendid specimens of the *Quercus*, *macrocarpa*, *olivariformis*, *alba*, *rubra* and *herterophylla*. The last named was produced from an acorn of Bartram's planting, and was called by Michaux "Bartram's Oak." The original tree grew in a meadow not far from the
773 garden, but was cut down by mistake. However, two trees, raised from its acorns, flourished many years later near the oak walk. They seem to have lost the distinctive characteristic of the Bartram Oak, but differed from the *Quercus phellos*, which bore out the theory entertained by Dr. Gray—that the *Quercus herterophylla* is a hybrid.[19]

There were four species of the Magnolia, collected in the south, which grew to be magnificent trees, and also Rhododendrons, Kalmias, Halesias, and many other shrubs. At the northeast

[15] *Darlington's Memorials*, pp. 454 and 455.

* Much of John Bartram's correspondence can be found in *Memorials of Bartram and Marshall* by Darlington. Dr. William Darlington of West Chester, Pa., in 1849, published this work, which consists of biographical sketches of John Bartram and Humphry Marshall, notices of their botanical contemporaries, and their correspondence, carefully edited.

[16] *Downing's Horticulturist*—Vol. 5, p. 253.

[17] *Ibid.* Vol. 10, p. 371.

[18] *Ibid.* Vol. 5, p. 253.

[19] *Ibid.* Vol. 5, p. 253.

angle of the house grew the *Paliurus australis*,* or Christ's thorn, named from the legend that the crown placed by the Jews on Christ's neck was made of this plant. At the foot of the garden, at the water's edge of the Schuylkill River, John Bartram placed a cider-mill, on rock hewn out by his own hands. The press was erected on a flat stone nearby, and the leverage attached to a tree.[20]

It is said that Bartram undoubtedly made the first experiments in hybridization that were ever made in America, and it is interesting to note that in a letter addressed to Col. W. Byrd of Virginia, in 1739, he wrote as follows:

"I have this spring made several microscopical observations upon the male and female parts in vegetables, to oblige some ingenious botanists in Leyden, who requested that favour of me, which I hope I have performed to their satisfaction, and as a mechanical demonstration of the certainty of this hypothesis, of the different sex, in all plants that have come under my notice

"I have made several successful experiments, of joining several species of the same genus, whereby I have obtained curious mixed colours in flowers, never known before; but this requires an accurate observation and judgment to know the precise time

"I hope by these practical observations to open a gate into a very large field of experimental knowledge, which, if judiciously improved, may be a considerable addition to the beauty of the florist's garden."[21]

John Bartram died September 22, 1777, shortly after the battle of Brandywine; and it was thought his life was shortened by his fear that the British, in their retreat, might destroy his garden which he had labored over for more than fifty years. Such was not the case, however, for during the time the British occupied Philadelphia, his place was protected by an order from Lord Howe, and was used as quarters for some of the British

* Following paragraph is quoted from letter written by Samuel N. Baxter, Landscape Gardener, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, under date of July 1, 1929. "I do not know of the species 'australis' referred to. Baily and Standardized Plant Names give the common name of Christ-thorn to Paliurus spina-christi. Furthermore, the plant at the northeast angle of the house, and which has been there as far back as I can remember, is Zizyphus or Jujube, and although of the same family as Paliurus, Bailey would seem to indicate that the latter is the plant from which the Crown of Thorns was made and plants of which were imported this past Spring and planted in Bartram's Garden, there being no other plants available in this country to the best of my knowledge and belief."

[20] *Downing's Horticulturist*, Vol. 5, pp. 254 and 255.

[21] *Darlington's Memorials*, p. 315.

officers of high rank and thus was preserved—although many neighboring places suffered disastrously.

When Washington held the office of President and while Congress was in session at Philadelphia, Bartram's Garden was a favorite resort of Washington's. "Under an Aesculus pavia, (Ohio buck-eye), around which once twined in luxuriance a Tecoma, or trumpet creeper, is the spot where the Father of His Country used often to sit. Retiring from the bustle of the camp, or the debates of Congress, he here held counsel with his friends. Perhaps many a secret march and sudden surprise were determined upon amid these sylvan shades; while around the warlike bank hung the floral emblem of their calling—the scarlet trumpet flower—even in this quiet retreat, recalling to the soldier's mind the clang of martial music with the battle-field's ensanguined hue."[22]

After John Bartram's death, the place passed into the possession of his two sons, John and William, both of whom were botanists. John Bartram's work was continued by them—particularly by William who had helped his father in his work at Bartram's Garden and had accompanied him on some of his travels. In 1773, at the request of Dr. Fothergill of London "to search the Floridas, and the western parts of Carolina and Georgia, for the discovery of rare and useful productions of nature, chiefly in the vegetable kingdom," William Bartram sailed for Charleston, South Carolina, and spent the ensuing five years observing the horticulture of the European settlers and of the Indians, and collecting specimens of rare plants and trees, both for his own garden and to send abroad.[23]

Francois Andre Michaux, the French botanist, resided in the old house in 1807, and spent much time in studying the collection of trees and shrubs. Alexander Wilson, the ornithologist, also lived at Bartram's Garden for some time, and it was through William Bartram's encouragement and help that he was able to publish his work on American birds. In it, he often speaks of the garden where he wrote his book.[24]

After the death in 1812 of John Bartram, the younger, (son of John Bartram who founded the garden), the place was

[22] *Downing's Horticulturist*, Vol. 5, p. 254.
[23] *The Travels of William Bartram.*
[24] *Downing's Horticulturist*, Vol. 5, p. 254.

occupied by his daughter Ann, who had married Col. Carr; and William Bartram lived at the garden with them until his death in 1823.[25] Col. Carr used the garden as a nursery and established an extensive and profitable business. He was a frequent exhibitor at the shows of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. Through a series of misfortunes, however, he was obliged to sell the garden in 1850, and at that time it passed into the hands of Andrew M. Eastwick, who owned and occupied the adjoining property as his home. Mr. Eastwick purchased additional acres from other Bartram heirs. When he first obtained the property, he consulted Robert Buist, Senior, in regard to employing a satisfactory gardener, and Mr. Buist recommended Thomas Meehan, who had lately arrived from Scotland. Thomas Meehan was in Mr. Eastwick's employ for a few years and afterwards in the employ of Caleb Cope for many years.

Mr. Eastwick maintained the property in a fine state of cultivation under Thomas Meehan's care, and, like Col. Carr, was a frequent exhibitor at The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society's shows. When Mr. Eastwick died on February 9, 1879, it was necessary to sell this property in order to settle his estate, and Thomas Meehan, who had been elected to Philadelphia Councils in 1882, succeeded in having an ordinance passed to place eleven acres of the property on the City Plan. This included the old house and adjoining buildings. The City, however, did not take possession of the property until 1891, on account of some litigation between the Trustees of the Eastwick Estate and the City of Philadelphia. Later on the City purchased eighteen acres in addition to the eleven they had acquired originally. All of this was mainly through the efforts of Thomas Meehan, who realized the importance and the value of the property as a horticultural monument.

Andrew M. Eastwick Jr. (now living) recalls that there were 117 lilac bushes on the place at the time the ordinance was passed, but by the time actual possession was taken, all of these lilac bushes had disappeared and a number of other plants had been stolen or destroyed by the public who apparently thought that the property belonged to the City.

[25] *Bartram's Garden*, by Elizabeth O. Abbot, p. 14.

"The great gale of September, 1875, and some fifteen years of neglect have had their effect among the trees, but many planted by the botanist's own hands, yet remain."[26]

"It should be a source of gratification to all cultivators of science, that this relic of the beginnings of botany in America is now assured of preservation."[27]

The second botanical garden to be established in Pennsylvania was that of Humphry Marshall, a cousin of John Bartram. He was born October 10, 1722, and died November 5, 1808. His garden was located at West Bradford, Chester County, Pennsylvania, and was established in 1773. Marshall collected the
73 most interesting trees of this country and native herbaceous plants, and also curious exotics, many of which survived for many years. Like John Bartram, he built his house with his own hands. He corresponded and exchanged with European cultivators, and much of his correspondence has been preserved and can be found in Darlington's *Memorials of Bartram and Marshall.* In the latter part of the year 1785, Humphry Marshall published his *Arbustim Americanum*, a description of the forest trees and shrubs native to the United States. This work is believed to be the first strictly American treatise on American plants, written by an American and printed in this country. It was produced under many discouraging circumstances, and Marshall deserved the greatest credit for his accomplishment.[28] In 1785, he was elected an honorary member of "the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture," and February of the next year he sent the Society an essay on the importance of botanical knowledge to the cultivators of the soil.*

In 1748, nightshade and privet were mentioned as growing wild in Pennsylvania by Professor Kalm, a visitor from Sweden. He deemed the squash an indigenous plant used by the Indians before the Europeans came, and likewise a kind of cultivated pea. He was surprised to see the cultivated lands of Pennsylvania abounding with purslane, a vegetable which needed a

[26] *The Gardeners' Chronicle*, London, England, Apr. 16, 1892—Vol. 11, p. 498.
[27] *The Popular Science Monthly*, Apr. 1892.
[28] *Darlington's Memorials*, pp. 22 and 23.

* "On the outskirts of West Chester, known as Marshallton, about twenty-five miles from Philadelphia, is the old homestead and arboretum of Humphrey Marshall, the first American author on trees, who published, in 1785, a list of trees of the United States." Article by Samuel N. Baxter, published in *Garden Club of America Bulletin*, March 1929.

gardener's care in Sweden. He mentioned that he saw asparagus growing wild on uncultivated sandy hills. Mistletoe was said to grow upon the sweet gum, oak, and lime trees.

During the early part of the nineteenth century, Bernhard M'Mahon had a seed store on the east side of Second Street, below Market, Philadelphia. Mr. M'Mahon gained considerable reputation through the publishing of his book *The American Gardener's Calendar*, and in the preface of the eleventh edition of this book (published in 1857), we find the following extracts about Bernhard M'Mahon and his store:

"Many must still be alive who recollect its bulk window, ornamented with tulip-glasses, a large pumpkin, and a basket or two of bulbous roots; behind the counter officiated Mrs. M'Mahon, with some considerable Irish accent, but a most amiable and excellent disposition, and withal an able saleswoman. Mr. M'Mahon was also much in the store, putting up seeds for transmission to all parts of this country and Europe, writing his book, or attending to his correspondence, and in one corner was a shelf containing a few botanical or gardening books, for which there was then a very small demand; another contained the few garden implements, such as knives and trimming scissors; a barrel of peas, and a bag of seedling potatoes, an onion receptacle, a few chairs, and the room partly lined with drawers containing seeds, constituted the apparent stock in trade of what was one of the greatest seed stores then known in the Union, and where was transacted a considerable business for that day. Such a store would naturally attract the botanist as well as the gardener, and it was the frequent lounge of both classes, who ever found in the proprietors ready listeners as well as conversers; in the latter particular they were rather remarkable, and here you would see Nuttall, Baldwin, Darlington, and other scientific men, who sought information or were ready to impart it. Mr. M'Mahon was esteemed by these, and in several botanical works his knowledge is spoken of with great respect and consideration."

Dr. William H. Darlington in the same article, wrote of Mr. M'Mahon as follows:

"He gave the first decisive impulse to scientific horticulture in our State; and to him we are mainly indebted, among other favors, for the successful culture and dissemination of the interesting novelties collected by Lewis and Clarke, in their journey to the Pacific. When, in 1818, Mr. Nuttall published his *Genera of North American Plants*, he named a beautiful shrub 'in memory of the late Mr. Bernhard M'Mahon, whose ardent attachment to Botany, and successful introduction of useful and ornamental Horticulture into the United States,

lay claim to public esteem:' and although the genus has been reduced by later botanists to a section of Berberis, it is generally known by—and I trust will long retain—the popular name of Mahonia."

In the early days of the colony many Philadelphia gardens gained recognition for their beauty, and among them was that at "Clarke's Hall."

This place was built for William Clarke, and was situated at Third and Chestnut Streets. In the year 1704, James Logan rented and occupied the Clarke Hall premises, as a suitable residence for William Penn, Jr., Governor Evans, Judge Mompesson and himself. For some years the place was occupied by some of the earliest Governors, and next came into the hands of Andrew Hamilton, the Attorney General. Afterwards, Israel Pemberton obtained the estate, and the place was known as "Pemberton's House and Gardens." At the time of the Revolution, it was considered one of the finest places in the city. There was a low fence along the garden on the Third Street front, which gave a full view of the garden walks and shrubbery that was enjoyed by the persons passing the place. The garden was on an incline and had three or four terraces. Captain Graydon, in his *Memoirs*, says of the grounds:

"They were laid out in the old style of uniformity, with walks and alleys nodding to their brothers—decorated with a number of evergreens, carefully clipped into pyramidal and conical forms. The amenity of this view usually detained him a few minutes to contemplate the scene."*

Another estate famous for its garden in the early 1700's was "Fairhill," owned by Isaac Norris. In 1713, a patent was issued to Isaac Norris confirming the title of various pieces of property bought by him, amounting to 834 acres. The part between Germantown Road and Frankford Road, containing 530 acres, was called "Fairhill" from the name of the meeting adjoining, and the other portion was called "Sepviva." On the "Fairhill" property Isaac Norris built a large square mansion, in 1717, and resided there. The gardens were laid out according to the formal English style, and plants and trees were brought from

* After Mr. Pemberton died, Secretary Hamilton obtained the mansion for the offices of the Treasury of the United States, and it was so used until 1800. Soon after that, it was sold and taken down.—*Watson's Annals*, Vol. 1, pp. 374 and 375.

great distances.[29] Francis D. Pastorius, who in addition to being a botanist was also a poet and a scholar, gave the credit for the beauty of the garden to Isaac Norris' wife, and commented upon her and her sisters (daughters of Governor Thomas Lloyd) as follows:

"I write an article respecting the treating of gardening, flowers and trees, knowing that you are lovers of gardens,—the one keeping the finest (at Fairhill) I hitherto have seen in the whole country, filled with abundance of rarities, physical and metaphysical,—the other a pretty little garden much like mine own, producing chiefly cordial, stomachic and culinary herbs."[30]

Of his own garden, Pastorius wrote the following lines:

". What wonder you then
That F. D. P. likewise here many hours spends,
And, having no money, on usury lends
To's garden and orchard and vineyard such times,
Wherein he helps nature and nature his rhymes
Because they produce him both victuals and drink,
Both med'cine and nosegays, both paper and ink."[31]

The taste which was evident at "Fairhill" very probably inspired the beautiful grounds of Isaac Norris' town place which was located at Fifth and Chestnut Streets. The garden there was large and highly cultivated, and we learn that, "The whole front was formerly a garden fence, shaded by a long line of remarkably big catalpa trees, and down Fifth Street by trees of the yellow willow class, being the first ever planted in Philadelphia—and the whole the product of a wicker-basket found sprouting in Dock creek, taken out and planted in Mr. Norris' garden at the request of Dr. Franklin." The house was occupied by British officers when the British Army held Philadelphia during the Revolution, and Admiral Howe and other British officers were daily visitors in the garden.[32] Later on in the Revolutionary War, "Fairhill" was burnt by the British.

Clement Plumstead, alderman, etc., had a finely cultivated garden which stood at the north-west corner of Front and Union Streets. In January, 1729, an article appeared in the *Gazette* which stated that:

[29] *Watson's Annals*, Vol. 3, p. 399.
[30] *Ibid.* Vol. 1, p. 493.
[31] *Ibid.* Vol. 1, p. 493.
[32] *Ibid.* Vol. 1, p. 408.

"Some vile miscreants one night this week got into the fine gardens of Clement Plumstead, and cut down many of the fine trees there."[33]

There were many country seats in the vicinity of Philadelphia, even in those early days, and *Watson's Annals* gives the following facts about some of the more prominent:[34]

"Wharton Mansion," in Southwark, was a beautiful country house in its day. It was a large mansion, with extensive lawns and fine trees. On account of its superiority, it was chosen by the British officers of Howe's Army for the celebration of the Meschianza.

"Treveskin" was the seat of Governor Gordon, on the Passyunk Road about a mile and a half below South Street. Later it became the property of Israel Pemberton, and descended to the family of his daughter (Mrs. Pleasants).

About 1750, there were handsome gardens and greenhouses attached to the properties of Charles Norris, Israel Pemberton, William Logan, James Hamilton, and others, in and around Philadelphia.[35]

In 1777, John Jackson, a friend and neighbor of John Marshall's, started a collection of plants at his residence at Londongrove, Pennsylvania, which his son, William Jackson preserved. The garden was still in good condition seventy-five years after its establishment.[36]

Judge Kensey had a country seat out South Street near the Schuylkill River which was considered an unusually beautiful place. The house was surrounded by big cedars. At the time it was built it was the only good house between the city and Gray's Ferry. Later there was a similar country seat on the other side of the road, which was the property of Israel Pemberton, and afterwards owned by Mrs. Marshall.

"Wilton" was the name of a place owned by Joseph Turner. It was situated in the lower part of the city, in what was called the Neck, and had the reputation of being the finest country seat of its day. Distinguished strangers were entertained there. A great deal of care was given to the ornamentation of the place,

[33] *Watson's Annals*, Vol. 1, p. 494.
[34] *Ibid.* Vol. 2, pp. 477 and 478.
[35] *Ibid.* Vol. 3, p. 400.
[36] *Darlington's Memorials*, p. 22.

and the garden was well cultivated. The grounds had clumps and avenues of trees, and statues of fine marble (sold from a Spanish prize) were arranged on the lawns and avenues. Later some of them were removed to Chew House in Germantown. During the Revolution, the statues served as targets for the British sharpshooters, and the whole place was much abused.[37]

"Mount Pleasant" was an estate on the Schuylkill River owned by Captain John Macpherson before the Revolutionary War. In 1777 this place was bought by Benedict Arnold, who
1777 was then in command at Philadelphia and who had made considerable money by illicit trade with the British at New York. When his treason was discovered, the property was confiscated, subject to the life-estate of his wife, formerly Peggy Shippen.[38] *

"Carpenter's Mansion" was originally noted for its gardens. It was built as the residence of Joshua Carpenter, who was a brother of Samuel Carpenter. Doctor Graeme, who died in 1772 and was a distinguished physician, resided in this house. Governor Thomas occupied the place from 1738 to 1747, and at that time the fruit trees and garden shrubbery attracted visitors from town who walked out Chestnut Street to see them. There were cherry trees fronting Chestnut Street and the Governor's wife won the hearts of the small boys who used to gaze with longing eyes at the fruit, by inviting them to help themselves to the cherries. On May Day, bouquets and nosegays were given to young ladies, and as the grounds extended from Sixth to Seventh Street, and from Chestnut Street back to the next street, the gardens were ample for such purposes.†

[37] *Watson's Annals*, Vol. 2, p. 478.

[38] *Ibid.* Vol. 3, p. 494.

* "Mount Pleasant" passed through various hands and in 1868 was purchased by the Park Commission and became a part of Fairmount Park. It is located in the East Park.

† A letter from John Ross, who owned the premises in 1761, agreed to sell them for £3000 to John Smith, who afterwards occupied them. In the letter, Mr. Ross stated that "he sells it because his wife deems it too remote for his family to live in!" and adds that, if he sells it, "he must then look out another airy place to build on; and how to succeed therein, he knows not!" Colonel John Dickinson afterward acquired the property, and in 1774 made a new front. The next owner was General Philomon Dickinson. During the Revolution it became a

hospital for the sick infantry of the Virginia and Pennsylvania line, who died in hundreds of the camp fever. After this it was fitted up as a mansion for Chevalier de Luzerne, who, as the Ambassador of France, gave a splendid night entertainment of fireworks, etc., in honour of the birth of the Dauphin of France. The gardens were illuminated for the occasion, and the guests who were assembled under an illuminated arcade of ornamental scenery, were viewed by a crowd of persons outside the grounds. In 1779, Monsieur Gerard, the French Ambassador, occupied the house, and entertained there on a magnificent scale. In later years, the ground increased in value and lots were sold off—one of them being the site of a theatre. However, the mansion, with its courtyard upon Chestnut Street, continued to be a most desirable residence and was in the possession of Judge Tilghman up to the time of its sale to the Arcade Company in 1826.[39]

There were a few country estates along the Ridge Road, which extended back to the Schuylkill River. Among them were Francis' place and Peale Hall. They were set on fire by the British during the Revolution, as were Norris' place at Fairhill and Charles Thomson's at Sommerville.[40]

On High Street, above Ninth, there was a small "Meadhouse," which was known for its enormously large buttonwood trees.

"Cherry Garden" down on Society Hill (all the section south of Pine Street) was famous in its day as a place of recreation. It had large grounds, facing on Front Street opposite Shippen Street, occupied half the square and extended down to the river. There was a small one-story house where refreshments were sold. In 1756, it was advertised for sale as the property of Harrison. When it was at its height it was said to have had "an abundance of every shrubbery and greenhouse plant."

In 1746 "Conyngham's Garden," owned by Redman Conyngham, was considered particularly beautiful. It had stone steps descending into Dock Creek. There were also other lovely sloping gardens which extended from Front Street houses down to Dock Creek, and could be enjoyed by persons passing along the western side of Dock Street.[41]

In 1783–4, the yard of the State House was improved and adorned at the instigation of Mr. Vaughan, who came from

[39] *Watson's Annals*, Vol. 1, pp. 376 and 377.
[40] *Ibid.* Vol. 2, p. 480.
[41] *Ibid.* Vol. 1, p. 494.

England to reside in Philadelphia with his son, John Vaughan. The State House building was begun in the year 1729 and finished in 1734, but the grounds had never been beautified.
1783 Mr. Vaughan accomplished this work in a very pleasing manner, and the trees and shrubbery which he had planted were numerous and of many varieties. When the yard was thus improved, it was enjoyed as a pleasant promenade and place of general resort. Garden chairs and settees were arranged on the grounds, and for a while the place was greatly enjoyed by the better element of the city. It was something unique to have such a public place at the disposal of the citizens, but later on it became the haunt of loungers and an undesirable class of persons and ran into disesteem among the better part of society.[42] *

In Philadelphia, the first commercial venture in seed growing in the United States was undertaken. In the spring of 1784, David Landreth, who had come from England to this country in 1781, commenced the growing of seeds in and near Philadelphia, and was the first to enter upon that business in this country. He first occupied a tract of land between what is now Market and Arch Street, and 12th and 15th, and also grew seeds on a tract at 22nd and Federal Streets. For many years
1784 the nursery enterprise was carried on in connection with the seed business. The earliest collection of camellias and rhododendrons in America was made by David Landreth, and his collection of valuable plants and fruits, both native and foreign, was among the most extensive of the time. The older trees now standing in Independence Square, Philadelphia, were grown in the Landreth Nursery. To the Landreths, the city of Philadelphia is largely indebted for the early development of its horticultural taste.†

For several years the Landreths were the only florists to introduce vegetables, fruits, and flowers to the citizens of Philadelphia. They labored under difficulties as they had to

[42] *Watson's Annals*, Vol. 1, p. 397.

* In later years, the splendid elms planted by Mr. Vaughan were infested by caterpillars (an accidental foreign importation) which were so destructive that the trees were cut down, after attaining to a great size. Dr. James Mease, about 1840, was active in having trees planted before the State House and also at the public squares.

† In about 1828, the Landreth establishment was moved to Bristol, Pa. (Data obtained from S. Phillips Landreth, secretary of the D. Landreth Seed Company.)

make all their sales from a small stall, by the side of the old Court House. Later, other gardeners, florists and seedsmen took up this work as the desire for rare products increased. Tomatoes, ochra and artichokes were first demanded by the French emigrants, and there was little sale for them to others. Afterwards, cauliflower, head lettuce, egg plant, oyster plant, cantaloupes, rhubarb, and sweet corn were introduced. The seed of the cantaloupe was brought to this country from Tripoli, and water-melons, it is said, were first offered for sale in the Philadelphia market by Joseph Cooper, who got the seed from Georgia and had difficulty to naturalize it.[43] There were only a few fox and other poor grapes, and only one sort of small strawberries. There were a few varieties of pears, peaches, apricots and apples, and the small blue plum.[44]

Before the Revolution the chief trees seen in the streets of Philadelphia were buttonwoods and willows. Several of these were cut down for fuel by the British during their occupation of Philadelphia and such as remained were attacked by an act of the Corporation "to guard against fire and stagnant air." To counteract this remedy for "stagnant air," Francis Hopkinson, a poet and satirical humorist of that time, composed a "Speech of the standing members of the Assembly against the act," which saved some of the trees. In William Penn's time, there also had been talk of cutting off trees to purify the air.[45]

"In many places, the most delightful rural beauties, formed by arboreous clumps, were utterly effaced by 'clearings and burnings.' Even solitary trees of sublime grandeur were not spared from the then prevalent opinion, that dense foliage and shades would conduce to fevers. So general was the havoc in process of time, that none remained of all the crowded forest, save a cluster of black walnut trees, which, till of late years stood opposite the State house on Chestnut Street, and guided the stranger to that once venerable edifice."[46] *

During the Revolutionary War, agriculture and horticulture naturally made little progress, but in the years directly following its close, interest in these subjects received a fresh impetus,

[43] *Watson's Annals*, Vol. 1, p. 103.

[44] *Ibid.* Vol. 1, p. 223.

[45] *Ibid.* Vol. 1., p. 222.

[46] *Ibid.* Vol. 1, p. 39.

* The last of these, which stood in front of J. Ridgway's office, was cut down in 1818.

and George Washington set an example that proved an inspiration to many of his countrymen.[47]

One of the manifestations of the renewed interest was that steps were taken soon after the close of the war to form groups to promote agriculture. Among these organizations was "The Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture," instituted in
1785 1785. Twenty-three gentlemen joined at the first meeting, which was held in the tavern of Patrick Boyne, on Front Street, on the 11th day of February. The names of the founders follow, and it will be noted that they were all prominent citizens of Philadelphia and vicinity at that time.

George Morgan
Henry Hill
Samuel Powell
Benjamin Rush
Richard Wells
Richard Peters
George Clymer
Phil Dickinson
Edward Shippen
Samuel Meredith
Dr. John Jones
Dr. George Logan
Robert Morris
James Wilson
Samuel Vaughan
John Nixon
Dr. Adam Kuhn
John Boardley
John Cadwalader
Thomas Willing
Trench Thomas
Charles Thompson
Lambert Cadwalader

Philadelphia was a fitting place to organize the first agricultural society; it was the largest and most wealthy city—surrounded by a country then of wonderful fertility and its people had always taken much interest in rural affairs. It was noted also as the residence of a large number of distinguished botanists, collectors of new trees, shrubs and plants—all writers on the flora of the new world—among these were John Bartram, Peter Kalm, Adam Kuhn, Humphrey Marshall, John Jackson and F. Andre Michaux—who later on, in 1819, published his *North American Sylva*. Before the year was out they had elected General Washington an honorary member, and many others, a list of gentlemen more distinguished as soldiers and statesmen than as farmers, elected not so much to compliment these gentlemen, as to dignify the society by influential connections.[48]

[47] *Downing's Horticulturist*, Vol. 2, p. 237.

[48] Extracts from "An Historical Paper" read by Burnet Landreth before the Society 3, 19, 1895.

Brissot de Warville, a Frenchman who visited this country after the Revolution, attended one of the meetings of this Society and in his *New Travels in the United States of America* under date of September 2, 1788, describes the proceedings as follows:

"I was present at a meeting of the Agricultural Society. It is not of long standing but is numerous and possesses a considerable fund. The subject of this meeting was an important one. The papillon, or worm, called The Hessian Fly, had, for several years, ravaged the wheat in many parts of the United States. The King of England, fearing that this insect might pass into his island, had just prohibited the importation of American Wheat. The Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, in order to counteract the effects of this prohibition, by gaining information on the subject, applied to the Society of Agriculture; they desired to know if this insect attacked the grain, and whether it was possible to prevent its ravages.

"Many farmers present at this meeting, from their own experience, and that of their neighbours and correspondents, declared that the insect deposited its eggs, not in the ear but in the stalk; so that they were well convinced that, on threshing the wheat, there could be nothing to fear that the eggs would mix with the grain, and consequently they could not be communicated with the grain."

Brissot de Warville in his *Travels* also described, under date of September 6, 1788, his visit to the estate of General Miflin, which was about five miles out of town, by the Falls of Schuylkill. He said the General's house enjoyed a most romantic prospect, and noted on the route to the estate, that the British (during the Revolution) had destroyed all the trees and left the country bare. At Springmill, eight miles up the Schuylkill, Warville visited the home of a Frenchman, whom he calls M. L., and said of the place:

"From the two gardens, formed like an amphitheatre, you enjoy a fine prospect. The gardens are well cultivated and contain a great quantity of beehives. The farm consists of 250 acres, the greater part in wood, the rest in wheat, Indian corn, buckwheat and meadow. He showed me about an acre of meadow, from which he already had taken this year eight tons of hay."[49]

An estate that had considerable reputation for its horticultural beauties during the latter part of the eighteenth century was

[49] Brissot de Warville's *New Travels in the United States of America.* Vol. 1, p. 291.

"Belmont," the seat of Judge Richard Peters. In 1786, this property was transferred from William Peters and his wife to
1786 their son, Richard Peters, and it became well known as the resort of the most eminent men of the time, who gathered there to enjoy the witty remarks of their host and to admire

"his excellent farming and the many novel improvements he introduced. In the garden were two trees planted by Washington and LaFayette; many valuable and rare plants also adorned it."[50]

Judge Peters was a scientific agriculturist and his place was famous both for its well planned pleasure grounds and for its farm.

"Long and stately avenues, with vistas terminated by obelisks, a garden adorned with marble vases, busts and statues, and pleasure grounds filled with the rarest trees and shrubs were conspicuous features here. Among them is the chestnut planted by Washington, which produces the largest and finest fruit; very large hollies; and a curious old box-tree much higher than the mansion near which it stands. But the most striking feature now is the still remaining grand old avenue of hemlocks (Abies canadensis). Many of these trees, which were planted 100 years ago, are now venerable specimens, ninety feet high, whose huge trunks and wide spread branches are in many cases densely wreathed and draped with masses of English Ivy, forming the most picturesque sylvan objects we ever beheld."[51] *

The estates called "Bushhill" and "Springettsberry" were parts of the manor of Springettsberry, owned by the Penn family and named for William Penn's first wife. James Logan, Penn's counsellor, early saw that the manor would probably increase in value and was unwilling to have the Penn family part with any of the land; but it became necessary for them to sell portions. Jonathan Dickinson bought a part, and a part was given to Andrew Hamilton for professional services as legal counsellor to the Penn family.[52]

"Bushhill" was the part given to Andrew Hamilton in 1726 and 1729 by the Proprietaries for legal services done them. Afterwards he bought a portion of Springettsbury, and a patent for the whole tract of 153 acres was issued to him in 1734. It

[50] *Watson's Annals.* Vol. 3, p. 494.

[51] A. J. Downing in *Downing's Landscape Gardening*, pp. 42 and 43.

* This estate is now included in the Fairmount Park system of Philadelphia.

[52] *Watson's Annals*, Vol. 2, pp. 479 and 480.

included the land north of Vine Street to Coates Street and from Twelfth to Nineteenth Street.[53] It was near "Springettsberry" and was located on an elevation, commanding a splendid view of the city. It was kept up in a superior way, and was known as a distinguished country seat. The house was built by Andrew Hamilton in 1740. In the rear were avenues of cedars, and in front was a beautiful green lawn which sloped down to Vine Street.[54] *

Andrew Hamilton also owned "The Woodlands," which became the seat of the Hamilton family. It was situated on the west bank of the Schuylkill River, a few miles from Philadelphia, and had been obtained by him from Stephen Jackson in 1735. His son, Andrew, added to the original three hundred acres and erected a mansion, naming his estate "The Woodlands." Andrew's son, William, who inherited the place, built the present mansion about the time of the Revolution. He cultivated the art of ornamental gardening. He never married, and "The Woodlands" descended to his nephew, also a William Hamilton.[55] The first collection of exotic plants of any importance in the United States was made by the second William Hamilton, and during a tour in Europe he collected many curious varieties. Among trees that he brought home with him was the Lombardy Poplar (*Populus dilatata, Ait.*), which he introduced about the year 1784.[56] †

By 1800, his collection included all the fine species procurable in Europe and the West Indies. The distinguished botanist, Pursh, was in charge of the garden at "The Woodlands" and here made his first collection of American plants. He was the author of the "*Flora Americæ Septentrionalis.*"[57]

[53] *Watson's Annals*, Vol. 3, p. 493.

[54] *Ibid.* Vol. 2, p. 479.

* Much of the property was later sold for valuable building lots by the family. In 1793, the residence and out-houses were used as a yellow fever hospital, and afterwards it was used by Mr. M'Cauley as a "carpet manufactory."

[55] *Watson's Annals*, Vol. 3, p. 493.

[56] *Darlington's Memorials*, p. 577.

† William Bingham was the first to plant Poplar trees in Philadelphia. He set them out closely in long lines around his place in the city, and as they were easily propagated and grew rapidly, many of them were soon growing along the streets. Later they were infested with a large worm, called the "Poplar worm," whose bite was supposed to be poisonous. (*Watson's Annals*, Vol. 1, p. 223.)

[57] *Darlington's Memorials*, p. 25.

A. J. Downing, a well known writer on horticultural subjects in the middle of the last century, wrote of this estate in 1855:

"Woodlands, the seat of the Hamilton family, near Philadelphia, was, so long ago as 1805, highly celebrated for its gardening beauties. The refined taste and the wealth of its accomplished owner were freely lavished in its improvement and embellishment; and at a time when the introduction of rare exotics was attended with a vast deal of risk and trouble, the extensive greenhouses and orangeries of this seat contained all the richest treasures of the exotic flora, and among other excellent gardeners employed, was the distinguished botanist Pursh, whose enthusiastic taste in his favorite science was promoted and aided by Mr. Hamilton. The extensive pleasure grounds were judiciously planted, singly and in groups, with a great variety of the finest species of trees. The attention of the visitor to this place is now arrested by two very large specimens of that curious tree, the Japanese Ginkgo (*Salisburia*), 60 to 70 feet high, perhaps the finest in Europe or America; by the noble magnolias, and the rich park-like appearance of some of the plantations of the finest native and foreign oaks. There can be no question that it was, for a long time, the most tasteful and beautiful residence in America."[58] *

"Springettsberry," the estate originally occupied by the Penn family, was cultivated in the manner of gentlemen's places in those days. It was laid out, supposedly, for Thomas Penn, a son of William Penn, about the year 1736 to 1739, and had a fine commanding site, a little southwest of "Bushhill." It had groves of cedars and rows of catalpa trees. For many years after the Penn family ceased to live at the place, they continued to have it cared for. James Alexander, Penn's gardener, occupied the premises, and an old colored servant, Virgil Warder, and his wife looked after the place. It was said Virgil and his wife were granted an annuity by the Penns until their deaths about 1782. Before the Revolution, the young people of the City visited "Springettsberry" in May time to gather flowers and talk to Virgil. In 1777, he had an American aloe blooming there, which had been nursed in the greenhouses and was a great curiosity. He exhibited it to visitors and collected quite a harvest therefrom. The garden had evergreens made into arbors, and clipped

[58] *Downing's Landscape Gardening*, p. 42.

* William Hamilton died in 1813. Later "The Woodlands" passed into the possession of Henry A. Dreer, who conducted a nursery on these grounds from 1839 to 1850 when "The Woodlands" was converted into a cemetery, for which purpose it is still used.

in formal shapes. There was a great deal of shade on the place, and gravel paths wandered through the grounds.[59] *

Part of the Springettsberry farm, consisting of eighty acres, was purchased by Robert Morris from Tench Francis in 1770. This portion was called "The Hills," and was Morris's favorite resort from business cares.

In 1799, "The Hills" was sold by the sheriff, in two parcels. The southern portion was bought by Henry Pratt, who improved the place very much and kept it in beautiful condition. Admittance was gained only by tickets, and many persons visited the place to see the improvements and enjoy the grounds. Mr. Pratt tore down the Morris house and built another one, although later in life he did not reside there. However, he visited it occasionally, and kept up the gardens, conservatories and grounds in the best manner. He was a very successful shipping-merchant, and died in 1838 at the age of seventy-six.[60]

From 1820 to 1825, these grounds were one of the most beautiful show-gardens of Pennsylvania, and did much to form and improve the taste of Mr. Pratt's fellow citizens, as well as to inspire them with a desire to possess gardens of their own. The gardens contained long shaded walks, cool grottoes, fountains and a superb range of greenhouses. Mr. Pratt's example fostered a demand for beautiful and rare native and exotic plants, and in response to that demand many commercial gardens were established. Prominent among them were the gardens of Messrs. Carr, Landreth, Buist, McArran and Sherwood.[61] †

[59] *Watson's Annals*, Vol. 2, p. 479.

* "A greenhouse was erected at 'Springettsbury' in the former part of the eighteenth century by Margaret Freame, youngest daughter of William Penn, who accompanied her brother, one of the Proprietors, on his visit to the Province, and who at that time built one of the wings of an intended mansion where he proposed to reside, and laid out a garden in the taste which then prevailed in England, of clipped hedges, arbors, and wildernesses, which flourished beautifully till the time of the Revolutionary War, when the house was accidentally destroyed by fire." (*Watson's Annals*, Vol. 3, p. 400.)

[60] *Watson's Annals*, Vol. 3, pp. 261 and 262.

[61] *Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture*, Vol. 3, p. 4.

† After Mr. Pratt's death in 1838, "Lemon Hill" was bought by the Bank of the United States, for two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. After its failure, all property sank in value and it was finally sold in 1844 to the city for seventy-five thousand dollars. There were at this time fifty-two acres, and the city bought it to prevent any nuisances being created which would spoil the water. "Lemon Hill" was formally opened as Fairmount Park by ordinance of December 28, 1855. (*Watson's Annals*, Vol. 3, p. 262.)

Native potatoes were held in low esteem until about 1770. The earliest potatoes were very small and bright yellow in color, and were called kidney potatoes. They were similar to the potatoes later discovered in South America. In about 1770, a larger variety was introduced. They were called the "Bilboa" in New England, and the use of them was supposed to be injurious to health—a lover of Bilboas was said to die in five years![62] In Pennsylvania, they were called Spanish potatoes and were sharp to the taste and had a pungent odor. A better sort was occasionally sent from Liverpool. Tench Francis was the first Pennsylvanian to improve the imported stock by frequent cultivation.

Benjamin Franklin introduced broom corn into this country. He happened to see an imported corn whisk and while examining it as a novelty, noticed that a grain was still attached to the stalk. He planted it and it grew and later became abundant.

The first weeping willows were introduced into Philadelphia by Governor John Penn for his garden on South Third Street.

The Seckel pear was cultivated first by Lawrence Seckel on his place in the Neck, about five miles from Philadelphia. The original tree had been on the place from the time of his father, but the excellence of the fruit was unknown until Lawrence Seckel happened to eat some of the ripe pears. After that he gave several to his friends and they became well known. It was not known how the tree came on the place, and the question came up as to whether the grounds might not have been a Dutch or Swedish plantation of early days.

The daisy was once deemed a flower, until it multiplied and came to be regarded as an annoying weed.[63]

The garden flowers were confined to lilacs, roses, snow balls, lilies, pinks, and some varieties of tulips. The Jerusalem cherry was a plant much admired. The small flowerbed was the rule in most family gardens, and sunflowers, hollyhocks, and other annuals were used for a greater display. Morning glories and the gourd vine were used for shade; the grape vine was rarely thought of for this purpose. Almost all gardens were utilitarian, and the idea of planting them to give enjoyment to the beholder was slow to be adopted.

[62] *Watson's Annals*, Vol. 2, p. 486.
[63] *Ibid.* Vol. 2, pp. 487, 488.

"Even the first adventurers in this matter of decidedly excellent taste, were themselves *allured* into such embellishment of their grounds, by being captivated, in seeing them first cultivated in the gardens of the professional gardeners. We are certainly much indebted to them for their steady persistence in an uphill work, until the design succeeded, and to their profit too."[64]

About 1800, Joshua and Samuel Pierce, brothers, who lived in East Marlborough, Pennsylvania, began to improve and beautify their grounds by careful planning.[65]* We quote the following account of a trip made to the farm of the Pierce Brothers in 1850, fifty years after the establishment of the Pierce place:

"Joshua Pierce was in the field when we arrived. He is an active man of about eighty, and still cultivates the ground; he accompanied us through his park, which he laid out and planted with the assistance of his brother. For an hour we wandered amid magnificent pines and firs, whose noble stems shot up to nearly a hundred feet,—the ground dry and smooth beneath the impervious branches, through whose dark green canopy was shed a 'dim religious light,' as in the virgin forests of our northern states, where I have stood and heard with awe the wind sounding through the tops of the pines like the tide of the restless ocean.

"Standing in this sylvan spot, with a long double colonnade of trees from ten to fifteen feet in circumference on either side, it was strange to hear Mr. Pierce say that he had cradled wheat on this field, but that as it was poor soil he planted it with peach trees, when, after being troubled for twelve years by boys' stealing fruit, he thought he would plant something that they could not steal, and began to form this arboretum in 1798; so that at the end of half a century it is probably the finest artificial park in the country. The soil was favorable to the growth of the trees, as Mr. Pierce informed us that he had often compared his trees with some of the same species in the squares of Philadelphia, and found they had made a more rapid growth upward, by from one to two feet annually. At one time he stocked the place with deer; but the boys hunted them so that he was obliged to give them up Here each tree is in itself perfect, and variety enhances the beauty of each. 'The dark Norway pine,' with its branches sweeping to the ground, brings up visions of the cold snows of the north, of exile, suffering and death. The Cypress and Yew, though

[64] *Watson's Annals*, Vol. 1, pp. 223 and 224.

[65] *Darlington's Memorials*, p. 22.

* The Pierce place is now included in Mr. Pierre S. du Pont's estate, "Longwood," near Kennett Square, Pa.

consecrated by the ancients to the dead, look light and airy beside it. It is indeed a mournful tree. Awestruck beneath these funeral trees we stood; but as we wandered on, the glowing sunlight reflected from the broad leaves of the lofty Magnolia and Chestnut, brought with it feelings of joy and gladness. As far as we could see between the gray boles, wherever the sunshine penetrated, were young plantations springing up. The most beautiful objects in the grounds, were two fir trees, which rose about thirty feet without branching, and above were of a perfect conical shape. Around the trunks of these, ivy had been trained, forming an inverted cone of brilliant green, in the numerous flowers of which a swarm of bees were revelling.

"All this sylvan scenery, which I have described, was the work of two brothers—farmers, who tilled the soil for their support, and who have for many years enjoyed the fruits of their labors; and yet they did not begin until nearly thirty years of age. Who would not be proud to leave behind him such memorials to keep his memory fresh?"[66]

Several public gardens flourished during the early eighteen hundreds. One of the most prominent of these, Fouquet's Garden, was at the height of its popularity between 1800 and
1800 1818. This Garden was between Tenth and Eleventh, and Arch and Race Streets.

McArran's Garden was located on a lot of ground which ran from Filbert to Arch, and from what is now Seventeenth Street to what is now Eighteenth Street. John McArran was presumably a Scotchman; he was known as a botanical gardener and seedsman as early as 1821. It was to his science and taste that "Lemon Hill" was most indebted for its decoration. McArran's Garden covered four acres, and was well-planted with shade trees and rare plants, and had a number of summer-houses, greenhouses, etc.

1812 In 1812, the Councils of Philadelphia authorized the purchase of five acres of land in Fairmount, on the east bank of the Schuylkill River, as a site on which to erect pumping machines and reservoirs to increase the city's water supply—little knowing that this purchase was destined to be the first of a series which was to result forty-three years later (1855) in the formation of the famous Fairmount Park. This plot of ground was known as "Morris Hill," and was acquired at a purchase price of $16,666., on June 28, 1812. Several years later, the Councils

[66] *Downing's Horticulturist*, Vol. 5, p. 252.

saw that there was an opportunity for laying out and cultivating
'7 the grounds surrounding the water-works, as a place of recreation for the public, and the Fairmount gardens, opened in 1825, became the show place of the city. There were steps and platforms leading up to the summit of Morris Hill, upon which were placed resting-places in the shape of arbors, from which extensive views of the surrounding country could be obtained. The reservoirs were at the top of the hill, and shade trees were planted on the terraces which sloped away from the summit. Additions to the original five acres were made from time to time, until in 1828 the reservation contained twenty-four acres, which had cost the city one hundred and sixteen thousand, eight hundred and thirty-four dollars. The property included the ground from Biddle Street up to Fairmount Avenue, and from the Schuylkill River to what later became Twenty-fifth Street.[67]

As the close of the Revolutionary War was followed by increased development along horticultural lines, likewise the return to peaceful pursuits after the War of 1812, was marked by a decided renewal of interest in horticulture and the formation of groups to promote its improvement.

[67] *History of Philadelphia*, by J. Thomas Scharf and Thompson Westcott, Vol. 3, pp. 1852, 1853, and 1854.

FIRST PERIOD

1827—1835

The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society was organized at a meeting held on November 24, 1827. The Society had as officers: a president, four vice-presidents, a treasurer, a corresponding and a recording secretary. Horace Binney was the first president and served until November 1828. The other presidents during this period were: Zaccheus Collins, Joseph R. Ingersoll, and George Vaux. The latter took a great interest in the affairs of the Society and seldom failed to preside at its meetings. During the first three or four years of the Society's existence Dr. James Mease presided at many of the meetings in the absence of the president.

The Society started with a membership of fifty-three who paid their dues, and by January 1835, 369 people had been elected and six resignations had been received. The first honorary member was William Cox, of Burlington, N. J., who was elected in November 1828. The largest number of names placed in nomination during that period was at the July meeting in 1829, when sixty-five names were proposed. Among those nominated were Mrs. Henry C. Carey, Mrs. Sarah H. Astley, and Sarah Emlen Cresson. These were the first women to join the Society. Sixteen honorary members were elected during these years.

At this time, the annual dues were $5.00 and life membership, $50.00. Honorary contributing members paid $100.00. In 1828, the treasurer reported a balance in the treasury of $230.50. During this period, there were no treasurer's reports recorded in the minutes, but frequent mention is made of bills presented and ordered to be paid. In 1830, there was a balance on hand of $967.30. The first record of any investment occurs in the minutes of 1830, when eight shares of the stock of the Bank of North America were purchased at 109½. The amount invested was $878.19, and the certificates were drawn in the name of the treasurer in trust for the Society. An amendment to the By-Laws, creating a Committee of Finance, was passed in November 1833; and at the December meeting, the treasurer reported a balance of $1,429,45, not including the Bank of North America stock.

In January 1828, an amendment was made to the By-Laws, creating a Council or Acting Committee, reading as follows:

"A Council shall be annually elected of twelve members, composed one-third of practical gardeners, a part of whose duty it shall be to take charge of the garden when established." As this garden never was established, this portion of the Council's duty was never performed. The following were members of the first Council: George Pepper, Nicholas Biddle, Thomas Biddle, Robert Patterson, Daniel B. Smith, Moses Brown, Marmaduke C. Cope, Thomas Astley, David Landreth, Jr., Thomas Hibbert, Thomas Landreth, and Joshua Longstreth. In 1829 the number of members was increased from twelve to twenty, and in 1831 to twenty-four.

The Society had no permanent meeting-place and moved three times in 1829. They met for the longest period in Phoenix Hall, which was situated on Zane Street (now Filbert). The purchase of a building or a hall was frequently discussed. Several resolutions in regard to purchasing or building a hall were passed as early as 1831.

Monthly meetings were generally well attended and the members apparently quite enthusiastic. Occasionally there would be a meeting without a quorum and although no business was transacted, yet informal discussion and exchange of ideas and experiences made the meetings interesting to all who attended.

The first mention of anything in the nature of a library is found in the minutes of October 1828, when David Landreth, Jr. was authorized "to import for this Society a copy of *Louden's Gardening Magazine* from the commencement of the work to the present time and request that it be continued." Acquisitions of magazines and books were mentioned from time to time and in December 1833, a committee was appointed to consider measures for increasing the Library; and on February 10, 1834, an amendment to the By-Laws was passed providing for an annual appropriation of $250.00 to procure works on horticulture, botany, agriculture and native history, and providing for the appointment of a committee to procure such works and to aid and advise the librarian in the management of the Library.

It was the custom at these early meetings for members to exhibit any particularly beautiful or unusual flowers, plants or fruits which they had grown and at the meeting on November 3rd, 1828, it was recorded that "upwards of forty specimens of beautiful plants and flowers, fifteen varieties of pears and apples,

American grape wine and some fine cauliflower and broccoli" were exhibited. Letters were frequently received describing matters of horticultural importance. Machinery and other inventions of interest to the horticulturist were displayed and explained. Wine was frequently received for test and comment. Cuttings, grafts and seeds came from all parts of the country and also from abroad. These were received and distributed to the members who were to propagate them and report results. The Society was apparently in close touch with European societies, and correspondence was much more frequent than at the present time. Prizes were offered to truck-gardeners for the greatest quantity of kale, Brussels sprouts, thousand-headed cabbage, etc., that should be brought to the Philadelphia market in one year. Occasionally, members would apply to the Society for assistance in procuring a gardener.

The first public exhibition was held in Masonic Hall, Chestnut Street, in June 1829, and was well attended. As far as known, this was the first flower show of any size or consequence that was held in America. This became an annual affair, held in May or June, until 1832, when it was decided to hold the exhibition in September in order that the fruit display might be more interesting.

At first the exhibitions were quite informal but soon committees were chosen to examine all articles on display and to report to the Society at the stated meetings, and premiums were offered each year. The first list of premiums is given in Volume 1, p. 55, in the minutes of the meeting held in January 1830. The premiums consisted of small cash prizes and lithograph drawings. Permission was also given to hold a sale of articles that had been exhibited at the close of the meetings.

At this period there was great interest in plants of tropical or semi-tropical origin, and many introductions were made—particularly by Thomas Hibbert, C. & D. Landreth, Alexander Parker, Robert Buist and John McArann. There could be no doubt that the camellia stood closest to the hearts of flower-lovers in those days, and that second in importance was the rose; while dahlias were produced in almost as great number as they are today. Following is a list of the plants and flowers most frequently exhibited:

Flowering Potted Plants: Amaryllis, cyclamens, geraniums, primulas, cinerarias, begonias, fuchsias, euphorbias, agapanthus, melastomas, lantanas, calceolarias, heliotropes.

Cut Flowers: Roses, (Bourbon, tea, multiflora, sweetbrier, Bengal, climber, noisette, banksia), carnations, schizanthus, daisies, chrysanthemums.

Garden Perennials and Biennials: Campanulas, geums, hemerocallis, antirrhinums, phlox, coreopsis, papavers, saponarias, peonies, chrysanthemums, hollyhocks, anemones, ericas.

Garden Annuals: Salvias, phlox, coreopsis, verbenas, zinnias.

Shrubs and Vines: Rhododendrons, azaleas, lonicera, clematis, hydrangeas, hibiscus, spirea, cydonias, plumbagos.

Bulbs and Tubers: Lilium longiflora, hyacinths, tulips, alstromerias, cannas, oxalis, colchicums, dahlias, ornithogalums.

Greenhouse Show Plants and Miscellaneous: Daturas, acacias, correas, erythrinas, hoyas, cacti, crassula, ficus, eutaxia, ardisias, ruellias.

A review of the minutes shows that foreign grapes were far more popular than native varieties. Of the former, Black Hamburg and Muscat of Alexandria were the favored varieties, while Catawba and Isabella were popular as native grapes. Of pears during this period, the Seckel, a native of Pennsylvania, has alone retained its popularity to the present time, although the Winter Beurre, the Doyenne, the Bergamot and Petre were most frequently exhibited.

Of apples, not one of the varieties of that period is of commercial importance today, although in old home orchards may yet be found some of the famous apples of 1840, such as Chesterfield, Spitzenberg, Winter Sweet, Pearmain, Golden Pippin, Maiden's Blush and Summer Willing.

The gage plum was produced in every color that plums could be expected to assume—green, red, yellow and blue. The Mogul or White Egg is a variety still grown.

The peaches exhibited were usually seedlings, and shown because the grower found in them some particular merit.

Apparently little change has taken place in our taste in vegetables during the past century. Sea Kale alone stands out as

a vegetable that has lost its popularity, and this is probably due to our great fondness for asparagus, which although grown a century ago, was considered almost a luxury. Tomatoes were still referred to as "love apples." This reminds us that only recently has this vegetable been classed as an edible. In those days, it was consumed sparingly and in many cases with timidity. Sweet Corn received little mention, but our other garden vegetables ranked in popularity much as they do today. Broccoli seems rather more important, and cardoon, and terragon were fairly common. Spinach appears as spinage, and cantaloupes were nutmeg melons. Borecole was introduced in 1830.

Among the frequent exhibitors during this period were the following: Ashton Barlow, J. J. Borie, Robert Buist, Col. Robert Carr, William Chalmers, Charles Chauncey, George M. Coates, Josiah Coates, A. D'Arras, Dryburgh & Sherwood, Jacob Engelman, George Esher, John Evans, Anthony Felton, W. W. Fisher, S. C. Ford, William Graham, Thomas Hibbert, Hibbert & Buist, Charles Kaighn, Charles Kenworthy, David Landreth, Jr., Joshua Longstreth, John McArann, Daniel McAvoy, Peter Mackenzie, Edwin M. Mather, Daniel Maupay, Dr. James Mease, James E. Miflin, Richard Hill Morris, Henry Nixon, Alexander Parker, George Pepper, Henry Pratt, Samuel Rhoads, Jr., Thomas C. Rockhill, A. S. Roberts, John Sherwood, James B. Smith, Robert Vaux, and Jacob Waln.

CHRONOLOGY

1827–1835

November 1827. The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society was organized at a meeting held in the Hall of the Franklin Institute, on Seventh Street below Market, Philadelphia, on the 24th. This meeting assembled in response to an advertisement which had been inserted in the daily papers, and which read as follows:

"Philadelphia, Tuesday, November 20th, 1827.

"Those persons desirous to form a Horticultural Society are requested to meet at the Franklin Institute, South Seventh Street, on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock precisely."



FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, South Seventh Street, Philadelphia

MEETING PLACE OF
THE PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 1827; JULY 1836—MARCH 1837

Signed
James Mease
N. Chapman
George Pepper
John Vaughan
Reuben Haines
Joseph Hopkinson
Charles Chauncey
Horace Binney
William Davidson
Matthew Carey

At this first meeting, Matthew Carey, was called to the chair, and Dr. James Mease was appointed secretary. "After some time spent in deliberating upon the subject, it was: Resolved, That it is expedient to establish a Horticultural Society in the City of Philadelphia for the promotion of this interesting and highly influential branch of Science, and that a constitution be formed for that purpose. Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed to draft a constitution, and when prepared, to call a meeting for the purpose of considering the same." The Committee was composed of Dr. James Mease, Thomas Hibbert, William Meredith, Alexander Parker and Moses Brown.

December 1827. The Society met at the Franklin Institute on the 14th. Matthew Carey was called to the chair, and Dr. James Mease was appointed secretary. "Dr Mease, on behalf of the Committee, reported the draft of a constitution—which being read and each article considered separately, was discussed at some length, after which it was adopted with some amendments."

It was decided to make the annual dues $5.00, and the number of vice-presidents was fixed at four. It was also voted that: "Every person contributing and paying into the hands of the Treasurer the sum of $50.00 shall be a Life Member," and that "Every person contributing and paying into the hands of the Treasurer the sum of One Hundred Dollars may be elected, agreeably to the rules, an Honorary Member. They shall be styled Honorary Contributing Members. All members shall be of good moral character."

January 1828. Apparently there were no meetings of the Society during the first five months of 1828, but in the May number

of *The Register of Pennsylvania*,* (May 31, 1828) the following announcement appeared:

"We invite the attention of the public to the following address and Constitution of this Society which has lately been established in this city and which promises to be very useful."

"Philadelphia, May 10, 1828.

"SIR: We submit to your consideration the enclosed Constitution of 'The Horticultural Society of Pennsylvania,' to which we respectfully request your support.

"Should any doubts arise as to the necessity or advantages of such an Association, they must be dispelled by an excursion around our city, and a view of the retreats of our wealthy citizens.

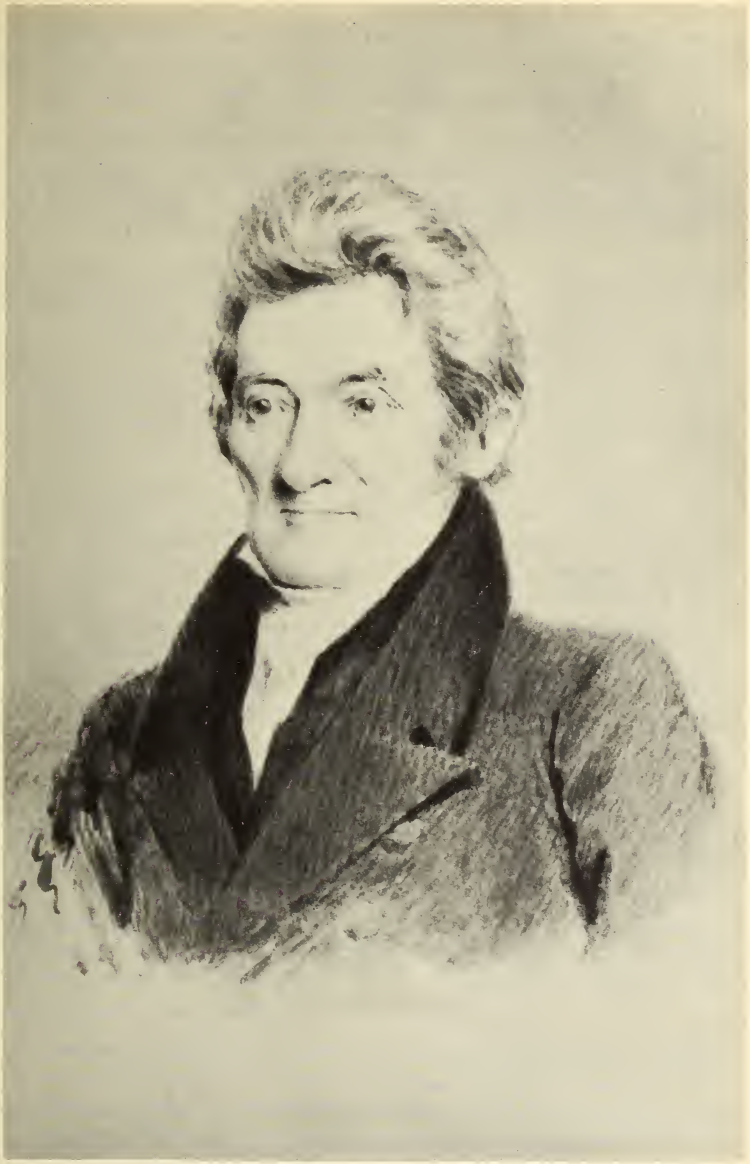
"The appearance of a great majority of them fully proves that the innocent and delightful enjoyment of Horticulture has experienced that degree of attention from very few of our citizens, to which it is fairly entitled from a rational, liberal and thriving community. The contrast between the few gardens in which Horticulture is properly attended to, and the greater part of the Gardens in our vicinity, is strong and striking. The former exhibit views refreshing to the eye and to the mind, which are sought for in vain in the others. The present undertaking is calculated to remove this deficiency; to inspire a taste for one of the most rational and pleasing amusements of man; and to facilitate the means of cultivating that taste. Such objects can scarcely call in vain for the patronage of liberal and refined citizens, particularly when the contribution necessary for the purpose is so small, as in the present case. The proprietors of gardens are in a peculiar manner called upon to protect the attempt, from motives of private interest as well as public spirit.

HORACE BINNEY	JOSEPH HOPKINSON
JAMES MEASE	CHARLES CHAUNCEY
GEORGE PEPPER	WILLIAM DAVIDSON
MATTHEW CAREY	N. CHAPMAN."

(Following the above, appeared the 23 Articles of the original Constitution—and then the names of the officers of the Society.)

June 1828. At a meeting held on the 2nd at 173 (o. n.) Chestnut Street, it was voted to adopt the amendment proposed December 21, 1827, providing for the appointment of a Council of twelve members.

**The Register of Pennsylvania*; edited by Samuel Hazard, Vol. 1, p. 344.



ZACCHEUS COLLINS
(*Second President*) 1829

July 1828. The treasurer, Mr. Davidson, reported that fifty-three members had paid their annual dues, and that $230.50 had been deposited in the Philadelphia Bank to his credit.

December 1828. Mr. David Landreth, Jr. read an interesting communication upon the gradual diminution of that valuable tree, the Live Oak, and the feasibility and importance of propagating trees under the particular care of the National Governmnet.

April 1829. Dr. Mease addressed the Society and particularly the practical members, on the cultivation of the vegetable Sea Kale—"Although a standing dish in season at all tables in England it is not known as an esculent in Pennsylvania, but has been partially cultivated in Massachusetts and Connecticut and by many preferred to Asparagus; it is highly deserving of the universal culture—and further particularly observed. The late Mr. Curtis of London, well known as an excellent botanist and gardener, wrote a pamphlet on the Sea Kale, which may be had at Mrs. M'Mahon's Seed Store, South 2nd Street. Directions for its culture are also given in *M'Mahon's Gardener*, in the Philadelphia edition of Brewster's *Edinburgh Encyclopaedia*, Article Horticulture; and in the 5th volume of *Memoirs* by the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture. This last paper is by the Rev. Dr. Miller of Princeton, New Jersey. No more difficulty attends the cultivation of this plant than Asparagus; and it lasts many more years than this last-named plant. Messrs. Landreth and Mrs. M'Mahon cultivate Sea Kale for the seed." Dr. Mease offered the following Resolution: "*Resolved*, That a premium of ten dollars, or a gold medal of that value be awarded to the person who shall bring to the Philadelphia market in the year 1831, the greatest quantity, (not less than 12 bunches of one pound each) and best quality of Sea Kale properly bleached, the Secretary of the Society to be informed when the first parcel is offered for sale. Application for the premium to be made not later than the first Monday in July 1831."

At the same meeting, various interesting products were brought forward, among which the following deserve special notice: "Mr. D'Arras exhibited a *Mespilus japonica*, with its beautiful yellow plums perfectly ripe—the plant when in flower was shown in November last; a shaddock grown by himself 18 inches in circumference. Mr. McArann, *Cassia suavealens* in flower. This

plant is a native of New South Wales year 1803, and was first cultivated by the late William Hamilton, Esq., at The Woodlands. The Messrs. Landreth showed several magnificent *Camellia japonicas*. Two bottles of white currant wine, sent them by John Prince, Esq., of Jamaica Plains, near Boston, for the Society, in order to show that the opinion given in the report of the Society's meeting held in November last, viz: that currant wine does not improve by age, is not correct. The impression that this description of wine does not improve beyond the third or fourth year very generally obtained. Mr. Prince cultivates the white currant extensively for wine. The species of currant as mentioned in a former report is so far preferable, that it ought to be substituted for the red, which is commonly used for making wine in the United States. The Society is duly sensible of Mr. Prince's attention, but candour requires it to be said, that his wine was thought to be slightly acid, and not equal to some specimens exhibited at the meeting of the Society in November last. On motion of Mr. Waln, the Society unanimously present their thanks to Mr. Prince for his attention and the wine he has so politely presented to them."

May 1829. "The Messrs. Landreth brought forward: *Azalea indica;* two specimens. The flower of the one, large and single, of a fair scarlet; the other, producing clusters of compound flowers, the colour light purple, assuming a darker shade by candle light. This azalea is a native of China. Another species now in bloom at Mr. Hibbert's (Thirteenth Street near Lombard), by whom it was introduced. *Paeonia moutan, v. rosea* (Chinese tree paeonia). Of this a beautiful specimen was exhibited, having on it a number of buds and full blown flowers; this plant withstands unprotected, and would form a valuable acquisition to our city gardens. Messrs. Landreth have twelve varieties of superb begonias in their collection, all hardy. A specimen of a beautiful indigo in fullbloom—also *Eupatorium elegagans*, *Amaryllis johnsoni* large crimson flowers with light coloured longitudinal stripes; this species is considered one of the most splendid of the amaryllis tribe;—also, *Rhododendron arboreum* (*fulgida*); this is thought to be one of the most magnificent plants yet introduced into this country. The flowers, as in all rhododendrons, are formed in clusters at the extremity of its branches. Those on this plant were about the size of those of *Rhododendron maximum*—colour

most brilliant crimson. This plant flowered two years since with Messrs. Landreth, and was supposed to have been the first flowering in this country;—it is a native of the mountains of Nepaul, in Indostan (Hindustan) and it is hoped may prove hardy enough to stand in the open air, in which case its value will be much enhanced to those who do not possess greenhouses."

June 1829. The first exhibition of the Society, open to the public, was held at the Masonic Hall, on Chestnut Street. The following account appeared in the Philadelphia *National Gazette*, and was republished in the *American Farmer* under date of July 31, 1829.

"The first semi-annual 'Exhibition of fruits, flowers, and plants,' of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, took place at the Masonic Hall (Chestnut street) on the 6th day of June, 1829.

"The establishment of this Society has been too recent to present an exhibition of productions of its own. In placing before the public a rich display of individual taste, skill and liberality, the Society designed to offer the most agreeable inducements to the cultivation of horticultural science, and the most convincing proof of the success which will attend a cordial and combined effort in the cause. The climate and soil of Philadelphia are adapted to a great variety of vegetable products. The habits of the community are congenial to the pure and primitive employment which consists in the cultivation of them. Sufficient experiment has been made to give zest and relish to the pursuit, and to afford a certainty during its progress and in its result, of a rich return in health and innocent enjoyment. The advantages of our position are scarcely to be surpassed. They combine a prolific soil, abundant and salubrious waters, fertile meadows and extensive pastures; and they produce fruits and flowers of peculiar excellence and countless variety. Our country has been recently pronounced in a foreign journal to be 'rich beyond all others in stores of botanical wealth.'* These uncommon gifts of nature emphatically require and deserve the fostering care of art. Private and individual enterprize has advanced them to an extent equally creditable to the parties and beneficial to the public. But it is far short of what may be expected from united exertions, in which numbers may contribute their respective shares of knowledge and experience to the general stock; and each shall strive in generous emulation to excel his brethren in the warmth of his zeal, and the merit of the productions which nature shall have yielded to his hand. To inspire this zeal, to multiply the sources of information and bring them within reach, and to afford the means of obtaining the most effectual mutual assistance in

*The (London) *Gardener's Magazine* for 1828, p. 52.

the prosecution of the same interesting object, the Horticultural Society of Pennsylvania has been formed.

"If gardening be an art (and who can doubt it that sees the improvement of which almost every plant is susceptible?) it must derive advantage from study and experience. The society now established proposes to collect principles of instruction from every region, and specimens of the fertility of the earth from every zone, to introduce among ourselves the native productions of distant countries, and to adopt them as our own; to explore the inmost recesses of nature; to bring to light and usefulness, her concealed treasures; to try their fitness for particular soils; to multiply the rarer plants, and to substitute those of higher merit for such as accident may have brought into general use. In immediate prospect, the society cherish the hope of possessing a garden in which they may unite and cultivate the productions of every section of the globe. There the farmer will behold the assembled variety of grains and grasses—and the gardener the widely extended family of fruits and flowers. The physician will gather new gifts for his Materia Medica, and even the chemist will delight in a living laboratory. There instructions will be afforded to the inquiring; gratification to the curious; refreshment to the feeble and delicate; amusement to the gay; and pure and healthful exercise and recreation to all.

"The recent exhibition collected together for a single day the fragrant and smiling offspring of the earth, in their richest odours and their gaudiest hues,—and then restored them to the possession of their public-spirited and generous proprietors. It afforded, however, a short and limited representation of what is hoped for in the continuing and extended charms of a Botanical Garden.

"They who witnessed this exhibition,—and where was the beauty, and the fashion, and the taste, and the science, that did not regale itself amidst the brilliant display?—enjoyed the opportunity of comparing together a greater variety of plants than has at any time before been assembled among us in a single view. They have been able to judge of the effect of particular cultivation, and to decide on its merits compared with that pursued elsewhere. They can point out deficiencies which may be supplied, and suggest peculiar and striking excellencies, that they may be cherished and diffused.

"It would be difficult to enumerate the objects that decorated the hall with a charm surpassing the effect of the most consummate art. However beautiful and delicious in themselves, description would be languid, and a repetition of their thousand names would be but tedious and unsatisfactory. The visitor was alike impressed with the vivid and variegated hues which everywhere delighted and refreshed the eye; and with the multitude of fresh and fragrant odours which were wafted upon

every breeze. Nor was any perfume predominant; but each was melted into such sweet union with the rest, as to form a combined fragrance not less delicious than its own.

"Among the foremost candidates for admiration, it would be inhospitable not to notice some of those which have journeyed far to become inhabitants themselves, and to multiply their successive generations in a country distant from their own. Those that are omitted are scarcely less deserving of attention and praise.

"The Aster muscosa would have diffused a musky scent as powerful as that which is imparted by the animal of Tonquin or Thibet, had it not been tempered with a combination of perfumes, with the pungent fragrance of the Orange and the Lemon, and the delicate sweetness of countless roses of various colors.

"Great varieties of the Magnolia appeared in all their splendor; especially the macrophylla of the south, with its flowers four feet in circumference, and leaves proportionably large.

"There were also Pelargoniums (geraniums) of immense variety, splendid in foliage and flower.

"Paeonias from China, rare and of delightful fragrance; and multitudes of bouquets formed of the most uncommon and beautiful flowers.

"Carnations were displayed of various colours; some of these, presented by Dr. Miller, were near twelve inches in circumference.

"Lilium longiflora, from seed presented to one of the contributors by the London Horticultural Society.

"The Double White Pomegranate.

"The rare and beautiful Ruellia persisifolia.

"The magnificent and curious Strelitzia reginae, queen of flowers, from the Cape of Good Hope.

"The new Euphorbia, with bright scarlet bracteas, or floral leaves, presented to the Bartram collection by Mr. Poinsett, United States Minister to Mexico.

"Curiosity was also gratified with a close and minute examination of several of the trees and plants from whose prolific branches some of the greatest luxuries are derived.

"The Green and the Bohea Tea, from China.

"The Coffee Tree of Arabia, bending under the pressure of its berries, in their various advances towards maturity, from the green to the reddish hue.

"Sugar Cane from the West Indies.

"Ficus elastica, or India rubber tree (the Caoutchouc of commerce) with its splendid foliage.

"Oleo europea, producing the olive fruit.

"Splendid specimens of the Sago Palm.

"Piper nigrum, or Black Pepper of the East Indies.

"Carolinea princeps, or Cream Nut Tree, from Guinea.

"Testudinaria elephantipes, or Hottentot bread, supposed to be upwards of one hundred years old.

"In a word, the spacious hall was redolent with sweets, and sparkling with beauty; wherever the attention was directed, a rich fragrance courted its continuance, while some new object perpetually invited it to wander from shrub to shrub—from flower to flower.

"Nor were the humble productions of our own country unworthily represented by specimens of the finest strawberries, indigenous potato, and other esculent vegetables.

"This brilliant exhibition owes its merit to the individual patronage and contributions of gentlemen amateurs and professional cultivators.

"Of the former were George Pepper, Esq.; Dr. Miller; Peter A. Browne, Esq.; Henry Pratt, Esq.; Joshua Longstreth, Esq.; Mr. Pierpoint; Samuel Wetherill, Esq.

"Of the latter, Robert Carr, Esq.; Mr. D'Arras; Mr. Parker; Messrs. D. and C. Landreth; Thomas Hibbert; Mr. M'Arann; Daniel Maupay."

August 1829. Dr. Mease offered resolutions that gold medals of the value of ten dollars or the same amount in cash should be presented in 1830 to the person raising and bringing to market the greatest quantities of brussels sprouts and thousand headed cabbage. He also made the following motion: "*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to prepare articles on the subject connected with horticulture, rural and domestic economy, to be annexed to an almanac to be published under the patronage of the Society, and that the said committee be authorized to engage a person to publish the same upon the best terms they can, it being understood, that the Society is to be at no expense on the occasion."

December 1829. The following resolution was offered by Jacob Waln: "*Resolved*, That the Standing Committee be requested to enquire into the expedience of offering premiums for the production of fine flowers, fruits and vegetables."

At the same meeting, on motion of Mr. Brown, it was: "*Resolved*, That this Society will gratefully accept the services of Mr. Waln and Mr. Pepper if they will proceed to Harrisburg and use their personal exertions to obtain a charter."



PHILOSOPHICAL HALL

S. W. Corner Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia

MEETING PLACE OF
THE PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

March 1830. Mr. Landreth presented six varieties of the camellia and some big scarlet and red turnip radishes. Mr. Hibbert exhibited two varieties of the camellia. 1. "Wiltbankiana;" with a fine graceful, perfect white, and very large flower; the first that had bloomed in Philadelphia. 2. "Myrtifolia;" with a handsome pink flower, as compact in form as the double white.

April 1830. At a stated meeting of the Society held in the Hall under the Athenaeum, a Committee which had been appointed to find more suitable quarters for the Society reported in favor of Phoenix Hall, in Zane Street. Their report was accepted, and the same Committee was authorized to make preparations for meeting there in the future. This change was made because the Hall under the Athenaeum was found to be too damp; but as Phoenix Hall was engaged for the first Monday of each month, the Society, on motion of Mr. Parker, agreed to hold its next meeting at Mrs. Mercier's, on Third Street, opposite the Mansion House.

At this meeting, "Mr. Parker exhibited *Anemone nemorosa*—four seedling cyclamens—stock gilly flowers, red and white striped, double and single, purple and white—geraniums, three varieties—double primulas—cut flowers—laurustinus, a variety. Messrs. D. & C. Landreth exhibited twelve varieties of the *Camellia japonica;* among them were four seedlings, three of which were double ones, red and crimson. The Messrs. Landreth now possess six fine varieties of this superb plant that have originated with them. They also exhibited cineraria—*Acacia verticillata* and *glaucescens*, *leptospermum* from New Holland—*Sparmannia africana*—hyacinths, some of which have bells five inches in circumference—a branch of the *Magnolia conspicua* from a splendid specimen, nearly 20 feet in height, now in bloom at their nurseries. The flowers are pure white, about the size of *M. purpurea*, and delicately scented. It is perfectly hardy. The specimen above alluded to is estimated to have upwards of five hundred flowers on it. Jacob Engleman presented some borecole, a new article to the Philadelphia market."

May 1830. Mr. Parker exhibited two hundred varieties of tulips, and fifty varieties of daisies. A premium was awarded to David Allen of Burlington, New Jersey, for the best early cucumbers.

The following account of the second Exhibition of the Society appeared in the Philadelphia *National Gazette*, and was republished in the *American Farmer* under date of June 11, 1830.

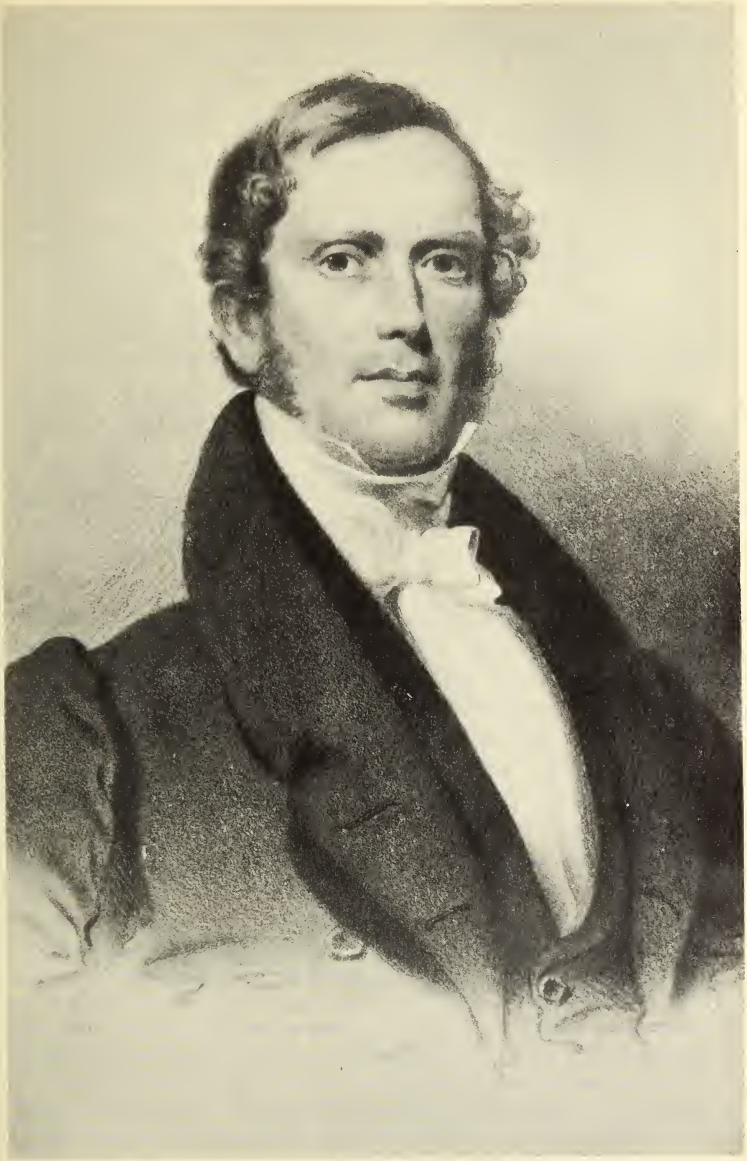
"The second splendid exhibition of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society was held on the 25th and 26th of May. It was successful in every point. The visitors were numerous and highly respectable; and entire unanimity prevailed with regard to the magnificence of the collection of plants and flowers, the felicity of the arrangement, the taste, and liberality of the contributors and managers, and the general beauty and usefulness of such a spectacle.

"The names of the liberal contributors of plants, flowers, fruit or esculent vegetables, to this exhibition, are Messrs. M'Arann, D'Arras, Smith, Parker, Hibbert, Pierpont, Pepper, Chauncey, Clapier, Carr, D. & C. Landreth, Maupay, Longstreth, Pratt.

"We cite the following articles of the collection merely as a specimen of what was most useful, rare, or recherche.

"Dragon's-blood tree; date palm; arrowroot; tea; coffee, in flower and fruit; cinnamon; pepper; banana; sugar-cane; Phormium tenax (New Zealand flax) affords the strongest vegetable fibre known; mahogany; mango, ficus elastica (affords the gum elastic, and is remarkable for the beauty of its foliage); the cork tree; olive; species of eucalyptus, melaleuca, leptospermum, metrosideros, banksia from New Holland; numerous species of aloe, crassula, mesembryanthemum; the casuarina of the South Sea islands; calceolarias and the gloxinia from the Andes; the strelitsia, phylicas, ericas, and the singular testudinaria, from the Cape of Good Hope; a great variety of cacti, among which those recently sent from Mexico, by Mr. Poinsett, are very interesting. Plants of our own country conspicuous—yuccas, Magnolia macrophylla, chamærops palmetto and hystrix, azaleas, stewartia, dionæa, &c. styrax. Among tropical plants the beautiful Pandanus odoratissimus, justicias, Pothos lanceolatus, Melastoma trinerva, Carolinea princeps, Correa alba, Cookia punctata, Ixora coccinea, Laurus persea, Maranta zebrina, Myrtus tomentosa and pimento, begonias, hedychium, thunbergia, Ficus vestita and benghalensis, pavetta, mimosas, &c.

"The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, has, on this occasion, accomplished not only the end of making known the treasures, taste and liberality which exist in this city and its vicinity, in their department, but that of an accession of colleagues anxious to minister directly to their laudable purposes. Indeed, we know not how men of adequate means could resist the temptation of becoming associates, when they saw so brilliant an earnest of the manifold good to be achieved. The friends or patrons of pure morals and refined feeling do not all, perhaps, heed the degree in which merits of the kind would be promoted by the diffusion



JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL
(*Third President*) 1830-1831

of a taste for botany, and generally by a wide-spread fondness for the pursuits and objects of horticulture. In contributing in any mode to those effects, we should regard ourselves as acting in the identical and proper direction of aid emulously lent to Bible, tract, education, or other societies of religious benevolence. We therefore wish, on every ground, that the motto of the Pennsylvania institution may truly be—*Florescet quotidie magis*, or in other words of Cicero, *Gratia, auctoritate, beneficiis in urbe floret.*

"We should not forget to add to this rapid and imperfect notice of the exhibition that, though thousands of persons visited it and remained more or less time in the Hall, and the crowd was great in the evening, no one of the articles,—not a stem nor a floweret,—suffered the least injury from any hand or any attrition. This circumstance is only one of a number of examples, which we could cite, of the spirit and habit of order which mark the population of Philadelphia."

June 1830. Daniel Kochersperger was awarded a premium of $3.00 for the largest and finest strawberries exhibited to the Society that season, and the treasurer was requested to pay him the said premium or, at his option, to present to him a gold medal of that value, and also 75c, the market price of two quarts of strawberries.

Several communications were received on the subject of the insects which destroy fruit trees, and Dr. Mease offered a resolution that a Committee be appointed and that means be taken to solicit subscriptions to aid the fund for the proposed premium to be awarded to the person who shall discover a remedy to protect fruit trees against destructive insects. The committee appointed was composed of Dr. Mease, Mr. Waln and Mr. Pepper.

NOTE:—The following article appeared in the October 8th, 1830, number of the "*American Farmer*," Vol. 12, p. 236.

"Representations from various quarters have been made to THE PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, of the extensive and increasing ravages of insects upon the fruits of our country, particularly the Plum, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine and Morello Cherry. These insects attack and destroy the fruit before it attains to maturity; and in many places, great numbers of fruit trees of this description, only stand to disappoint the hopes of the cultivator, and to render his care and labour entirely useless. This Society, being fully sensible of the great importance of these delicious fruits, not only to the comfort, but to the health of the people, and particularly to the inhabitants of large and populous cities;

and being impressed with a belief, that if means can be devised to destroy these insects, fruits, which are now so scarce, as to be attainable only by the affluent, will be so abundant, that all classes, of the community may enjoy them; have thought that they could not perform a more useful or acceptable service to their fellow citizens, than to seek, in the most efficacious manner, for the best means of destroying these foes to our health and enjoyment. This service, in the opinion of the Society, will be best performed, by offering such suitable reward for the discovery of an antidote to the evil, as will stimulate ingenuity, industry, vigilance, and attention to the best exertions. To do this effectually, it is requisite to ask the assistance of their fellow citizens, in uniting with the Society, to raise the necessary funds, that a suitable premium may be offered for this important discovery.

"The Society therefore respectfully suggest, that all persons, who are willing to promote this interesting national object, should subscribe such sums as they think proper, upon the pledge of this association, that the funds so raised shall be faithfully applied, and that no payment will be made except for such a discovery, as in the judgment of the Society, will afford a complete and effectual remedy for the evil. It is proposed that the subscriptions to be made shall be in sums not less than one dollar; and that two thousand dollars be raised for this object.

"By order of the Society.

"J. R. Ingersoll, *President.*

"(Subscriptions received by the Editor of the *American Farmer.*)"

Mr. Waln moved that the Secretary should receive for his services $100 per annum. (This resolution was seconded, and adopted at the next meeting.)

Mr. Waln also made a motion that a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of having a diploma prepared for honorary members. Jacob Waln, David Landreth, Jr., and Joseph R. Ingersoll were appointed members of this committee.

On motion of Col. Carr, the Committee on Nurseries was requested to visit the different gardens in the vicinity of the city and make a particular report to the Society as to the actual state and condition of same.

At this meeting, Thomas Hibbert exhibited the "splendid *Alstroemeria pelegrina* of Peru and *Eccremocarpus scaber*, a beautiful creeper, supposed to be hardy, grown from seed, and the first time it has flowered here; a Greville rose and bunches of the flowers of various colours, certainly a most magnificent rose."

August 1830. Alexander Parker exhibited 25 varieties of plums, among them: green, red, yellow and blue gage and the mogul or white egg. He also showed the *Helianthus multiflorus* and *Rudbeckia hirta.*

September 1830. The Society had at this time under consideration the purchase of McMahon's Garden, and at a special meeting held on the 25th, the committee that had examined McMahon's place, reported, "that in their opinion, it is not adapted to the purposes of the Society, and therefore do not recommend the purchase." Their report was accepted.

A special meeting of the Society was held on the 22nd for the exhibition of fruits, flowers, etc., and following is an account of the occasion, quoted from the *American Farmer*, of October 1, 1830, (Vol. 12, p. 230):

"The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society held a special meeting on Wednesday evening, 22nd ult., at the Washington Hall, for the purpose of exhibiting to the members and their friends the Fruits of the season, the growth of our city and vicinity. The notice was short, but the collection brought to the room was extensive, and gave great satisfaction.

"Charles Chauncey, Esq., sent several Lemons, of a very large size and fine flavor, raised by himself; Pound Pears, very large Apples, and the beautiful Lady Apples (pomme d'api).

"The collection of Peaches was truly grand. Mr. Bates of Camden, New Jersey, the well known extensive and successful cultivator of fruit, sent a quantity of his fine white free-stone Peaches (seedling) in high order, tender and luscious; and Rodman's Cling. Heath Peaches, from Mr. George Pepper. Do. for preserving, by Mr. M'Arann. Several other parcels from different persons, not known. Mr. Fred. Fox of Kensington, and Mr. Jacob Pierce, of Philadelphia, sent parcels of their seedling free-stone Peaches, which were much and deservedly admired. The last were raised in the garden of the Friend's School, south Fourth Street.

"Pears.—Doyenne Gris, from Mr. Maupay. The favorite Seckel Pear, from Mr. M'Arann, Mr. Pepper, and from several others. The Petre Pear,* by Mr. Carr: the seed of the original tree bearing this delightful

*The following description of the Petre Pear by Robert Carr, the proprietor of Bartram's Botanic Garden, who married a granddaughter of John Bartram was published in the *Gardener's Magazine* October 1832, vol. 8, p. 587.

"Petre Pear.—A middle-sized tree; branches smooth and brown; leaves on long slender petioles. Narrow leaves, oblong lanceolate, base acute, and acuminate, hardly crenate, entire at the base, about 2 inches long, very smooth,

(*Continued on bottom of page 52*)

fruit was sent to the late John Bartram by the eighth Lord Petre, who died in 1742; the tree still lives in a thrifty state, and the fruit preserves the high character it has hitherto obtained. Mr. Carr also sent a pleasant tasting seedling Pear.

"Col. Robert Carr also exhibited four varieties of Filberts—Dutch, Spanish, English and American."

November 1830. The annual meeting was held on the 8th at Phoenix Hall, in Zane Street. The treasurer reported the balance in his hands amounted to $967.30.

December 1830. On motion of Mr. Cope, the Council was requested to try to obtain a charter for the Society from the Legislature then in session.

Mr. Parker exhibited Red Russian and White Giant celery, and Hibbert & Buist exhibited ruellia.

February 1831. At a meeting held on the 14th, Mr. Cope stated that the report of the Committee on Nurseries and Gardens was published in the *Register of Pennsylvania* February 12th. This magazine was edited by Samuel Hazard, who was the first Corresponding Secretary of the Society. (See pages 424-445 for report in full).

April 1831. The following article concerning the activities of the Fruit and Vegetable Committee was published in the April 22nd

midrib yellow. Fruit clustered two or three; peduncle curved, brown, half an inch. Pear oboval, truncate at both ends, 3 or 4 inches long, swelled at top. Skin thin, greenish yellow, with small pale spots. Inside white, soft, juicy, melting, like a butter pear; delicious flavour, peculiar, very slightly musky, and vinous.

"The tree which produces the above exquisite fruit was raised from a seed, received in a letter from Lord Petre of England, about the year 1735, and planted by Mr. Bartram near one end of the dwelling-house, at the edge of a gravel walk, where it has never received any manure or rich earth. The roots extend to the walls of the house. The tree has never been subject to blight, and has not once failed to bear in the last thirty years; some seasons producing 10 to 12 bushels of fine handsome fruit, which is in good eating from the middle of September to Christmas. The fruit is always worth from three dollars to five dollars a bushel. The stem of the tree is about 14 inches in diameter and 25 feet high. It is in the most perfect health, although near a century old, and has probably borne near 500 bushels of pears. Mr. Bartram informed me that the tree was about twenty years old before it produced fruit, and narrowly escaped being cut down as barren."

John Bartram referred to the tree as follows, in a letter he wrote to Peter Collinson, under date of October 23, 1763, published in *Darlington's Memorials* p. 255: "The Pear raised from her (Lady Petre's) seed hath borne a number of the finest relished fruit. I think a better is not in the world."

number of the *American Farmer* (Vol. 13, p. 45), with a statement that it was from *Poulson's American Daily Advertiser*:

"The Fruit Committee of the Horticultural Society in addition to their report on strawberries made in June last, beg leave to state that they have examined during the summer and autumn such specimens as were submitted to their inspection and lament to say, that although some fine fruit has been exhibited, yet it has not been in quality, size, or flavor equal to the expectation they had formed when the list of premiums was published. Nor can they conceal their mortification that more emulation has not been produced among cultivators for the prizes offered by the Society. They are willing, however, to attribute it to the want of knowing generally that such premiums existed, and hope the course now pursued by the society will bring forth during another year a greater variety, and more competition.

"The committee would further state, that at their late exhibition of fruits, in October last, Mr. Bates, of Camden, New Jersey, sent a large quantity of a very superior late seedling free-stone peach, of his own raising. Several high flavored water and nutmeg melons, and a bushel of uncommonly large sweet potatoes; and although not exactly embraced within their duties, yet the committee believe they cannot recommend a measure more likely to further the views of the Society, than to award a medal to this gentleman as one of the most successful cultivators of fruits and vegetables in the neighbourhood of our city. With these observations they report that,

"David Allen, of Burlington, N. J., is entitled to the premium of three dollars, or a silver medal of that value, for two quarts of the finest gooseberries.

"To Mr. Lawrence, of Penn Township, the premium of five dollars, or a medal of that value, for one dozen of the best and largest magnum bonum plums.

"To Mr. W. Cartleband, the premium of five dollars, or a good medal of that value, for the best late butter pears.

"To J. S. Waln, of Philadelphia, a premium of five dollars, or a gold medal of that value, for the finest grapes; and a gold medal of the value of five dollars be presented to Mr. Bates, of Camden, New Jersey, for his superior late (seedling) free-stone peach, his high flavoured nutmeg and watermelon and large sweet potatoes.

ROBERT CARR
THOMAS LANDRETH
DAVID S. BROWN
THOMAS HALE
Committee on Fruits."

"The committee on vegetables report the following premiums for the best vegetables exhibited to the society last year, viz:—

"To the gardener of H. Pratt, Esq., for the earliest and best cauliflowers, a premium of ten dollars.

"To J. Engleman, for the best early potatoes, a premium of three dollars; for the best early cabbage a premium of two dollars; for the best tomatoes a premium of two dollars; for the best melongena (egg plant) a premium of two dollars; for the best celery a premium of two dollars.

"To D. D. Maupay, for the best early peas, a premium of two dollars; for the best artichokes a premium of two dollars; for the best cardoons a premium of three dollars.

SAMUEL B. DAVIS
THOMAS ASTLEY
D. MAUPAY
A. D'ARRAS
} *Committee on Vegetables."*

May 1831. In accordance with recommendations embodied in report submitted by Jacob S. Waln, a resolution was adopted appointing a committee of ten members to raise funds, "to purchase a proper site and form a horticultural establishment, with ornamental grounds, for promoting the objects of this society." The committee was composed of: George Pepper, Moses Brown, George Vaux, Jacob S. Waln, Edward Coleman, J. B. Smith, David Landreth, Samuel Breck, Thomas Astley, and Thomas Hibbert.

"Fifty varieties of tulips and twelve bunches of *Crambe maritima* were exhibited by Mr. Parker; thirty very beautiful varieties of double tulips and fifteen of the ranunculus, also very fine, by Mr. Maupay; and specimens of the *Magnolia purpurea* and *auriculata*, *Rhododendron nudiflorum* and *ponticum*, *Lonicera tartarica*, *Spirea hypericifolia*, and *Magnolia acuminata*, by Mr. Landreth.

"Mr. Hibbert exhibited the yellow Banksia rose; the first that has flowered in this vicinity; the foliage and shape of the flowers are the same as in the common Banksia, and it differs from other yellow roses in its bright golden and exceedingly handsome flowers; those exhibited had been fully expanded for two weeks;—the Boursault rose, also the first that has flowered in the vicinity. It is a very handsome climber of quick growth, and bears abundance of flowers, which differ from those of other climbing roses now common, in being very large and of a rich deep colour; though not as double as some, this deficiency is made up with a fine fragrance."

Third Annual Exhibition—June 1 and 2, 1831

The *American Farmer*, Baltimore, Md., Friday, June 10, 1831

"This most splendid exhibition took place in Philadelphia on Wednesday and Thursday, 1st and 2nd of June, at the Masonic Hall in Chestnut Street, and was one of the most rich and beautiful collections of rare plants and flowers ever seen in the United States. For five or six weeks previous there had been no rain in the vicinity, and in other respects the weather had been most unfavorable for the growth of vegetables, it having been very dry and occasionally cold till within the last week, when it became excessively hot, the thermometer ranging in the afternoon of the last day of the exhibition at 98½ degrees in the shade. Under these circumstances, it will surprise no one to be informed that the display of culinary vegetables was very limited. Yet there were a few excellent things, such as cauliflowers 30 inches in circumference, fine strawberries, globe artichokes, cherries, sea-kale, rhubarb, cabbages, cucumbers of full size and fine beets, onions, turnips, a very large head of Malta lettuce, gooseberries and potatoes. There was also a bunch of rye not yet in flower eight feet in height. Another thing operated unfavorably on the exhibition of vegetables. There appears to be little disposition on the part of vegetable gardeners to exhibit their produce, as was easily discovered from the small number and quality of contributions of that class compared with the supplies in the common market. This is an evil which will be gradually overcome, for the beneficial effects of such exhibitions on the interests of gardeners as well as the citizens at large will soon be made apparent to the most incredulous.

"This display of exotic and indigenous ornamental plants and flowers was rich and splendid. Besides the more common trees, such as orange, lemon, lime, oleander, and pomegranate, of which there were numerous varieties and splendid specimens, there were hundreds of the more rare, curious and beautiful. If we name but few it is because of the impossibility of taking note in detail of such an immense collection, and therefore memoranda of the most prominent objects only were taken; but if we were to give the names of even these, we fear the catalogue would tire many of our readers, and we shall only select the following: Aucuba japonica, Andromeda coriacea, Acacia floribunda, Daily Rose, Dodonæa viscosa, Datura arborea, Daphne, Eucalyptus salisafolia, Magnolia fuscata, Eugenia myrtilfolia, Olea europea (the olive tree), Olea buxifolia, Ficus elastica (gum elastic tree), several from 8 to 15 feet high, Meloleuca diosmifolia, Cactus octangular, (about 10 feet high, four stems 5 to 8 inches diameter, a most magnificent plant), Laurus camphora (camphor tree), Rhododendron ponticum, Pistacia terebinthus, Mangifera indica (mango tree), Cupressus australis, Coffea arabica (coffee tree, several 5 to 8 feet high, and full of berries), Hib-

bertia volubilis, Arbutus uneda (strawberry tree), Magnolia grandiflora, Ilex variegata (several beautiful specimens), Metrosideros saligna, Carolina princeps (cream nut tree), Maranta zebrina (a beautiful parlor plant), Pitcairnia, numerous Cactus, sent home by Mr. Poinsett from Mexico, and unnamed, Cactus Spiciousus, Calathea zibrina, Zamia horrida, Cactus melocactus (numerous and curious), Cycas revoluta (Sago palm, several, and probably the largest in this country), Phormium tenax (New Zealand flax), Crassula tuberculosa, Sarracenia puppurea, Pothos lanceolata, Cactus philanthoides, Bromelia, (Pine Apple plant), Laurus, Persea (alligator pear), Euphorbia quadrangularis, Clematis florida, Azalea coccinea, Saccharum officinarum (sugarcane) Yucca aloifolia, Gardenia florida (Cape Jasmine), Green tea plant, Dracæna ferrea (dragon tree), Eugenia jambos (rose apple), Yucca gloriosa, Fuchsia coccinea, Geranium grandiflorum (8 feet high and spreading several feet in width), Agapanthus umbellatus, Melastoma trinerva (curious), Kennedia bimaculata, Aster moschatus, Piper nigrum (Black pepper tree), Aster argophyllus, Taxus sinensis (Chinese yew), Quercus suber (cork tree), Melianthus major (10 feet) Begonia argyrostigma, Salvia tricolor (three colored sage), Ficus vastita, Chamærops palmeto (cabbage tree of South Carolina), Strelizia pumila, Begonia macrophylla, Westringea rosmarinformis, Ardisia solanacea, Laurus, Cassia (cinnamon tree), Mamea americana, West India Apricot tree, Nandina domestica, Myrtus tomentosa, Callicoma serratifolia, Pandanus utilis (screw pine), Fan palm, Cymbidium sinensis, Ardisia crenulata (4 feet high), Aspidium exaltatum, Ficus nitida, Thea bohea (Bohea tea tree), Phoenix dactyliferea (date tree), Zamia fulgens, Maranta arundinacea (arrowroot plant), Myrtus pimenta (Allspice tree), Passaflora alata (a splendid Passion flower), Japan evergreen honeysuckle, Metrosidorus semperflorens, Cactus pereskia (Barbadoes gooseberry), Musa coccinea (Banana plant), sempervivum arboreum, tree house leek, Crassula falcata, seedling Cactus, Cactus Braxiliensis, Fig marigold, Cactus mamilaris with forty shoots, Musa sapientum (Banana, another variety), Lychnis grandiflora, carnations, Sarracenia, Phlox, splendid Chinese Pæonies, Foxglove, Amaryllis johnsoni, and a seedling from the purpurea and a Brazilian amaryllis.

"Of cut flowers the display was brilliant beyond conception, but it is impossible to give anything like a list of them. The Roses, Pinks, Canterbury Bells, Phloxes, Azalea (one splendid new native variety) Stocks, and a thousand and one others, comprising the beauty and fragrance of Flora's dominions, were dispersed among the plants and shrubbery in tasteful order, and contributed largely to the splendor of the scene. Besides all these, numerous singing birds were perched among the shrubbery in cages, and enlivened by their joyous notes the imposing spectacle.

There were also a beautiful cabinet of shells and minerals, a cage containing the great American eagle, a couple of large horned owls, numerous preparations of other birds very naturally perched upon the shrubbery, and a beehive with a glass top and sides with the bees at their work in full view.

"We know that we do injustice to the exhibition by this imperfect sketch, but an apology will be found in the very limited opportunity afforded for taking notes in such a crowded assemblage. There were numerous objects worthy of especial notice of which it was imposible to take memoranda.

"The shrubs, plants and flowers were tastefully arranged along the sides and ends of the immense hall, and on central and wing stands. At each wing there was a semi-circular stand studded with beautiful shrubbery and flowers, and crowned with a most magnificent Sago palm. The central circular stand was also crowned with a splendid Aloe. Midway of each side there were beautiful arches, clothed with rich climbing plants, and forming recesses for fruit and vegetables. On the visitor's entrance, he was struck with astonishment at the brilliancy of the scene, the intensity of the odours, and the magic music of the numerous canaries. Indeed Moore's enchantress could not have wished for a better place, nor a greater profusion of materials for the weaving of Nourmahal's wreath; and on the last night she would have exclaimed:

'Tis the hour
That scatters spell on herb and flower,
And garlands might be gathered now,
That, twin'd around the sleeper's brow,
Would make him dream of such delights,
Such miracles and dazzling sights,
As genii of the Sun behold,
At evening, from their tents of gold.'

"The visitors were numerous, and often crowded the hall to excess, notwithstanding the extreme heat. Old and young, the gay and sedate, came by hundreds to partake of this feast of flowers.—

'And all was free and wandering.
And all exclaim'd to all they met,
That never did the summer bring
So gay a feast of roses yet.'

"The acknowledgments of the Editor of the *Farmer* are due to the committee of the Horticultural Society for their polite attentions to him during his visit, and for the facilities they afforded him in viewing the hall. To Col. Robert Carr and the Messrs. Landreth he was especially indebted for their friendly attentions. Col. Carr very politely conducted him through the several public gardens in the city, and to

Fairmount water-works, and the old Bartram Botanic Garden at Kingsessing, of which he is the proprietor. At this garden we had the pleasure of viewing those objects which have been the subjects of admiration to thousands of visitors; and we are constrained to confess, that the reality exceeded all our anticipations. The monuments that remain there of the genius of Bartram, require a more able pen than we can command for their delineation. Suffice it to say, that the stone work of the ancient mansion, the old cider mill, and the ponderous water basin, all the work of his hand, will not escape the notice and admiration of any who may have the good fortune to pay this relic of a former age a visit. We have much to say of the many things that fell under our notice in our hurried visit to Philadelphia, but must defer it to some future occasion. Suffice it now to remark, that visitors to that city will lose much if they neglect to visit the Fairmount water-works, one of the most magnificent monuments of a city's wisdom that this country can boast of. Nor should they neglect the new marine hospital, the new mint, the Washington square, and several others; above all, let them wend their way to Kingsessing, to the Bartram Botanic Garden, and by no means neglect to pay a passing tribute of respect to the little stone school-house just at the left hand as they pass the Kingsessing post-office, in which Wilson the Ornithologist laid the foundation of his future fame, while he taught 'the young idea how to shoot.' The very birds, as they flit among the tall oaks that overshadow the little edifice, chirp delightful music to his memory. It is hoped and believed that this grove is a sanctuary to the whole feathered race, and that here, at least, the 'murderous tube' dare not enter."

July 1831. Messrs. Hibbert & Buist exhibited the Rosa microphylla, a singularly curious and beautiful rose, differing from all others in growth, shape and colour of foliage: a succession of buds resembling those of the Moss is produced from the extremity of the young branches, which, when expanded, form fine large double and richly coloured flowers. From its great variation, it will make a prominent appearance in the flower-garden. It grows fast and is not liable to injury from insects.

August 1831. Messrs. Hibbert & Buist staged everflowering roses. They also exhibited a branch of the *Clematis flammula* in full flower—then little known. At an adjourned meeting Thomas Hibbert exhibited ruellia, *Hemerocallis japonica* and a species of ficus from South America. G. M. Coates presented three remarkably fine watermelons grown in Camden, New Jersey.

September 1831. The anniversary meeting of the Society was held on the 5th at the Hall of the Franklin Institute. Mr. McArann



GEORGE VAUX, VII
(*Fourth President*) 1832–1835

presented branches of the lagerstroemia and verbena, and a ripe fig, seven and one-half inches in circumference, from a tree bearing over two hundred similar ones. Mr. Waln presented five varieties of grapes;—the Muscat, blanc *et* rouge, Savignon, Black Damascus, and a seedling from the Syrian. Professor Coxe exhibited a seedling peach, brought from the island of Juan Fernandez, (a superior free-stone). Mr. Parker presented several varieties of apples, peaches, and pears, and a basket of Schenck pears was received from James E. Miflin of Wrightsville, Pennsylvania, and distributed among the members.

January 1832. The Committee on a die reported: "That an appropriate lithographic drawing can be obtained for a price not exceeding ninety dollars, executed in handsome style, from which several hundred impressions can be taken, and that the artist will be willing to submit a design for the approval of the Society, without charge; as the issuing of gold and silver Medals (as was first anticipated) is not within the means of the Society, your Committee recommend the substitution above named to be handsomely framed and a copy presented to each successful competitor accompanying the amount in money of the premium awarded." The Committee was directed to act upon the plan as outlined above.

February 1832. Messrs. Hibbert & Buist exhibited the double white and double red camellia in flower. Also, a flowering specimen of the amaryllis.

On the Centennial Anniversary of the birth of Washington, there was a parade in Philadelphia in which upwards of twenty thousand persons took part in the procession and more than one hundred thousand persons stood in the streets as spectators—according to newspaper estimates at that time. "The Horticultural Society pleased all eyes with a beautiful display of flowers."†

March 1832. Mr. Pepper exhibited bletia, in full flower. "*Ficus brassi*, a new species and the handsomest of the genus; the leaves very large, of a beautiful shining green with white nerves," was exhibited by Hibbert & Buist. The specimen was grown from seed in 1830. Mr. D'Arras exhibited a fine seedling camellia. A magnificent specimen of the *Rhododendron arboreum* was shown

†*History of Philadelphia* 1609-1884 J. Thomas Scharf and Thompson Westcott. Vol. 1—p. 633.

by J. B. Smith. The true *Kennedya coccinea*, a neat climbing plant with bright scarlet papilionacceous flowers, diosma and amaryllis, all lately imported, were exhibited by Messrs. Hibbert & Buist.

May 1832. "Messrs. Hibbert & Buist exhibited a specimen of the *Rhododendron catawbiense*, bearing two fine heads of large light purple flowers, spotted with brown, *Geum coccineum*, a scarlet flowering species, ornamented and pretty hardy. *Erythrina crista-galli*, Cockscomb coral plant, bearing upwards of 250 flowers and flower buds. It is supposed that this plant will prove hardy; if so, it will be an important accession as an ornamental plant, for its flowers are of extraordinary beauty and are produced throughout the summer. The Bourbon Rose, a hardy climbing variety, with large flowers, similar in size and colour to those of the Provence Rose. The plant was eight feet in height, covered with flowers, and made a fine appearance."

At an adjourned meeting held on the 28th, the Committee on a room reported in favor of the one in which the Society was then assembled (121 Chestnut Street) and stated that they had made preliminary arrangements to rent it for one year, at the rate of two hundred dollars. The Society approved their report.

June 1832. A communication was read from William McMurtrie, from the United States ship *Concord*, at Syracuse, "accompanying a package of seeds and a box of grape cuttings, the latter selected with great care by an English amateur, as comprising all the varieties of value on the island. The seeds were directed to be distributed but the cuttings had unfortunately perished." On motion the thanks of the Society were directed to be presented to Mr. McMurtrie.

Col. Carr stated at this meeting that he had received from the Horticultural Society of London, grafts and cuttings of all the fruits—apples, pears, peaches, plums and gooseberries—figured in the *Pomological Magazine*.

Messrs. Hibbert & Buist presented branches of the Maclura (Osage Orange) in flower, both male and female. The male plant, hitherto unknown to cultivators, has been discovered on the grounds of the late Mr. McMahon, which have recently fallen into their possession.

July 1832. Mr. J. Coates exhibited a specimen of the Canada Thistle (*Cnicus arvensis*) which has made its appearance in several localities in this vicinity, and recommended that measures be adopted for its extirpation. Hibbert & Buist exhibited *Verbena melindres.*

August 1832. Mr. Parker exhibited several varieties of plums, apples, and pears; J. B. Smith, *Antirrhinum majus*, bicolor—an amaryllis received from the Cape of Good Hope under the name of *A. longifolia.* The specimen had no leaves; the stem was about 18 inches in length, and bore an umbel of six fully expanded flowers and six buds. The flowers had a delightful fragrance, resembling that of the *Volkameria* (Clerodendron).

A communication was received through John Vaughan accompanying six roots of the *Colchicum autumnale*, which plant has been used very successfully in the treatment of gout by Sir Henry Halford, President of the Royal College of Physicians in London. John B. Smith exhibited *Crinum longiflorium.*

September 1832. Alexander Parker exhibited *Lagerstroemia indica*, *Volkameria japonica*, *Achania malvaviscus*, *Fuchsia gracilis*, *Bignonia grandiflora*, *Ixora coccinea*, *Asclepias curassavica*, *Salvia splendens*, *Heliotropium corymbosum* (*H. grandiflora*), *Mimulus moschatus*, *Cyclamen europeum.*

The anniversary meeting of the Society was held on the 3rd in the Hall at 121 Chestnut Street.

J. B. Smith presented the following plants in flower: *Amaryllis*, *Ardisia*, *Begonia capensis*, *Hydrangea hortensis*, *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*, *Jasminum sambac*, *Lantana camara*, *Staphylea*, *Phlomis*, *Aristolochia labiosa*, different varieties of pears, green gages, plums, nectarines, and two dozen large citrons. Mr. Chauncey presented a number of very superior figs.

Mr. Maupay exhibited a singular variety of the melongena (egg plant), much resembling the tomato in form and color, drum head cabbage, and the fruit of the *Cydonia japonica* (flowering quince). Mr. Longstreth exhibited *Amaryllis purpurea*, and *Hemerocallis japonica.* Alexander Parker exhibited *Lagerstroemia indica.*

October 1832. The Corresponding Secretary was instructed to cause a report on the exhibition to be prepared and published.

The report was published in the *National Gazette*. It was republished in the *American Farmer* in the issue of December 7th, 1832, (vol. 14, p. 309) and is as follows:

"The committee charged with the arrangement of the fourth annual exhibition of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, cannot close their labours, without making some record of the truly animating display on that occasion; and though, from the profusion of interesting objects exhibited, and the numerous contributors, their report must necessarily be circumscribed, it is hoped that it may serve as some memento of those choice productions, and the patriotic zeal of the individuals to whose efforts the society is so much indebted. If, by inadvertance the merits of any should be overlooked, it is hoped that the burden which devolved on the committee may be deemed a sufficient excuse.

"The annual exhibitions of the society have heretofore been held in the vernal season, when the variety of flowers is great, when only many rare exotics are in bloom, and the earliest kinds of vegetables are in perfection. Fruits, however, are less abundant at that time, than at a more advanced period. To create variety and afford opportunity for the display of the many fine fruits our city and the surrounding country so prodigally yield throughout the autumn, the society decided on holding its exhibition for the present year in September; and although the season proved generally unfavorable, both for the quantity and quality of the fruit, the result was highly gratifying, and on no similar occasion has the same interest been excited.

"The exhibition was held at the Masonic Hall, commencing on the 26th of September, and continuing throughout the 27th and 28th, and on the evenings of those days, when the rooms were brilliantly illuminated. The committee are happy in being able to state, that the amateurs who aided with the produce of their grounds, were much more numerous than heretofore; and that the number of visitors was far greater than on any previous occasion—a cheering evidence of the increasing pleasure our exhibitions afford.

"The arrangement was at once chaste and novel, and the approving exclamations of the fair visitors evinced the good taste of Mr. J. B. Smith, to whose direction that portion of our duties was especially intrusted. To attempt a minute description were a task not easy of accomplishment; we must be content to speak in general terms.

"Among the large number of foreign plants were many choice specimens of the rarest species now in this country. Indeed every portion of the globe seemed to have been rendered tributary to this fairy scene. It is related of a Hindoo who visited the botanic garden of Liverpool, when amidst the vast assemblage of exotic plants that ornament those grounds and add lustre to the British nation, his eye rested on the palm of his



MASONIC HALL

Chestnut Street between Seventh and Eighth, Philadelphia

native land, under whose foliage the sportive hours of his childhood had been spent, he ran to clasp it while tears flowed down his cheeks—overcome by the associations of his earlier years. Had the native of the Isles, or the shores of the Pacific, the Brahmin of India, the negro of the wilds of Africa, in short an inhabitant of any portion of the globe, however remote, been present at our vegetable festival, he would have found something to remind him of his far distant home,—so numerous were the variety and the sources from which they had originated. Among the plants present, which from their uses are popularly known, we may enumerate, the tea, the coffee, the sago, the Indian rubber, the mango, the olive, the banana, the rose apple (Eugenia), the indigo, the Japanese medlar, the fragrant olive, which scents the finer teas, the pine apple, the bread-fruit, the date, the sugar cane, the camphor tree, the black pepper, the cinnamon, the New Zealand flax, the agave, the cochineal cactus, the plantain, the cream nut, the oil bearing camellia of China, the cocoa-nut, the pomegranate, the Guave, the pistachia tree, the cajeput, the tumeric. Others of far greater variety were present, but we must forbear a recital here, referring the scientific and curious to the detailed specification hereto annexed.

"The collection of fruits was interesting both as regards variety and quality. Of peaches, several new seedlings of value were brought forward; of pears many worthy of individual notice, but we can here only refer to the 'Doyenne gris,' whose superior excellence especially demands to be recorded; of grapes, there was a fine display, both native and foreign. Also, apples, quinces, lemon, of unusual size, etc. In esculent vegetables, too, the exhibition was rich. The specimens of most varieties were truly worthy of distinction and attracted much attention. Indeed, in every department there was much to merit the strongest approbation and special notice.

"The daily increasing attention to the art of gardening, and to botanical science, evinced by the community since the formation of the Horticultural Society, is a pleasing augury of what combined and continued efforts may hereafter effect. Already a fondness for flowers and floral studies seems to be fast assuming the ground heretofore held by more volatile pursuits. It is gratifying to see the public taste concentrating on a subject not only so pleasing in every particular, but abounding in much to elevate the mind and induce the most happy reflections—for who, when dwelling on the minutest portion of nature's works, but insensibly and pleasingly reverts to the great author of its existence—who, when his attention is directed to the simplest petal in the great floral family, but feels his intellect elevated and enlarged, and withdrawn from the cold calculations of every day existence. Flowers are the emblems of innocence and peace—and it has been somewhere said,

their presence in the garden or the window, is indicative of a quiet home and happy family.

"Although much has been done by our association, more remains to be accomplished. So far as the yearly and monthly exhibitions of the society could aid in giving an impetus to horticultural zeal, they have been highly successful—but much greater advantages may be anticipated if the original design of an experimental garden shall be carried into effect. There we could at all times resort, and have before us a living, imperishable witness of the advantages of the art. A practical and pleasing illustration of the benefits of our exertions would then be constantly in sight, a reward for past efforts and a stimulus to future exertions. And why, may it be asked, should Philadelphia lack such an institution? If taste, wealth, and professional zeal be requisite, where, in the union, shall more be looked for? Let us then hope for its accomplishment, and hoping, act with energy, and it may be speedily possessed.

"In Europe, horticultural and botanical institutions abound. In Great Britain, even provincial towns are ornamented by them often to a considerable extent, and rich in vegetable treasures called from every clime. And shall it longer be said that Philadelphia city, which claims to take the lead in all that is elegant and refined: the Athens of a vast empire, is destitute of an institution so eminently intellectual?

"As a complete list of the plants is too extensive for insertion here, we shall specify only some of the more interesting either from the beauty of the specimens, or their rarity.

"Ficus bengalensis, populifolia, and religiosa; Mespilus japonica; Dillenia speciosa; Laurus camphora; Plectranthus punctatus; Pterospermum acerifolium; Cookia punctata; and Plumeria alba, by A. D'Arras.

"Piper nigrum; Cactus heptagonus; Casuarina torulosa; Cactus tringularis; Ficus costata; Cycas revoluta; Maranta zebrina; Ficus elastica; Cactus cochinnellifer, by J. M'Arann.

"Baccharis angustifolia; Hedychium spicatum and coronarium; Plectranthus fruiticosus; Maranta bicolor; Melaleuca pubescens; Ixora coccinea, by A. Parker.

"Melastoma nervosa; Virgilia capensis; Bletia tankervilliae, Ficus australis; Latania borbonica; Erythrina crista-galli; Euphorbia heterophylla; Rhododendron arboreum; Mangifera indica; Musa paradisiaca; Dillenia speciosa; Ficus bengalensis; Illicium floridanum; Pandanus odoratissimus; Laurus cinnamomum; Gloxinia arborea, by G. Pepper.

"Carolina princeps; Corypha; Cupressus australis, Cookia punctata; Cactus melocactus; Camellia oleifera; Cocos nucifera; Cestrum nocturnum; Ficus vestita, nitida, and an undescribed species; Hedy-

sarum pictum; Indigofera fragrans; Kaempferia rotunda; Myrtus uniflorus; Artocarpus incisa; Phoenix dactylifera; Piper nigrum, Pandanus odoratissimus, and Zamia horrida, by J. B. Smith.

"Musa coccinea; Zamia pungens; Serissa foetida, the Japan boxthorn; Pandanus odoratissimus; Pistacia terebinthus; the yellow tea rose, Cycas revoluta; Astrapaea wallichi; Melaleuca cajeputi; Maurandia barclayana, by R. Carr.

"Hakea suaveolens; Mangifera indica; Pinus longifolia; Curcuma longa; Olea fragrans; Ovieda verticillata; Chamaerops hystrix, in fruit; sugar cane, by H. Pratt.

"Acacia longifolia; Melastoma nepalensis; Cactus truncatus; Gloxinia speciosa and arborea; musa paradisaca, by Mr. Gutgsell.

"Rhapis flabelliformis; Epacris grandiflora; Erica caffra; Empetrum truncatum; Banksia speciosa; Eugenia australis, in fruit; with a variety of fine roses and dahlias, by Hibbert & Buist.

"Cactus arboreus, Acacia angustifolia, agapanthus umbellatus; Westringia rosmariniformis, by Mr. Keyser.

"Cacalia speciosa, and several remarkable species of aloe, by R. Pierpont.

"Beautiful specimens of Citri, laden with fruit, and numerous rare exotics, of which no detailed list has been furnished, by D. & C. Landreth.

"A fine display of dahlias, bouquets and many other valuable contributions of plants, by D. Maupay, Dr. Gibson, John H. Cresson, P. K. Gorgas, Miss Rebecca Lawrence, William Cushing and J. Crumback

FRUITS

"Pears.—'Belle et Bonne,' a fine French variety, by Mrs. Parmentier of New York. Gray doyenne, above alluded to; it is one of the beurre or butter pears, by D. Maupay.

"Petre pear, by R. Carr. Fall christian, by J. J. Borie. Seckel pears, remarkably fine, by several contributors. Vertelongue panache, a singularly striped French pear, from the place of the late Stephen Girard, by Mr. Barney. Several other excellent varieties, by J. B. Smith, J. Copia, S. Gratz, and A. Parker.

"Peaches.—Three new seedling free stones, by Mr. Bates of Camden, N. J. Fox's and Eastburn's favourite, both seedlings, by John Evans. Lemon cling and Rodman cling, by John M. Kaighn, of New Jersey. Clings, remarkably fine, by Isaac Reeves, of Red Bank, N. J., and by G. Dixon. A beautiful exhibit of peaches and grapes was presented by Mrs. H. C. Carey.

"Grapes.—Elsinborough, from the first offspring of the original vine at Elsinborough, New Jersey; it was gratifying to observe the improvement which has taken place in this interesting variety from cultivation. Cultivated specimens from Burlington were presented by A. Quicksall, Walter Wilson, and S. R. Wetherill; those from the latter gentleman were from two vines, one bearing one hundred bunches, and the other two hundred. Red Catawba, our best native pulpy grape, and blue Isabella, both from a vineyard containing more than three thousand vines, the greater part then loaded with fruit, nearly ripe, by E. H. Bonsal, of Germantown. White sweet water, from a vine bearing more than four hundred bunches; from the garden of J. Longstreth. Chasselas and Savingnon, in great perfection, from the garden of J. Bonaparte, at Bordentown. Four bunches of the Hampton Court grape, one of which weighed eighteen ounces; by Hibbert & Buist. Lawton Isabella, by W. W. Fisher. Malaga and black Hamburg, very superior, by Mr. Vansickle. Chasselas, a bunch weighing one pound, one and one-half ounces, by Rowland Jones, of Burlington. Hansteretto and other Hungarian, by Mr. Laws. Numerous others, of superior excellence, were contributed by R. Carr, David Allen, of Burlington, Joseph Price, J. Evans, A. B. Engstrom, T. Stewardson, J. S. Waln, S. J. Robbins, and D. & C. Landreth.

"Quinces.—A small and beautiful variety, by Wm. Raster. Large and fine by H. Pratt; and also by A. D'Arras and J. B. Smith.

"Apples.—Several varieties by A. Parker and John Evans.

"Lemons.—Noticed above as very superior, by C. Chauncey and S. R. Wetherill.

"Citrons.—St. Helena, remarkably large and fine, by H. Pratt.

"Figs.—White and very superior, by Joshua Longstreth. Other varieties, by John Evans and A. Parker.

"Melons.—Red Romana muskmelon, remarkable for the red colour of the flesh, lately introduced by H. Pratt.

VEGETABLES

"Turnip-rooted cabbage and artichokes, by J. B. Smith.

"Dutch turnips, possessing a very delicate skin, and mangel wurzel, both fine, by Henry Chorley.

"Summer blood beet; Malaga squash, a new article; prickly cucumber, for pickling, in fine order; early peas, the autumnal crop, a new variety of radish, shaped like the long red, but pure white, decidedly superior in quality, by R. Scott.

"Royal cabbage lettuce; early peas, the autumnal crop; white solid celery; dark claret and Italian turnip beets; early horn, and long orange carrots; curled endive; all in fine condition, by J. Engelman.

"Egg-plants, very large and fine; curled broccoli; orange carrots; parsnips, from the garden of S. Gratz.

"Squashes; Giraumon d'Athene, fine for the table while quite young; and also for pies when ripe; giraumon turban, ornamental and edible; the seed of both imported from France, by E. Harris, of Moorestown, N. J.

"Egg-plants, a new variety, singularly resembling the tomato in shape and appearance, by D. Maupay.

"Drum-head cabbage; red Portugal beet; white Portugal beet, onions; salmon brown turnip and black winter radishes, by Ashton Barton.

"Indian corn, very tall and fine; ruta baga sown on the 16th of August, and of fine size for its age, mangel wurzel, by J. Kenworthy.

"Cocoa-nut squash, an admirable vegetable, in perfection throughout the winter, by D. & C. Landreth.

"Other valuable contributions of vegetables were received from D. Allen, of Burlington, Adam Price, of Burlington; John Evans, and from the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.

"Leaves of the Morus multicaulis, or Chinese many-stalked mulberry the best sort for worms, with cocoons, by Mrs. Parmentier, of New York.

"Leaves of the white Italian mulberry, esteemed next to the above for worms, by J. Evans, who cultivates it extensively.

"Several bottles of superior Champagne cider were presented by Joseph Johns, and two bottles of elder wine by Mrs. Hoare.

"For paintings of fruits and flowers, and for several other objects, not all embraced in the views of the society, but which contributed largely to ornament the room, the committee are indebted to A. B. Engstrom, J. M'Arann, John Robbins, A. Parker, H. M. Zollikoffer, Mrs. Parkinson, and George Reynolds.

"Published by order of the society,

C. Pickering, *Rec. Sec'y.*"

March 1833. Alexander Parker exhibited *Acacia linearis*.

April 1833. William Graham exhibited "a beautiful specimen of the *Pœonia arborea*, bearing six fully expanded flowers."

June 1833. The Committee on Vegetables handed in a report: "Congratulating the Society on the evident increase of interest among the vegetable gardeners and others, in the cultivation of the various esculents with which our market is so well supplied.

This was manifested by the large quantities and great variety of fine vegetables which had been submitted to their inspection; and they believe that none of them would suffer by a comparison with the productions of any other district or State in the Union."

July 1833 to July 1836. The meetings of the society were held in the room under the Athaeneum, in Philosophical Hall at 5th and Chestnut Streets.

August 1833. Alexander Parker exhibited cut flowers among them—*Phlox panticulata, Coreopsis lanceolata, grandiflora,* and *tinctoria.*

November 1833. A fine specimen of the *Amaryllis aulica* was exhibited from the garden of Mr. George Pepper. Also fruit of the banana from the garden of Mr. Henry Pratt. Mr. William Chalmers presented several specimens of Cardoon, one of them weighing twenty-seven pounds. "The finest it is believed, as a lot, that has ever been seen in this country."

December 1833. Philip Ricketts presented specimens of the Winter Beurre pear and offered to supply grafts to any members desiring them.

January 1834. The Committee appointed to take into consideration the propriety of adopting measures for the increase of the Library handed in the following report: "That they have considered the subject and recommend that the sum of $250. be annually appropriated to procure such works as may, in the discretion of a committee to be appointed for the purpose, be judged suitable."

February 1834. William Chalmers exhibited *Magnolia yulan.*

March 1834. Alexander Parker displayed *Pittosporum undulatum.* John McArann presented *Eriobotrya japonica* in fruit.

April 1834. "Messrs. D. & C. Landreth exhibited the finest seedling Camellia we have yet seen; it is of the shape of the Double White, but of a pink color."

May 1834. William Chalmers displayed *Melaleuca decussata.*

June 1834. Alexander Parker displayed *Clematis florida flore-pleno, Papaver somniferum* and *rhoeas.*

July 1834. Robert Buist exhibited "the *Fuchsia globosa*, entirely new, and presented for the first time; it takes its name from the globular buds being like half ripe Cherries, and it is a beautiful and profuse flowering species." Alexander Parker displayed *Saponaria officinalis.*

August 1834. Thomas Allen, gardener to Mr. Gratz, presented a gigantic specimen of the *Amaranthus cruentus.* Robert Buist displayed *Rosa noisettia superba* and *Rosa nivea.*

October 1834. Robert Buist presented *Mimulus youngeana* (*M. smithi*). Dr. Burroughs presented seeds of the "Male Pampelo," a variety of shaddock from Manilla, considered a very superior fruit—also some Prangos seed from the mountains of Thibet, received direct from the Botanic Garden of Calcutta.

January 1835. John McArann presented *Viburnum tinus.*
Auguste D'Arras displayed *Plumbago coccinea.*

March 1835. Peter Mackenzie displayed *Mimulus variegatus.*

April 1835. The Library Committee reported as follows:

"The Library is yet so very small as hardly to warrant the expense inseparable from the weekly or frequent attendance of the Librarian. Under these circumstances, the Committee would recommend that the Hall be opened at early candle-light on the day of each monthly meeting when it shall be the duty of one member of the Library Committee to attend. It is also recommended to exact from each member an obligation, before he shall be entitled to the use of the Library."

Dryburg & Sherwood presented *Primula cortusioides* and *Coronilla glauca.*

May 1835. Mrs. A. D. Bache presented a very beautiful specimen of the Mississippi Lily, Pancratium. Dryburg & Sherwood presented *Agapanthus umbellatus* and *Iris chinensis.*

August 1835. "An honorary premium of $5.00 was awarded to Mr. John K. Helmuth of this city for some seedling Nectarines which were placed on the table—they were the finest which have hitherto been brought before the Society."

September 1835. Robert Buist presented monthly Cabbage Rose, "a rare and exceedingly beautiful variety."

The Editors and Proprietors of the City Newspapers were duly elected members. On motion, it was resolved that the annual contribution be not required of them.

October 1835. B. M. Ogden presented a bill amounting to $18.08 for expenses incurred in the transportation and exhibition of dahlia flowers at the New York Show, which flowers were deposited in the name and to the credit of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. Bill ordered to be paid.

Among the flowers shown at the meetings during the first ten years of the Society's existence, were the following: Amaryllis, asters, acacia, ardisia, arbutus, begonias, bletia, campanulas, chrysanthemums, carnations, camellias, cyclamen, cinerarias, calceolarias, cacti, daisies, dahlias, fuchsias, geraniums, roses, tulips, verbena and zinnias. Among the exhibitors, we find that the following names appeared most frequently: Robert Buist, Josiah Coates, Charles Chauncey, William Chalmers, A. D'Arras, George Esher, Jacob Engleman, Anthony Felton, William Graham, Thomas Hibbert, Charles Kaighn, Charles Kenworthy, David Landreth, Jr., Joshua Longstreth, John McArann, Daniel Maupay, James E. Miflin, Daniel McAvoy, Alexander Parker, George Pepper, Henry Pratt, Samuel Rhoads, Jr., James B. Smith, John B. Smith, John Sherwood, Robert Vaux, Jacob Waln, Col. Robert Carr and Dr. James Mease. Also, the firms of Dryburgh & Sherwood, and Hibbert & Buist.

SECOND PERIOD
1836–1855

Horace Binney served his second term as president of the Society during the first four years of this period. He was followed by Caleb Cope who held office for ten years. To his ability as a leader, his enthusiasm for gardening, and his spirit of generosity is due much of the success of this period. During the last six years of the period General Robert Patterson, a soldier with an ardent love of growing things, was president.

Caleb Cope paid high tribute to Thomas P. James, recording secretary (1840–1859) and to John Thomas who was treasurer during this entire period (1835–1858).

It is, of course, largely due to this Secretary's labor that we have the detailed, accurate and interesting record of this period showing the development of the Society from a small and rather unimportant body to one of national reputation, and a leading authority in horticultural circles in this country.

In September 1849 a motion was passed to publish all the proceedings of the Society.

The "Acting Committee," as the Council was usually called, was apparently never an executive body during this period and held no regular meetings. It was expected that its chief duty would be the care of the botanic garden, but this project never materialized. Aside from promoting interest in the Society the Council seems to have been quite inactive and was discontinued about 1840.

In 1844 the membership was about 800. In 1853, 133 new members were added in six months. In 1838, Henry A. Dreer, destined to become one of the leading seedsmen of America, joined the Society. In 1850, Thomas James proposed the name of one of the most brilliant horticulturists of his time, Thomas Meehan.

Most of the meetings were held in the Philadelphia Museum on Chestnut Street. Monthly exhibitions had become the most important feature of the meetings. Most of the burdensome details of the business meetings were cared for by an elaborate committee system. There was a committee of finance and of

publication, a library committee, committees on fruit, vegetables, establishing premiums, establishing names of fruits, and distribution of seeds; a committee for awarding premiums on plants and flowers, one to superintend exhibitions and on entomology, horticultural chemistry, and botany.

There was a distinct effort evident to make the Society a scientific body. A committee on new plants, flowers, fruits, and vegetables was created, professorships of horticultural chemistry, botany, and entomology were established, delegates were exchanged with other horticultural bodies in this country, and close contact was kept with similar organizations abroad.

The Society was making investigations of plant diseases and pests. Pear blight and plum curculio and the control of insect pests by parasites were some of the problems studied.

The Society also showed a distinct interest in municipal problems of a horticultural nature. In 1849 a committee was appointed to recommend to City Council the eradication of objectionable trees in our public squares and the planting of desirable ones and to interest the Council in the establishment of an arboretum. One year a survey was made of the area under glass in private places about Philadelphia.

The establishment of a horticultural garden, one of the primary objects in the foundation of the Society, was still its favorite project. In 1843 a committee was appointed to consider the subject and report on its feasibility. Lemon Hill Estate was the site under consideration at this time. It was suggested that the Society co-operate with the Zoological Society in this project, but no agreement was reached. In 1851 we find the president, Caleb Cope, lamenting the fact that the annual expenses of the Society had so far encroached upon its receipts as to have made the procurement of a botanic garden an almost unattainable object.

Except for a period of several years, about 1850, the Society prospered financially. The amount of investments in 1854 aggregated $13,200.00 as compared to $4,880.00 at the beginning of the period. All of the money was invested in mortgages except one certificate of the City of Philadelphia for $1000.00.

Treasurers' reports were submitted semi-annually and were audited by the Committee of Finance. The first record of a trea-

surer's report is found in the minutes of January 1851. Annual dues were reduced to $3.00; life membership to $25.00.

In April 1835 the Society passed a resolution that the Library be opened at early candle light on the day of each monthly meeting and also on the evening of the first Monday of each month, one member of the Library Committee to be in attendance. Each member of the Society was permitted to carry one volume with him at the hour of closing to be returned at the hour of opening on the following library day.

In 1842 it was recorded that the Library contained 450 volumes. $300.00 was appropriated at that time for the extension of the Library. A librarian was engaged at a salary of $50.00 a year. In 1850 the Library had increased to 850 volumes and was reported the following year as the largest and most extensive of its kind in the country.

Caleb Cope and George Pepper were enthusiastic orchid collectors during this period while John B. Smith and Richard Fetters showed a distinct partiality to cacti, and Peter McKenzie had a fine collection of acacias. Gerhard Schmitz was the leading dahlia exhibitor. He produced hundreds of lovely seedlings, perhaps the one receiving greatest admiration being the one which was named in honor of the Society's president, Caleb Cope.

Of the many ardent collectors of new plants during this period, Robert Buist stands out as the one making the most accessions. To him we are indebted for the first exhibition before the Society of *Plumbago larpentae*, *Dielytra* (*Dicentra*) *spectabilis*, *Pentas carnea*, *Gesneria zebrina*, *Campanula latiloba* (*C. grandis*), and numerous cinerarias, azaleas, and camellias; the Florentine grape and the Hobart-town potato.

To Peter Mackenzie goes the honor of introducing *Rosa devoniensis*, undoubtedly one of the most important acquisitions of the Society. Caleb Cope is responsible for the introduction of that lovely orchid, *Phalaenopsis amabilis*, and also for *Calanthe veratrifolia*. While serving his country in various parts of the world, General Robert Patterson found time to study the flora in his surroundings and often sent seeds and plants to the Society for distribution among its members.

Among the plants most commonly on display during this period

were: ardisias, euphorbias, ficus, acacias, hydrangeas, hoyas, oxalis, fuchsias, heliotropes, hibiscus, aristolochias, abutilons, aloes, achimenes, bouvardias, ericas, jasminums, plumbagos, azaleas and calceolarias.

Fruits and vegetables were quite as prominent as ornamental plants at the exhibitions. Hundreds of new varieties of grapes, apples, pears and peaches were exhibited each year. Foreign fruits were introduced in ever increasing numbers. There was also great enthusiasm over the culture and development of the small fruits.

Because there were no rules governing fruit nomenclature in this country confusion was constantly arising in naming and identifying varieties. It was to eliminate this confusion and to establish rules governing new varieties that the committee on establishing names of new fruits presented "The Rules of American Pomology" to the Society in 1847. It was hoped that these rules would be adopted by horticultural societies throughout the country.

Medals displaced the lithographic drawings which were offered as awards at exhibitions during the first period. Dies for striking medals were presented by Caleb Cope.

The committee for establishing premiums presented a schedule of awards for the ensuing year and established rules regulating all exhibitions. The following is a typical year's schedule:

January and February—camellias, primula sinensis.

March—pears, apples, mushrooms, azaleas, rhododendrons.

April—roses (Bengal, tea, noisette, bourbon), hyacinths, pansies, pelargoniums, auriculas, sea-kale, cauliflower, cucumbers, rhubarb.

May—roses (hybrid perpetuals, American seedlings and as in April), pelargoniums, tulips, American seedling camellias, cucumbers, rhubarb, potatoes, asparagus, mushrooms, peas.

June—grapes, strawberries, cherries, turnips, artichokes.

July—carnations, lilies, grapes, apricots, plums, cauliflower, figs, currants, gooseberries, raspberries.

August—peaches, pears, plums, grapes, nectarines.

September—the autumnal exhibition.

October—pears, apples.

November—chrysanthemums, celery, brocolli, Brussels sprouts.

December—pears, apples, potted plants, baskets, bouquets, cut-flowers, displays of fruits, displays of vegetables.

Many of the exhibitions were held in the Philadelphia Museum. They were done on an elaborate scale and were very popular. The twenty-third annual exhibition stands out as the most magnificent up to that time for it was then that Caleb Cope (Thomas Meehan, gardener) staged his famous exhibition of *Victoria regia*, the first to be successfully grown in America and conceded to have been more magnificent than any specimen ever grown in England, the country from which the seed was obtained.

Some of America's greatest pomologists were frequent contributors to the Society's exhibitions: Marshall P. Wilder of Boston, the Downing brothers of Newburgh, and Dr. W. D. Brincklé. Among commercial people exhibiting at this time were Ellwanger & Barry of Rochester, N. Y., Thomas Hancock of Burlington, N. J., and Parsons & Co., of Flushing, L. I.

Among the frequent exhibitors during this period were:

Plants and Flowers: M. W. Baldwin, Isaac B. Baxter, Robert Buist, George W. Carpenter, Col. Robert Carr, William Carvill, gardener at Haverford College, Chalmers & McDonald, Caleb Cope, John Dick, Henry A. Dreer, Andrew Dryberg, James Dundas, Andrew M. Eastwick, B. A. Fahnestock, Richard Fetters of Camden, N. J., James D. Fulton, Thomas Hancock, Harry Ingersoll, Robert Kilvington, D. Rodney King, J. Francis Knorr, John Lambert, Landreth & Fulton, Peter Mackenzie, Samuel Maupay, Alexander Parker, General Robert Patterson, George Pepper, Peter Raabe, Ritchie & Dick, Dr. James Rush, Gerhard Schmitz, John Sherwind, and Mrs. John B. Smith.

Fruits: I. B. Baxter, Horace Binney, John R. Brincklé, Robert Buist, George W. Carpenter, Col. Robert Carr, Cincinnati Horticultural Society, Caleb Cope, George B. Deacon of Burlington, N. J., A. J. Downing of Newburgh, N. Y., Ellwanger & Barry of Rochester, N. Y., Thomas Hancock of Burlington, N. J., J. H. Hayes of Newark, N. J., William Johns, Robert Kilvington, Joshua Longstreth, Thomas McEuen, Samuel Maupay, General Robert Patterson, George Pepper, John Perkins of Moorestown, N. J., Peter Raabe, John Rutter of West Chester, Pa., John Sherwood, Mrs. John B. Smith, James H. Satterthwait,

Marshall P. Wilder of Boston, Mass., and Judge Wilkins of Camden, N. J.

VEGETABLES: Isaac B. Baxter, Robert Buist, Samuel Cooper, Caleb Cope, Andrew M. Eastwick, Jacob Engleman, John C. Engelman, Albinus L. Felton, Anthony Felton, Miss Gratz, J. R. Latimer of Wilmington, Del., M. E. Mitchell, John Riley, "gardener at the Insane Hospital."

CHRONOLOGY

1836—1855

At the meeting held on February 15, 1836, Horace Binney, was elected president of the Society. Charles Pickering continued to serve as recording secretary and John Thomas acted as the very efficient treasurer, having been elected in September 1835. He filled this office for twenty-two years.

During the year 1836, the Society held its meetings in the Hall under the Athaeneum and in the Franklin Institute. President Binney often presided, but George Pepper, P. K. Gorgas, J. S. Waln, Joseph Price, Isaac Myer, C. Roberts and J. T. Mather presided at meetings when the president was absent.

April 1836. David Landreth offered a resolution that a committee of three should be appointed to ascertain what information exists in relation to the culture of the sugar beet and its manufacture into sugar.

At the same meeting the President of the Society was authorized to procure in Europe a plate for the certificate for membership, and also one for honorary membership, and the sum of $300 was appropriated for this object, and a committee of three appointed to confer with the President.

On the following page is shown an illustration of the Diploma engraved in copper plate which Mr. Binney secured in Europe and which has been used by the Society ever since.



THE DIPLOMA

Represents *Pomona*, sitting in a graceful posture, her right hand resting on the shield of the arms of Pennsylvania at her side, and her left holding a gardener's pruning knife. On the right of the Nymph, in the foreground, is a basket of flowers and two boys in pleasing attitudes, one of them watering a tulip from an urn, and the other plucking a rose from a bush. A lily of the valley, waterlilies and leaves in the basin of a classical fountain, a palm tree, and other shrubbery are represented in the background, on the same side. On the left are two boys in different attitudes from the others, but of equal beauty, one bearing on his head and presenting to Pomona a basket of fruits, a pineapple, plums, peaches, pears, and melons, and the other kneeling on one knee and cutting off a bunch of grapes from a trellis. In the foreground on the same side are fruits of various kinds lying on the ground. The Nymph is sitting under an arbour, on one part of which are represented grape leaves and grapes clustering in great profusion, and on the other a convolvulus and other twining plants.

In mythology Pomona is represented as sitting on a large basket full of fruit holding in her left hand a number of apples, and in the right a nosegay of flowers.

The artist has observed this representation as far as was consistent with the object of the Society, and has diffused the emblems over such a space, as to give the work the character of a beautiful picture.

May 1836. Dryburg & Sherwood exhibited a collection of roses. Among them were Perpetual White, Lee's Crimson Perpetual, D'Angier's Perpetual, and Grand Perpetual. This is the first record of perpetual roses being exhibited.

July 1836. Daniel McGrevy, gardener to H. C. Carey, presented three full-grown specimens of the sugar beet; the first that have been brought before the Society, or that have been produced in this vicinity, that we are aware of.

August 1836. Alexander Parker presented *Eugenia myrtifolia*, *Scilla maritima*, *Swainsonia galegifolia.*

January 1837. William Chalmers exhibited *Passiflora edulis.*

February 1837. The Committee on Premiums made their report and included among their premiums was one offering $500, for preventing the blight in pear trees. At the same meeting, Mr. Mackenzie exhibited a splendid specimen of the *Poinsettia pulcherrima**, the bracts spreading 20 inches in diameter and exceedingly numerous. A premium of $2.00 was awarded to Peter Mackenzie, gardener to Henry Pratt, for the first Mango exhibited before the Society.

NOTE

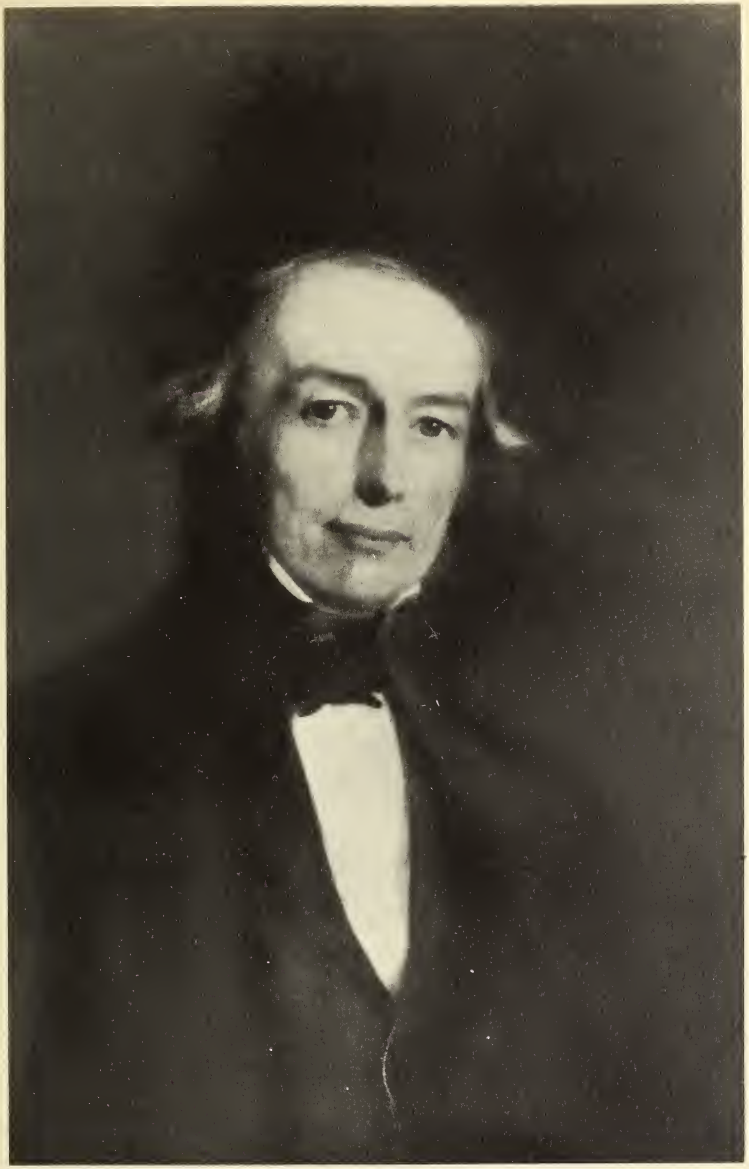
As far as known the Society continued to function for the next four and one-half years very much as it had during the previous five years but, unfortunately, no record of its activities exists today. It is believed that the minutes of the various meetings that occurred between September 1837 and March 1842 were destroyed in one of the several fires that the Society has experienced at different times.

Monthly meetings continued to be held in the Lower Saloon of the Philadelphia Museum and small exhibitions of flowers, fruits and vegetables were made at these meetings.

April 1842. Peter Mackenzie (gardener to Henry Pratt), exhibited the new *Rosa devoniensis.*

June 1842. "The Committee on New Plants, etc. report that they, by an invitation from John Sherwood this day examined

*This is *Euphorbia pulcherriuma*, now known as *E. Poinsettia*—called *E. Poinsettiana* by Buist and *Poinsettia pulcherrima* by Graham. — Bailey I. 1169'27.



CALEB COPE
(*Fifth President*) 1842–1851

at Mr. Pepper's greenhouse, a fine specimen of the *Doryanthes excelsa*, or as its name purports, the Spear Flower, a native of New Holland.

"This plant was imported by its proprietor in 1828, and is an offset of the specimen which flowered at Edinburgh in 1825.

"It is of the Amaryllideae genera, and has numerous long, narrow, sword shaped radical leaves, and a Scape or stem arising from their centre to the height of ten feet, having close, acute, sheathing leaves, and crowned with a head of fascicles of scarlet flowers.

"Mr. Sherwood states that he has grown it in heath mould, commonly called peat earth, and shifted or repotted it every spring before commencing to grow, he has generally kept it during the summer in an exhausted hot bed, shading it from the hot sun, but exposing it at night for the purpose of receiving the dew; when it became too large for the hot bed he introduced it into a pit under glass shading as before, when in this moist atmosphere it grew luxuriantly—during the last winter he kept it in the hot-house. The flower stem commenced its growth about the first of December last, making its greatest growth in mid-winter, and began to bloom about the first of June.

"Mr. Sherwood is entitled to great credit for the skill and patience with which he has cultivated and reared this rare and beautiful plant. It is the first specimen imported into the United States and the first that has flowered."

Robert Buist exhibited *Lilium japonicum sp. nov.* from Japan and submitted the following description: Stem terete about three feet in height; leaves linear—lanceolate, three feet five inches long, and about half an inch broad, scattered; flowers self colored, of a bright orange, four inches in diameter, erect; blooms in June and July; propagated by offsets or scales in a soil of rich sandy loam; hardy, if covered with dry leaves or litter in winter. Introduced into the United States in 1841 and has not been figured.

At the meeting held June 21, the Room Committee reported:

"The Hall formerly occupied by the Society under the Athenaeum has not been rented. It is placed in charge of a special committee from whom it is hoped a favourable report may soon be received.

"Although it is extremely desirable that the Society shall be relieved of the rent of this room, it is a cause of congratulation that a removal has been effected, it having been ascertained that many members would have retired from the Society, if more adequate accommodations had not been obtained.

"The splendid Hall in which the Society is located in the Museum building affords ample space for its numerous and constantly increasing members and by judicious management the Horticultural Society may be rendered the most attractive institution in this city.

"The addition of lady members is particularly desirable. This will give a tone and character to the Society, will operate as a check to intemperate discussion, and preserve us from that party spirit which too frequently works the downfall of the most popular institutions.

"Our enterprising gardeners and florists furnish us at every monthly meeting with a rich display of fruits, flowers, and vegetables. We cannot but express our admiration of their unwearied efforts, and we tender our sincere wishes that they may be rewarded by an increasing demand for the beautiful and useful objects which they cultivate.

"The Fountain which discharges more than 4000 gallons of water per hour has been obtained at the rent of $25.00 per annum, being $20.00 for the present year, or fifty cents per hour, and its pleasing and salutary effects have been appreciated both by members and visitors. At the annual Exhibition it will be particularly valuable not only as an object attractive in itself but as offering facilities for watering the plants and preserving them in health and vigour.

"The accommodations for the library and meeting of committees in the room at the south west angle of the Hall are such as to afford entire satisfaction. Access to the Library alone is worth more than the annual subscription of $3.00 for membership, and the Library Committee deserve the thanks of the Society for their judicious selection of books, many of them containing engravings of the highest order.

"The Committee conclude with the expression of their belief that The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society is destined to exercise a salutary influence, by the diffusion of a taste for the interesting objects of the vegetable kingdom, and by the cultivation of those social feelings which tend to purify the mind, and incite to elevated pursuits of intellect."

August 1842. The Library Committee states:

"That since the last annual report, the Library had been increased by the addition of eighty volumes, making it now to contain 450 volumes. To the funds for the purchase of books $8.25 have been added by fines imposed upon members for the detention of books."

Robert Buist exhibited *Vitis vinifera var. Muscat blanc hatif* which was described as follows:

"A new variety between the Muscat and Sweet Water sorts possessing the combined qualities of these very choice grapes, the fruit is large and round, of a yellowish white color, and in flavor rich and agreeable, the bunches are of a goodly size. It is a strong grower, a profuse bearer, and

very early and will prove very permanent and productive in a rich, gravelly soil. This grape was introduced by the contributor from Longjumeau near Paris in 1840 and will prove an acquisition to our collection. He is ignorant of its having been figured or described in any work."

Report by the Recording Secretary of the Objects Shown, With Remarks, at the Fourteenth Exhibition (Sept. 21, 1842)

"The lower Saloon of the Philadelphia Museum now in the occupancy of the Society, proved a most admirable Hall for the purpose of the recent autumnal display. The accommodations far exceeded those possessed by the Society upon any similar occasion, with the exception of the Eleventh Exhibition which was held in the grand Saloon immediately above. And the facility of ingress and egress for the larger objects (which was duly appreciated by the Committee of arrangement) was an important advantage and resulted so satisfactorily that not the slightest injury was sustained by any of the numerous contributions which were so kindly and so liberally furnished for the occasion.

"The visitor upon entering the Hall was struck with the grand and picturesque display which presented itself to his view, in the towering and in the more humble exotic and indigenous products intermingled at various points with those extensive floral designs of arches, grottos, temples, pyramids, vases and festoons; combining the handiwork of nature and art. When as he passed inward the tranquilizing sounds of the fountain, which in its successive cascades seemed to pour out libations to the surrounding groups, fell upon his ear, he felt the grateful influences from its unremitted flow experienced equally by the animate and inanimate crowd, which graced and filled the apartment to its utmost capacity.

"To give some idea of the extent of the Saloon it may be remarked that it contains an area embraced by a line of enclosures, in length 156 feet and in breadth sixty-five feet, with an altitude of twenty-three feet, having a double range of twenty beautiful columns extending the whole length of the building, sixteen feet from the north and south walls, and graced in the centre with a classical fountain in height ten feet supported by Dolphins and surrounded by an octagonal basin fifteen feet in diameter—and at the eastern extremity an orchestral stage between the columns eight feet in height.

"The arrangement of the tables for the display of the objects of the exhibition may be concisely stated. A range running the whole length of the saloon three feet in height by three feet in width lined the northern and southern walls, another forming a double range on each side

of the saloon nine feet in breadth embracing the columns ran parallel, leaving a passage of nine feet between them with spaces opposite the fountain for passages; that portion of this table facing the walls was constructed with three elevations to the height of six feet. Through the centre of the saloon extended oval and circular tables—the one east of the fountain was of a large oval form fifteen feet in length by ten feet in breadth—the three on the west were circular ten feet in diameter every one of which had a covering of green cloth.

"The various objects of attraction which composed the exhibition were arranged in the following order—on the tables along the northern wall were displayed the abundant culinary vegetables, interspersed at intervals with large specimens of greenhouse plants, a pyramid of flowers, and bouquets. Upon the parallel elevated table other choice specimens of vegetables, water and nutmeg melons and upon the topmost elevation the fine display of honey in glass hives. In the interval between these tables opposite the fountain stood the Bee Palace and Triumphal Arch which was so much admired. Upon the level inner range of the above mentioned table were shown fine specimens of plants, of which were the mahogany tree, acacias, orange and lemon trees, New Zealand flax, guava, mango, sugar cane, tea and coffee trees with many others yielding products of commerce. And opposite the extreme eastern end was the unique original model of a grotto, and by its side the floral chandelier stand and next in order the rose-covered urn, the casket of indigenous plans on a pedestal, and the large antique vase enveloped with flowers likewise standing on a pedestal, all arranged in front of the orchestral stage. Upon the stage were some of the largest specimens of palms, gum elastic, orange, lemon, coffee, and other trees presenting in the distance the effect of an Asiatic scenery; from the ceiling above the stage hung in drapery form a pair of the splendid festoons, and on the opposite wall in the western side of the saloon was suspended over the entrance and exit doors the other tasteful pair of festoons with fine effect.

"The extensive oval table contained in the centre a fine large specimen of palm surrounded with other plants lessening in height to the circumference, thus presenting a miniature mountain of floral and verdant beauty; between this table and the fountain stood the large and handsome Urn which received so many encomiums—within the basin of the fountain were Arums and aquatic plants, and around its edge, basket and other bouquets. In the interval for a passage south of the fountain between the other range embracing the columns was the erect device, the horizontal plan of which was the plot for a flower garden, and on the west stood the tall Steeple design; the three circular tables contained numerous interesting plants—the screw pine, several palms, jasmines, acacias, banksias, eardrops, cinnamon, cassia, olives, sagos, cocoas, teas,

Chile pine, and ardisias, with innumerable others. Between two of these circular tables was the light, airy, Chinese temple design. At the western end of the Saloon between and about the doors of entrance and exit were more of the large specimens of plants, of which might be noticed the Uraria speciosa, a tall stately banana-like plant, a fruitful pomegranate, flowering lagerstroemias or crape myrtles, a fine banana, royal bay, a large specimen of Littaea (Agave) geminiflora, commonly but incorrectly called Bonapartea juncea, dwarf pomegranate, palms and a specimen of the live oak.

"Upon the inner southern range embracing the columns were displayed the very numerous specimens of that grotesque yet interesting order, the Cactacae with other succulent plants. To many this table was an object of much interest, containing as it did species of nearly all of the general of the Cactaceae many of the Euphorbiacea, the Hemerocallea, Crassulacea and a few of the Asclepiadea. To casual observers, although but few of the specimens were in bloom still, the display possessed interest from the curiously diversified forms and singular appearances presented. Of the Cacteae there might be observed the leafy Pereskie:—the flat jointed forms of the Opuntia, a scaly leaved Lepismium, the articulated Hariota (Hatiora) of which some were attenuated and pendulous; the truncated forms of the Epiphylla;—and the slender and erect, and the flexible and creeping, the many angled and flat Cerei;—the spheroidal and depressed forms of the Echmonyetauthi;—the ovate and hedgehog-like appearance of the Echinocacti;—the columnar and the globular shape of the Mammillariae;—the ribbed, melon and Turk's cap, form of the Melocacti;—the grey headed and venerable appearance of the Pilocerei; and the bristly and spiny clothing of nearly the whole order. To which add the indescribably odd appearance produced by the mode of ingrafting the various species upon each other. Of the Euphorbiaceae many were as curiously formed and singular as the preceding. Of the Hemerocallea there were the spotted, accuminated and partridge-breasted Aloes, the fan-shaped Rhipidodendron, and marbled and pearl Gasteria, with some species of the Crassulacea and Asclepiadeae. On the eastern extremity of this table was a specimen of the Oncidium Papilio, the flower of which has a striking resemblance to a guady butterfly and commanded the attention of every visitor; opposite stood that always attractive and remarkable plant the Nepenthes distillatoria or pitcher plant in healthy condition and of increased size.

"And now, the visitor upon turning around the easternmost extremity of the above mentioned table had a full view of the most tempting and fascinating portion of the whole exhibition in the display of Pomona's most delicious gifts arranged on the elevated table in a most inviting manner, which contained some of the finest fruits of the vine, the peach, the pear, the plum, the apple and quince trees, intermingled with Flora's

choicest gems. On the tables along the south wall were seen other fruits embracing a fine show of peaches and apples; and stands containing splendid dahlias, fragrant roses and verbenas, interspersed at various points with fine large specimens of plants. In the southwest angle of the saloon was erected a temple with a spire, in altitude about fifteen feet, beautifully embellished.

"The fine cone bouquets, beautiful baskets and vases, were arranged in various positions, some on the fruit tables and others on those containing plants. The smaller bouquets, vases, glasses and dishes so tastefully arranged by the ladies, who cheerfully volunteered their services were interspersed with much discrimination throughout the exhibition, adding exceedingly to the display, and without which the effect would have been tame and unfinished.

"The practical horticulturist, who by his skill and habits of industry has made the pursuit he has chosen at once the means of support and a source of happiness to himself and family, rejoices that whilst his own pecuniary wants are supplied by the success of his efforts, his fellowman has been improved and society benefitted—well may he exult and well may the amateur and well-wisher of the cause exult at the achievements of his profession.

"Although the present is a period of extraordinary depression, when many of our once wealthy citizens are reduced to poverty or at least to a scanty subsistence, and many of the industrial class find no employment whatever, while there is scarcely a single stranger sojourning in the city, yet the exhibition has been most liberally patronized, the receipts exceeding generally the anticipations of the society."

October 1842. The Committee on Arrangements for the Annual Exhibition reported:

"No exhibition heretofore has received so much commendation from the public as the one we now report. The unanimity of feeling manifested by contributors, with a strenous effort to auxiliarate the desires of the committee, all tending to concentrate taste, design and effect in combining every production of the horticultural art, is worthy special notice, for which we tender them (in behalf of the Society) our sincere thanks.

"The labour and industry of those who exhibited designs of cut flowers far exceeded any previous display, and for effect even surpassed our expectations and were subjects of very general admiration to every visitor. There was not an article exhibited that was not of superior growth, showing that the zeal of the Society was no ways lost in the contributions of its members.

"They take pleasure in renewing their obligations to the ladies who so tastefully arranged a great variety of bouquets and baskets of flowers."

December 1842. Horace Binney, chairman of the Committee of New Plants, Flowers, etc., submitted and read the following report:

"The Committee entertain a thorough conviction that if it is intended to perpetuate this Society, it must be borne in mind, that the great security for this is the continuing respect of men of science, which is to be obtained only by the Society's so distributing its honours and rewards as to stimulate its members to regular and constant advances in the science of horticulture in its largest sense.

"It is not meant to undervalue the advantages, in such a community as ours, of a rich display of beautiful flowers, though of common or well known kinds, or of the fruits of the orchard, the pear, peach, plum and apple, in which our country abounds, or of the products of the kitchen garden, always a prominent attraction to those who think a utility is a necessary characteristic of beauty. No horticultural society can think of neglecting these, nor can they be neglected in a world when everybody has an eye or a palate to be gratified, and to seek for gratification. But the meaning of the Committee is this: That a society which does not carry its views, and carry them with ardour, beyond displays of this kind, must expect sooner or later to decline and become extinct.

"It will do so under influence of two well known principles of our nature, the one, perhaps an evidence of infirmity, that things common, however excellent, are at last regarded with indifference; and the other, very far from being an infirmity, the constant reaching forward of our minds from what we know to what is unknown to us. Variety is necessary even to the eyes and palates that seem to be in no considerable degree under the direction of the mind; and increasing knowledge is a necessary of life to all whose minds are in any considerable degree imbued with the love of it.

"There is another principle which may be adverted to, as having a strong influence upon the duration of such a society as this. It is a scientific as well as a practical society. It need not be said that in the estimation of the best judges the scientific objects of such a society deservedly hold the pre-eminence; and that if its pretensions in this branch are not respectably sustained, no degree of merit in encouraging the practical department will secure the consideration and respect of judges of this description. The opinions of such men rule the world in such matters. What they respect, the mass will respect, and assist to carry forward. What they despise or ridicule or treat as unworthy of their regard, the mass will finally imitate them in, perhaps despising and ridiculing, and certainly in neglecting.

"The Committee desire to impress upon the members of the Society the connection between these considerations and the growth and permanent existence of the institution.

"The Society has now been in existence about fifteen years, and its influence thus far has been quite remarkable. The practice of horticulture has made within that period very striking advances among us. It is not at all probable that for the time to come its progress in the practical part will be in the same proportion. A taste for the flowers and fruits that it has made so abundant has also increased to an equal extent. We have many professional gardens, and an equal or greater number belonging to private gentlemen, that give the air of spring to the decoration of our winter saloons; and the skill which has been shown in the kitchen garden has been such as almost to divide the praises of the city, between camellias, azaleas, and cacti and the magnificent specimens of every culinary vegetable with which for the greater part of the year our tables are covered. In these respects we have done well. The practice of the art and a taste for its products are in great perfection; and the Society may claim much of the credit of it. But the question is whether the Society has now the scientific cast in its researches which the community begins to look for, in a body so near its maturity in point of age. The Committee does not mean to say that it has not; but the duties of the Commitee seem to include that of calling the attention of the Society to the subject, and of hinting its apprehension that mere displays of beautiful flowers, fine fruits and superb vegetables may at length become so uniform and so common, that the merit of producing and exhibiting them, like everything that is common, will be undervalued.

"It was the object of the Society, in appointing the Committee on New Plants, Flowers, Fruits and Vegetables, to encourage its professional and amateur gardener, to extend their researches into all the regions of horticulture, and increase their collections by the constant accession of things new as well as beautiful or useful,—to keep its members up to the knowledge of what is doing in other parts of the world in this department, to emulate the steps of similar societies abroad,—and thus to secure both the respect of the learned and the continuance of public favour and support. One of the express objects of our incorporation was to introduce into our country new varieties and species.

"We have ample means among us to promote this enterprise. We have in our Society men who have adequate knowledge and adequate resources. The fear is, that with an important portion of them, that which is profitable in point of emolument may be placed too much in advance of that which will simply elevate the character of the Society. It is quite natural, that while lovers will spend more than the superflux of their money in purchasing bouquets for their mistresses, or while the

elegant embellishment of flowers is preferred before all others in the ball or supper room, the requisite supply should be found in the professional gardens of the city. It is not surprising that it should be so; and yet it is clear that all this may continue and become more and more profitable to the gardener, while the Society is declining in reputation, and going gradually out of existence without a name. The professional gardeners conform to one of the universal laws of trade in following the impulse of the public taste, even though it be satisfied with anything that has beauty of flavour or colour, or fragrance, without regard to rarity or scientific value; but so much the more imcumbent upon the society is the duty of giving the weight of its recommendation, and the aid of its rewards, to stimulate the professor or amateur of horticulture in collecting those specimens which the public taste does not at present call for. In the end the interests of the society and of the professional gardener in making these collections will no doubt be found to be the same; but for the present, this is by no means so apparent, as without the special encouragement and aid of the Society it will lead to a concurrence by the professional gardeners in those measures which it most concerns the society to promote.

"The Committee may have dwelt too long upon this subject and yet its importance would justify them in making further remarks. They would not have been justified in withholding such as they have made, after having been forced by their position to observe that the new plants, flowers, fruits, and vegetables offered in competition since the institution of the Committee are to be found in the short list which is given at the commencement of their report, and that of these the largest number consist of varieties produced at home by the process of *hybridizing*.

"It remains for the Committee to advert to some considerations that have in part governed them, and in their opinion ought always to govern the Committee in the award of the premiums placed at their disposal by the society.

"The object being to increase the number of *new* plants, flowers, fruits and vegetables, that which is to the greatest degree new is necessarily deserving of preference before that which is so in a less degree. That which is new in genus is entitled to priority in the eyes of such a Committee before that which is new in species, and that which is new in species before that which is new in variety. Specimens which are obtained from foreign countries or from distant localities in our own country, are thought to be more worthy of reward, than these hybrid varieties or seedlings that are raised in our own city. Particular beauty or excellence in colour or form, or in any other particular, may very well entitle a new specimen to reward beyond the degree to which it would be

entitled under the preceding general rules; but as general rules they deem them worthy of general adherence.

"It is most specially to be regarded as incumbent on the committee not to receive, *at least hereafter* any specimen for exhibition without having an explicit attestation in writing by the exhibitor, to all the points of fact required by the regulations, particularly as to *newness* within the limits there prescribed. The Committee say at least *hereafter:* —for in regard to this, the first year's competition, they have thought it best to overlook some defects of statement in this particular, not to discourage the praiseworthy effort of those who have begun this competition; an exact compliance may with great propriety be required hereafter. The facts to be stated must necessarily be in the knowledge or belief of the exhibitor; and if he omits to state them according to his knowledge or belief, the Committee ought to regard the specimens exhibited as excluded from competition by the regulations."

The Committee made awards to Robert Buist, Peter Mackenzie and William Chalmers, Jr. Robert Buist was awarded first prize "for the greatest number of new plants and flowers exhibited, to wit, cinerarias, camellias, liliums, gladiolus, and muscat-blanc."

March 1843. Monthly meetings and exhibitions continued to be held in the lower saloon of the Philadelphia Museum until March 21, 1843, when a special committee reported as follows:

"The Committee to whom was referred the subject of procuring a room for the meetings of the Horticultural Society, appointed at the stated meeting, February 21, 1843, respectfully report that they have made an arrangement with the agent of the Hall of the Chinese Museum for the sum of $500.00 per annum, said agent agreeing to pay the sum of $37.50 towards the repairs of the fountain, if the society thinks proper to use the same.

"The Horticultural Society in said agreement is to enjoy all the rights, privileges and immunities heretofore possessed by them in said Chinese Saloon."

"Robert Buist exhibited a new plant of the order *Melastomaceae* and probably of the genus *Lasiandra.*"

"It is a hot-house plant with a beautiful foliage of reddish color, and is now about three feet high. The flower is three and one-half inches in diameter and of a violet purple color. It is propagated by cuttings and is grown in a rich sandy soil. Mr. Buist does not know of its having been figured or even named, and it is probably the only plant of its species in cultivation."

(NOTE: A complete description of this plant may be found in the minutes of March 21, 1843, Vol. III, p. 147.)

June 1843. Dr. J. A. Elkinton offered the following preamble and resolution:

"*Whereas*, The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society is rising rapidly in importance and usefulness, and with a view of enlarging the sphere of its operations and providing for future developments in horticulture under the immediate auspices of the society it is

"*Resolved*, That a Committee of nine be appointed to examine and report on the propriety of this society establishing a Horticultural Garden, with such other information connected with the subject as they may deem expedient."

This resolution was adopted, and the president appointed the following committee: Dr. John A. Elkinton, David Landreth, Robert Buist, Townsend Sharpless, E. W. Keyser, Dr. Thomas McEuen, Peter Mackenzie, Alex Campbell, William Hobson.

July 1843. The above committee reported as follows:

"The Committee appointed to examine and report on the propriety of establishing a Horticultural Garden under the immediate auspices of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society with such other information connected with the subject as they may deem expedient;

"Report—That the establishment of a Garden for the improvement of horticulture is the first object contemplated by the constitution of the Society, and it is believed that a garden might be established and means devised to sustain it through the influence of this society and its members. There is inducement to hope that an enterprise so desirable would meet with liberal support in the form of a joint stock company as well as an increase in the number of contributors.

"For want of sufficient information as to the cost of ground and other contingent circumstances the Committee are not prepared to submit a detailed report at this time; but in order to enable them to furnish requisite information, they offer the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee be authorized to advertise for proposals to furnish a site for a public Garden within three miles of the city, stating the lowest cash price or rent for a term of years, with the privilege of purchasing within the term."

August 1843. The Library Committee congratulated the Society on the possession of a Library composed of materials so selected as to embrace standard and scientific books on every subject connected with horticulture and its kindred branches which can be desired by the practical and amateur members.

"The Library now contains 525 volumes, of which seventy-five have been added during the past year, including five by donation."

At this same meeting the Library Committee asked for power to employ a librarian to perform such duties appertaining to that station as the committee shall designate and who shall receive as compensation a salary not exceeding in amount the sum of $50.00 per annum. The Society appropriated $300.00 to meet the demands "for the increase of the Library."

September 1843. The Fifteenth Exhibition of the Society was held in the Hall of the Society in Ninth Street below Chestnut on the 20th, 21st and 22nd.

The committee to whom the duty of making the necessary arrangements and superintending the fifteenth exhibition of this Society was assigned reported:

"Your committee take great pleasure in acknowledging the liberality manifested by owners of rare and valuable plants in furnishing them in great variety for the occasion and to those friends from a distance who so bountifully supplied the tables with the choicest fruits, flowers and vegetables; also to those whose taste largely added to the brilliancy and effect of the Exhibition in the numerous designs of cut flowers, bouquets, etc. We return them one and all our most sincere and heartfelt thanks.

"In looking at the result of the late exhibition of the society they must find cause for much gratification, to its cherishing influences must we trace the rapid and increasing taste for Horticulture, the deep interest shown by the community and the honest emulation shown by those who come in competition.

"It is hoped that while we feel the pleasure arising from having done so much it will stimulate us to increased exertion to maintain the character of a Society capable of so much combined pleasure and usefulness. In noticing the increased receipts over previous years the Society has cause to feel proud.

"The Committee most gratefully acknowledge the kind aid extended by the ladies, whose fair hands added grace to the arrangement and whose exquisite taste gave beauty to its decoration."

The Committee on Plants and Flowers add to this report:

"To the lady members they are indebted for the daily renewal of the bouquets, which added very much to the charm of the Exhibition—to them they tender their sincere acknowledgments."

The Recording Secretary made the following report of the Fifteenth Exhibition:

"This Exhibition was held in the Hall of the Society and being the same saloon that was occupied by the Fourteenth, last autumn, and

the arrangements for the display being almost in every particular similar, a description is deemed superfluous, as reference can be made to the full report on that occasion; yet a few observations relative to the position of the objects presented might be appropriate.

"The first to be observed in commencing the circuit of the Exhibition, along the northern passage on the left, was the flower garden in miniature and small pavilion, and opposite standing by the column, the very neat beehive enclosing a swarm of bees and honey in the comb; onward, on the table each side of this passage were arranged the very abundant collections of culinary vegetables; upon the top of the elevated table on the right, the hives of beautiful honey; in the intervals between the windows of the north side were very large specimens of greenhouse plants, occasionally a neat bouquet, and on the easternmost end, the log cabin device. Upon the inner elevated tables, embracing the northern range of columns, were displayed various greenhouse plants. A passage was formed over the orchestral stage at the easternmost portion of the saloon, which was the only variation from the last autumnal exhibition and considered an improvement, as from it was had a full view of the whole. Plants and smaller floral devices were arranged along this passage; and from above this stage hung the beautiful pair of festoons; in front of the stage was placed the park entrance and vases of indigenous flowers. Contiguous to the large oval table containing plants, east of the fountain, the large Chinese arbor. On the north of the fountain was the most admired of designs, the Gothic Monument; on the west of the original design of a grotto; on the south, the model of the Bridgewater Canal Monument. The fountain itself being new and appropriate of chaste and beautiful form, was an object of much attraction. Corresponding with the oval table, east of the fountain, was another on the west, covered with the interesting plants. Fronting the doors of entrance and exit was placed the pretty arched Arbour, and against the wall near the entrance was erected the neat greenhouse model. In the southwest angle of the saloon was the beautiful ottoman, surrounded with fruits, seeds, and flowers from all parts of the world. Upon the inner elevated tables embracing the southern range of columns were arranged as heretofore the very extensive variety of succulent plants; and upon the opposite portion of this table facing southward was the imposing display of fruits. Upon tables along the southern wall were other fine collections of fruits, stands of dahlias and roses, and with intervening spaces between the windows, large greenhouse plants. The tasteful vases and baskets were on the fruit tables, and the small bouquets interspersed throughout the exhibition.

"The display of fruits on this occasion was exceedingly fine. In the great variety of specimens it was unsurpassed at any former exhibition; and in the number of contributors, especially from our own citizens, it

was unprecedented, a manifest proof of the increasing interest in the cultivation of fruits, stimulated no doubt by the influence of this Society.

"Of the fruits shown, the pears were in the greatest variety, and to citizens of other states is due the merit of contributions of this description. Mr. Mantel of New York presented a collection embracing seventy varieties of choice specimens; Mr. Wilder, the president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, about forty varieties, all of select kinds, and among them some of the most delicious; and Messrs. Downing, of Newburgh, N. Y. a collection of forty-five sorts of the choicest. Another contribution, from our own vicinity, by Mr. Brasier, embraced twenty varieties of excellent kinds; this contained the greatest amount of pears and presented a fine spectacle.

"Mr. Hancock, of Burlington, N. J., exhibited a collection embracing specimens of twenty kinds of select Apples, ten of standard Peaches, and a few Pears. The above named gentlemen are entitled to thanks for contributing so generously to the exhibition.

"Of peaches there was an abundance of the finest kinds and an unusal number of seedlings; those shown by Mr. Middleton were decidedly the best, and are an acquisition to our choice varieties. An unusually large collection of dahlias was shown, including many seedlings."

October 1843. The Committee on New Plants reported a collection of evergreens exhibited by Thomas Hancock of Burlington, N. J. The plants were grown from seeds distributed by the Society from a collection made by John Cooke, in Europe. "Most of them are varieties not belonging as natives to the United States and probably not heretofore introduced." The list included *Cupressus glauca, C. sempervirens, C. horizontalis, Pinus canariensis, P. halapensis, P. pinea, Thuja articulata, T. australis, T. napalensis, Juniperus Isle d'Hieres, Chionanthus fragrans.*

December 1843. Wilcomb & King of Flushing, L. I., exhibited "a small dish of seedling pears, called the Lawrence Pears, of delicious flavour."

March 1844. Peter Mackenzie, gardener to Henry Pratt, exhibited *Acacia ne plus ultra tricolor*, a new importation.

June 1844. The Committee on Horticultural Garden gave the following report, which was adopted:

"That notwithstanding the length of time which has elapsed since their appointment, they have not been able to present such a report as the circumstances of the Society would justify. The importance of the

subject referred to them has been considered a sufficient excuse for deliberate and judicious action.

"The attention of the Committee has been directed to a site in the vicinity of the city possessing inducements superior to any other, and which they have some reason to believe can be procured at such terms as would justify the undertaking. A contingency however still exists, which it is still believed will soon be removed, and then the Committee will be able to make a final report.

"Since our last stated meeting, the subject of establishing a Zoological Garden in the vicinity of Philadelphia has been brought before the public; and Dr. Alfred Ellwyn, B. W. Richards and Peter A. Browne were appointed a Committee to confer with the Committee on Horticultural Garden in the selection of a proper site and the propriety of connecting zoology with horticulture.

"On that occasion it was publicly stated that Lemon Hill Estate, formerly Pratt's garden, recently purchased by our City Councils, could probably be obtained at a nominal rent for some such useful public purpose.

"Your Committee have had that place in view for a Horticultural Garden some time previously and have been waiting until a satisfactory title was perfected to the city authorities, before commencing formal negotiations. As the proceedings of the Town Meeting of the 15th inst. no longer render the prudential considerations of withholding it necessary, the Committee have deemed it proper to make this detailed statement at this time and offer the following resolution—

"*Resolved*, That a copy of this report and resolution be sent to the presidents of the Select and Common Councils."

September 1844.

Report of the 16th Exhibition by the Recording Secretary.

"The Sixteenth Exhibition of the Society occurred on the 18th, 19th, and 20th, and was held in the Philadelphia Museum. The Committee of Arrangement consulting the comfort and convenience of visitors, as also of providing more ample accommodations for displaying the various products of the past prolific Season, very judiciously engaged, in addition to the Chinese saloon, their usual room, the grand saloon above, containing the Philadelphia Museum, for the occasion.

"In the Chinese saloon were shown the fine greenhouse plants and larger artificial designs; and in the grand or upper saloon the fruits and vegetables.

"The arrangements of the display in the former saloon were similar to those of previous exhibitions, having tables lining the north and south walls, and ranges embracing the columns, with oval and circular ones running through the centre, which contained the choicest plants the city and vicinity could afford; many of which have grown to the size of trees and become objects of interest for their fine condition. The designs shown on this occasion although fewer in number were of more admired construction and embellishment than at previous exhibitions. The beautiful model of the Scott monument was decidedly a happy device; it was an imposing structure towering to the full altitude of the saloon and embellished with much taste and skill. The English rural cottage was a neat piece of architecture and of beautiful finish. The smaller model of a jit d'eau was an exceedingly pretty and much admired design, gracefully and naturally ornamented. The large evergreen basket merited praise for the profusion of select Roses which covered the lid. An urn with plants and flowers gracefully arranged was a pretty object. Stands of dahlias and roses, baskets and bouquets were to be seen in various parts of this saloon.

"The upper or grand saloon, which was made of easy access from the rear of the lower, was the scene of the greatest attraction, displaying on a table with an elevated centre, which extended through the middle nearly the entire length of the saloon, the great profusion of the various fruits of the season, vegetables, honey and smaller designs and bouquets. Of fruits there were about one hundred varieties of apples, very fine and free from blemish, many of large size weighing from one to one and three-quarters of a pound; upwards of sixty varieties of foreign and native grapes, one collection alone contained thirty-three kinds; twenty varieties of peaches, one-half of which were seedlings; as many varieties of plums; also quinces, nectarines, strawberries, figs, oranges, lemons, citrons, cranberries, almonds, chestnuts, English walnuts, etc.

"Of culinary vegetables there was a profusion of all kinds and in the finest condition.

"Of honey there was one contribution consisting of seventeen glass vases of the purest, a beautiful sight. One contributor exhibited a hive with the bees, which was hived on 19th May last, and was the largest yield ever presented, containing 134 pounds of honey; he also had another yield of this season's collection in four boxes which contained ninety-three pounds; another contributor exhibited four boxes containing one hundred pounds collected by one swarm this season.

"At the eastern extremity of this saloon was erected a grape arbour, seven feet in height and six feet in length, having suspended from all parts of it two thousand bunches of grapes, a tempting display, and around it were cut specimens of select roses and dahlias; on the exit

door was suspended a festoon with various fruits interwoven; and upon the long tables interspersed with the fruits were seen the many beautiful vases, cones, baskets and bouquets.

"This exhibition has proved a most successful test of the existing state of horticulture in this community discovering no lack in filling two of the most extensive saloons in the country with the finest specimens of the various products of the greenhouse, garden, orchard and field. These autumnal shows together with the interesting monthly displays and the great amount of awards given by the Society for the best cultivated objects, tend to advance the science of horticulture to an envied position.

"The products exhibited from time to time before the Society appear to be brought almost to a state of perfection, and while incentives should still be held out for their growth, it now becomes the Society to divert some of its energies into other channels; it has in some measure done so, but seemingly with little success; nearly three years ago there was originated the project of holding out inducements for the introduction and propagation of new plants, flowers, fruits, vegetables, and a committee with ample funds at its disposal for meritorious awards appointed, but from some inexplicable cause the results have not met expectations. It is still to be hoped however that propagators and amateurs will appreciate the advantages to themselves, and to the advancement of the Science of Horticulture, and by the means of introducing such new objects foster the taste for the rare, the curious, the beautiful, scientific and useful.

"And further, the Society offers inducements also for the originating of new fruits, vegetables, and doubtless will offer stronger. Of late there have been presented many very fine seedling peaches, strawberries and some gooseberries, but there are other species to which attention should be directed. Grapes—cannot our native varieties be improved by hybridizing with the finer foreign to advantage? Also pears—cannot others equal to the Seckel or the Pennsylvania be produced? And so of plums, apples, cherries, etc. And of culinary vegetables, a new potato is much wanted, the old Mercer is in its decline; and many other products of the soil better known to the cultivator might be improved, and will in all probability meet with due encouragement from the Society."

There were large exhibits of grapes. In native grapes the following varieties were staged: Isabella, Bland, Powell, Catawba, Elsinborough, and Norton's seedling. In foreign grapes, outdoor culture: Black Hamburg, Hansteretto, Golden Chasselas, White Gascoigne, Muscat of Alexandria.

Dr. A. W. Mitchell staged thirty-three varieties of foreign grapes grown under glass.

November 1844. The Committee on Horticultural Garden stated:

"that they had had several meetings with committees of city councils and of Zoological Gardens without favorable results and on motion, duly carried, the Committee was discharged from further consideration of the subjects."

At this period a great deal of attention was given to fruits, and at all of the exhibitions there were displays of apricots, yellow gage-plums, pears, peaches, nectarines, apples, gooseberries, red, white and black currants, raspberries, black Hamburg grapes, and foreign grapes raised under glass.

Particular mention is made of the gooseberries from the garden of General Patterson, "surpassingly fine flavor, being in size, your Committee believes, superior to anything of the kind before exhibited."

At the meetings held in the early part of 1845 many new seedling camellias and azaleas were staged.

April 1845. John Maguire, gardener to Joshua Longstreth, exhibited an extensive and fine collection of Cacti in full bloom.

Robert Buist exhibited a plant of *Pentas carnea* which he had imported from London. "The *Pentas carnea* was first received at the Botanic gardens of Kew from Mr. Mackey of Leige. It is uncertain what part of the world claims it as its production but it is supposed to be from the western part of tropical Africa as another species and other alliances have been discovered in that climate. This plant is figured and described in *Paxton's Magazine of Botany* for July 1844."

July 1845. Many currants and gooseberries were shown. William Linton, gardener to General Patterson, exhibited eight seedling gooseberries. Mr. Sherwood exhibited, "a beautiful specimen of *Gloxinia tubiflora;* we believe the first one brought before the Society."

August 1845. A committee of three was appointed, "to proceed to the approaching Boston Autumnal Exhibition for the purpose of obtaining such useful and practical information in relation to fruits, plants, etc., as can be gleaned only by such a visit."

Dr. Elkinton proposed to add to the Committee's duties, "To report a plan for establishing a horticultural garden, but the question on the amended resolution was taken and negated."

At the monthly meetings there seemed to be as much interest in fruits and vegetables as in the plants and flowers that were displayed, and at the meeting in September 1845 the Committee on Fruits reported:

"they are happy to direct special notice to a dish of magnificent peaches (seedling) deposited by our deserving member, William Jones, Esq., which for size and flavor are surpassingly fine."

September 1845.

Report of the 17th Exhibition by the Recording Secretary

"The Autumnal Exhibition, the seventeenth grand display of the Society, was held on the 24th, 25th, and 26th in the Philadelphia Museum, and as at the last fall's occasion it occupied the two grand saloons, and in the general arrangement was precisely similar throughout.

"The fine greenhouse plants, in the lower saloon were objects of much interest to many of the visitors, as among them were to be found specimens of almost every plant yielding products of commercial value, the tea, coffee, olive, cinnamon, allspice, pepper, ginger and clove; the lemon, orange, fig, banana, mango, guava, pineapple, and the cow-tree, the latter for the first time presented, which in its native country grows to a large size and yields an abundance of a milky juice of a nutritive quality and used to its extent by the inhabitants; besides which were trees of ornament in their native clime, the Cedar of Lebanon, several species of Chili pine of much beauty, the palms, the screwpine, and innumberable specimens of smaller plants of attraction to the curious and scientific student. This portion of the exhibition might have been rendered far more entertaining and useful had every specimen been labelled, but few only of the more prominent were so. On future occasions it should be the duty of the Committee to adopt measures to effect this desirable object. Labels are prepared, but such members of the Committee as are competent to attach them are so necessarily engaged in the arrangement of the exhibition as to be unable to give it due attention.

"The artificial designs were yet fewer in number than on the last or any former occasion for years past. So few were presented that the Committee were unable to award the complement of premiums offered by the Society. It is a matter of surprise that when the inducements held out are so much greater, that competition should be less. Of those presented of the larger dimensions was the flower-stand supported above a cistern of water containing golden fish, formed of large baskets and arms branching from the main stem bearing smaller ones, each made of Gomphrena flowers; a beautiful device prepared at a cost of much

patience and labor. The arbor, the second in order, was a handsome design of a square form, with a circular table in the centre, and within each, angle seats, which were occasionally occupied with lady visitors, adding to its attractions and giving the finish to the object. The sofa table enveloped in green with the three beautiful vases of flowers was pretty. The rustic furniture, chairs, table and settee, were curious, the latter covered with green, and had on its seat the words 'Sit down'! in white gomphrenas, which invitation was accepted by many of the visitors. The large basket from a sister state was admired; it contained many choice cut flowers, roses, etc. A large circular column with a spire contained a profusion of flowers. Two pairs of wreaths were festooned from the columns. Several large cone-shaped bouquets, in vases and smaller baskets were exhibited; the great number of small bouquets in vases, glasses etc. made by the fair hands of the ever-efficient committee of ladies who so kindly consent to assist on such occasions, together with the number of stands of beautiful dahlias and fragrant roses, enhanced the display in this saloon.

"With regard to floral designs, it might be remarked that in their construction it is not the extensiveness of the structure or the immensity of flowers used in the embellishment that should constitute merit, but the conformity of the device to some appropriate light, airy object, and so ornamented as to present the flowers in their naturally graceful positions.

"Doubts were expressed by many in relation to the lateness in the season for a display of fine fruits, previously to the opening, but all were dispelled on the first glance at the extensive table presented in the grand saloon; and upon a more particular examination it was found that generally the fruits were equal to former exhibitions. Of grapes, some contributions were unusually fine; in one there was a bunch of the Grape of Palestine that measured twenty-eight inches in length. Two contributions were presented, one, of splendid bunches of Black Hamburg and Sweet Water raised without the aid of artificial heat under an open frame made to support glass sashes, which had been used in forcing cauliflowers, and put on about the first of May, the vines being exposed during winter; the advantages of which plan are the trifling expense and little trouble in their raising the fine foreign varieties to perfection. The other, of a bushel of superb Isabella of field culture, from vines which had borne abundantly for three years without trimming or pruning, thus refuting the system of close pruning.

"Of peaches there were unsurpassed contributions—the prize seedling was spoken of in high terms. Of pears there was a goodly number of varieties and some fine specimens. Of apples, the number of kinds probably was great, but in quality or amount not equal to last year. The quinces were fully as fine as usual.

"In vegetables the display would compare with average exhibitions. A vegetable possessed of interest as not being generally known with us was presented,—the roots of the Scolymus hispanicus, prepared for table use in a similar manner to Scorzonera and considered equally good; the leaves and stalks are eaten as Cardoons.

"This exhibition may be taken as a fair criterion of the existing state of horticulture in this community, evincing as it did a high degree of culture in all its departments, much of which is due to the persevering efforts of the Society: to a discerning public too much praise cannot be given in thus seconding our efforts by its liberal patronage; it shows a discriminating taste which is appreciated by the society.

"The pecuniary result of this display has exceeded expectations, and is second to but one ever held by the society.

"The cordial thanks of the Society are due to the contributors of val uable plants, flowers, etc., for their use, which not infrequently happens is detrimental to their finest specimens, and which enhances the obligation on the part of the Society, they submit to uncomplainingly. Commendation is due to the various Committees in performing their part so efficiently and to the ladies especially great credit should be given for their successful efforts in ornamenting the exhibition."

Archibald Henderson displayed, "a beautiful flower-stand, about ten feet in height. Within the base was a cistern of water containing golden fish, above which was supported a large round basket, between which and another similar basket of smaller size were four arms supporting each a basket, and above the first mentioned basket were four other arms of shorter length bearing baskets, the whole topped with a round bird-cage having within a stuffed bird. The baskets and cage were handsomely formed of Gomphrena flowers."

Joseph Cook displayed, "a open summer house of a square form and fanciful pattern about fourteen feet in height; within each angle was a seat, and in the centre a round table; the whole enveloped with green intermingled with flowers."

John Maguire, gardener to Joshua Longstreth, exhibited "a large round temple about sixteen feet in height terminating with a cone-shaped spire of one-third its altitude, enveloped with green and flowers in profusion."

Miss Gratz's gardener displayed, "a large oval basket four feet in height and the same diameter across the top, of green covering ornamented with choice flowers."

Robert Buist exhibited fourteen varieties of acacia and *Araucarias*, *cragiliana*, *excelsa* and *imbricata*, and seven specimens of jasminum.

Gerhard Schmitz took first prize for the best fifty named varieties of dahlias, and William Carvill, gardener at Haverford College, second prize.

"There were thirty-eight exhibitors of grapes at this show; ten exhibitors of peaches; nineteen exhibitors of pears and eight exhibitors of apples."

November 1845. A discussion took place regarding the characteristic differences between cauliflower and cauliflower-broccoli. The matter was referred to a committee for decision.

December 1845. The Library Committee reported that the "Library now contains 650 volumes and has cost the Society upwards of $2500.00, although to estimate its value the various gifts must be taken into account."

At this time invitations were received from several societies requesting the appointment of delegates to visit their exhibitions and a delegation was sent to the Chester County Horticultural Society Exhibition, the New Haven Horticultural Society Exhibition, and the New Jersey Horticultural Society Exhibition. The reports made by these delegates were very interesting and showed a wide and extending interest in horticulture.

February 1846. "The Committee recommend an honorary premium of $15.00 to Peter Mackenzie for forty-eight named varieties of camellias, the largest number ever exhibited before the Society.

"They also mentioned a very fine zygopetalum and a very fine hippeastrum exhibited by Peter Raabe, both in flower."

July 1846. The Treasurer reported $10,200 invested in bonds and mortgages at 6%.

September 1846. The Eighteenth Exhibition of the Society was held on the 16th, 17th and 18th in the Museum Building. The general arrangement was similar to former occasions; the lower saloon containing exotic plants and large floral designs; the upper, fruits and vegetables.

"The plants were shown on tables of like construction to the last autumnal display; the designs were placed in various positions through the saloon with good effect, and consisted of fanciful temples, ornamental cottages, arbors, pagoda, triumphal arch, centre tables, settees, urns, vases, and other devices in increased numbers, in all of which there was a marked improvement in design and embellishment, and received due

encomiums from the throng of discerning visitors which constantly graced the saloons.

"The arrangement of the display and the embellishment of the upper grand saloon, in which were arranged the fruits and vegetables, were entirely different from those of former occasions, being in decidedly better taste and reflected great credit on the originator of the plan. The great number of columns ranging from the galleries to the lofty ceiling around the entire saloon were beautifully entwined with evergreen wreaths of laurel and spruce, each wreath rising from the spruce-covered base in admirable taste: fringing the gallery below the columns were the wreaths of Lycopodium, and under each pair of columns on the first floor were suspended circular wreaths, this finishing the embellishment with effect.

"The tables which were laden with the weight of delicious fruits, etc., were constructed in the most admirable manner for displaying to the greatest advantage this portion of the exhibition, and were disposed at equal distance from the sides of the saloon through the center. The first in order upon entering at the west end, was of circular form, twelve feet in diameter, rising by five terraces to an altitude of nearly six feet, on which were seen the splendid contributions of peaches, in baskets and glass dishes, the top crowned with a very handsome stand of delicious foreign grapes tastefully festooned.

"The table next in order was one hundred feet in length and eight feet in width, with prominent circular ends of twelve diameters rising by four grades in the south and three on the north range to the height of six feet; on the south were the various kinds of fruits, the pears, nectarines, plums, quinces, figs, lemons, etc. interspersed in glass dishes, and suspended against a light ground at the topmost elevation along the entire length was shown the great abundance of grapes, presenting this luscious fruit in the best light; on the north range were displayed great varieties of fine vegetables; on the top were the contributions of honey, preserved fruits, grapes in pots, bouquets, and arches of growing plants; covering the circular ends of this great table resting on the second elevation were two splendid evergreen cornucopias, twelve feet in length and thirty inches in diameter at the opening, encircled with wreaths of beautiful flowers, the one on the west and pouring forth in the greatest profusion various kinds of fruits—the other at the opposite extremity an immense amount of vegetables, an appropriate and most beautiful device. The next table in order was of similar dimensions and form with the first mentioned, covered with apples, exhibiting a great pyramid of that important fruit. The last table to be described was one of immense size and semi-circular form, jutting out from the east end of the saloon, embracing its entire width between the columns and ascending by grades almost to the gallery, on which were seen one con-

tributor's collection, a rich display of esculents, containing in profusion almost every culinary vegetable in cultivation, and presenting a miniature mountain.

"A small, beautiful cornucopia from a neighbouring county, pouring out its treasures of fruits and vegetables, was placed on the table containing the apples; and between this table and the large one was a small chaste grape arbor bearing most delicious foreign grapes, a pretty flower-stand with handsome evergreen urn interwoven with fine flowers and topped with a vase of choice roses stood between the large table and the one containing the peaches. In other parts of the saloon were tables containing vegetables, as those originally prepared proved insufficient.

"For the detail of objects, reference may be had to the particulars, which follow: A few seem to require a more especial notice, among which might be mentioned a splendid contribution of foreign grapes grown in the open ground with the slight protection temporarily afforded by cold frame sashes during the sudden changes of the summer season, as represented by the contributor at the last Autumnal Exhibition. A splendid contribution of white Syrian grapes was shown, one bunch of which weighed eight pounds; another, a bunch of black Hamburg from New Bedford, which for size and perfection of berry, has been unsurpassed; one contribution from Andalusia and another from Germantown were each creditable for variety and fineness of fruit. A beautiful peach, the red cheeked Malacotan from Chester County was remarkably fine. A contribution of apples, consisting of several varieties from Cincinnati, Ohio, was the admiration of visitors, for beauty of appearance both in regard to size and freedom from imperfections; one variety called Emperor Alexander was a splendid specimen; another contribution from Bucks County, contained numerous varieties, remarkable on that account. Seedling plums from Spring Garden, and seedling apples from Burlington, New Jersey, were exhibited.

"A vegetable seldom seen and little known, 'the Celeriac' was presented from West Chester; a contribution of seedling potatoes consisting of seventeen varieties from Bristol Township, was observed. A potato recently introduced, originating in New Holland, called the Hobarttown variety, was reported to be an acquisition by the exhibitor."

"Archibald Henderson, gardener to Wharton Chancellor, displayed, 'a gothic temple or cottage summer-house of handsome form with evergreen envelope, embellished appropriately with flowers, rising to the height of sixteen feet. A large round table (centre) with moss covering fringed with gomphrena flowers, very pretty—another table of octagonal form and smaller dimensions with moss and gomphrena covering having in its centre a beautiful basket of flowers. A large pair of wreaths representing a pair of cornucopias, pouring out a variety of fruit, a handsome

design; another pair displaying the scales of Justice, and a third pair formed encircling rings of wreaths. A light latticed settee formed of gomphrena flowers, very pretty. A beautiful basket of flowers and another formed of indigenous flowers.' "

An unusually large number of fruits was exhibited at this show, there being many exhibitors from distant points—Kentucky, Connecticut, and many from New Jersey and Ohio.

December 1846. The Library Committee reported the number of books to be 696 volumes.

February 1847. One hundred dollars was appropriated for the purpose of having models made of all prominent varieties of fruit, to aid the Committee in identifying specimens in the future.

March 1847. A barrel of air plants and cacti was received from General R. Patterson, commanding the Second Army of Occupation at Tampico, Mexico. These had been collected along the Pemuco and Tamaris Rivers.

July 1847. This meeting as usual brought out extensive exhibits of small fruits—grapes and apricots. "And your Committee cannot omit to mention some fine looking raspberries of the ever-bearing variety."

August 1847. Delegates were appointed to visit exhibitions of other societies, and their expenses by "Railroad, Steam Boat, or Stage" to be defrayed by the Society.

September 1847. The Nineteenth Exhibition occurred on the 15th, 16th and 17th, in the Museum buildings, and occupied the two grand saloons. In the general arrangements for the display it was in most respects similar to those of past occasions; to describe which, would be but a repetition.

"Of the objects in the lower saloon it may be remarked that several of the artificial designs were in better taste than usual and evinced practical skill and judgment in their construction, the beautiful exotic plants were in greater variety and proved interesting to many of the visitors.

"In the upper saloon the arrangements were somewhat different from the last occasion. Two long terraced tables ran through the middle east and west, of large square form; in the centre of the saloon, one of semicircular form jutted out from the east and extended at right angles on the north and south sides to a considerable distance into the saloon; others were placed between the south columns and in the recesses under

the galleries. The large square central table supported a beautiful evergreen arbor, festooned with fine grapes and on either side, a large and handsome evergreen cornucopia wreathed with flowers, the one west poured forth fruits in great variety, the other, on the opposite side, vegetables in abundance, and around the margin a great variety of fruits were shown. On the south side of the long tables, as heretofore, were displayed the choice fruits, and on the north side of the same and on the other numerous tables the very extensive collections of vegetables. The exhibition was conceded by visitors to be one of the most successful efforts of the Society."

Andrew Dryburgh exhibited, "a model of a gothic monument, a handsome design, beautifully ornamented with flowers, about twenty feet in height." Patrick Gallagher, gardener to Miss Gratz,—"an Italian harp; "Archibald Henderson, gardener to Thomas W. Smith,—"a model of a gothic temple, its entire height nearly twenty feet." "A beautiful rural device representing a fountain, a model of the temple of the winds:" exhibited by Peter Raabe, gardener to Joseph Cooke.

November 1847. The delegation to the Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society attended the Annual Exhibition of that Society, which was held at their Hall in Boston on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th, and reported:

"High as our expectations had been raised in regard to this exhibition they fell short of the reality. But the fruit department more especially excited our admiration.

"Of apples there was a rich display, embracing many kinds not usually met with in the vicinity of Philadelphia.

"As to pears there probably never was, at any period, or in any country a finer collection exhibited. We were not a little gratified at seeing on the tables specimens of so many of our *native* pears.

"The grapes, as might be expected, excited much admiration. The size and beauty of the specimens of this luscious fruit indicated the great perfection at which our Boston friends have arrived in its cultivation.

"But, though the greatest charm of the exhibition consisted in the magnificent display of fruit, we cannot omit to notice in terms of high commendation, the floral department. Dahlias, Japan lilies, German asters and other flowers of exquisite beauty and brilliant hues, were in great abundance, imparting gayety and animation to the scene. The wreaths, festoons and other decorations were tasteful and effective; and indeed in all its departments the exhibition was such as to do great credit to the Committee of Arrangement and add to the renown of this far-famed Society.

"Though at a loss how to compress within the limits of a report, the many matters of interest offered to our notice in this visit, there is one other of too great importance in its practical bearing to be omitted; we refer to the examination of the new or little known varieties of fruit displayed on the occasion. This examination took place on the last day of the exhibition in the library room of the Society. There were assembled the fruit committee with the president of the Society, and by invitation, the delegates from six or eight horticultural institutions, together with several other distinguished pomologists. The fruit alluded to was submitted to the inspection of the gentlemen present and at the same time the circumstances connected with its introduction or discovery were made known: the fruit was then tasted and a record made of the observations. The result of the examination would sometimes warrant a decision that might be considered final. In this manner the merits of the fruit in question were tested by a number of well qualified persons whose appreciation could scarcely fail of being just: thereby tending to a rapid dissemination of the valuable sorts, the rejection of the inferior and the lessening of disappointment that too often falls to the lot of the horticulturist.

"In conclusion, we beg leave publicly to express our warm and grateful acknowledgments to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for the cordial welcome with which we were greeted on our arrival—the kind and unremitting attentions we received during our stay—and the facilities, so generously afforded us, for visiting the princely gardens in the vicinity of their enchanting city."

There were also reports made by delegates to the Horticultural Society at New Haven, Connecticut, the New York State Horticultural Society at Saratoga, the American Agricultural Association of New York, the Horticultural Society of New Jersey, the Chester County Horticultural Society, the Wilmington Horticultural Society of Delaware, the Delaware County Institute of Science (an exhibition held at the Rose Tree Tavern) and the Cincinnati Horticultural Society.

In these reports the delegates make special mention of the cordial reception and hospitality extended to them on their visits.

December 1847. The Library Committee reported that during the past year thirty-five volumes by purchase and eight by gift had been added to the Library. The Library at present contains 740 volumes. $300.60 was spent for books during the year.

January 1848. J. G. Gardner of the Island of Nantucket exhibited cultivated cranberries.

February 1848. The committee on plants and flowers called the attention of the Society to a specimen of the mistletoe—the first they believe ever exhibited before this Society—presented by Robert Kilvington.

April 1848. John Sherwood exhibited *Spirea reevesiana*, a new plant which he had imported from France shortly after it had been introduced into that country from Japan. It was reported as growing freely in common loam and believed to be hardy.

July 1848. A seedling cherry, "James Gillin," was presented which met with much admiration; also the following raspberries exhibited by Dr. Brincklé—"Cushing," "Orange," and "Colonel Wilder."

August 1848. A special premium was awarded Samuel Ott for exhibiting the Ott pear, "a new variety from Montgomery County."

September 1848. The Twentieth Exhibition of the Society was held on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd, in the Museum building, occupying the two grand saloons, the lower one with the exotic plants, flowers and designs; the upper, the fruits and culinary vegetables.

"The arrangements for the display being in most respects very similar to former occasions, a general description seems uncalled for. It may be remarked, however, that in the lower saloon an evident improvement was apparent from the substitution of oval tables which surrounded the columns; thereby presenting a greater variety to the scene, and affording interesting spaces by which the visitors were enabled to inspect with much more facility the many curious and rare plants. An additional effect was also produced by the profusion of evergreen festoons which pended so gracefully from the ceilings.

"The floral designs were not so numerous as on former occasions, owing, no doubt, to the long continued drought of the past season.

"In the upper saloon the arrangement was varied with good effect, the tables were placed around the room against the sides; those for the exhibition of fruit in the south were formed of three elevations, with semicircular projections at intervals throughout its entire length; a large one, of semicircular form, rested against the eastern end, and along the northern side, others corresponding in form with those on the south were arranged,—on which were shown the profuse contributions of culinary vegetables; which proving insufficient, a long table was added, and extended through the centre, two-thirds of the length of the apartment.

"Near the eastern extremity, and dedicated to Pomona was erected upon a raised square base, a large open evergreen Temple of circular form which reached nearly to the great height of the saloon; it was supported by eight columns, and canopied with a corresponding number of graceful festoons; opposite and near the entrance of the saloon, under one of the chandeliers, was placed a circular table of several elevations, on which were displayed some of the choicest fruits.

"The great numbers of columns forming the corridor of the gallery were handsomely festooned with evergreen wreaths."

October 1848. The delegates appointed to attend the Annual Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society reported:

"That the display of fruits, flowers, etc. made by the Society was ample, various and beautiful, and that in the article of Pears especially, the exhibition reflected the highest credit upon the contributors. The arrangements of the exhibition were altogether in excellent taste.

"The Committee are gratified at the opportunity now presented them of according their appreciation of the kind and hospitable manner in which they were received and entertained by our Sister Society. During the regular exhibition all proper attentions were rendered to them, and at the grand Triennial Festival, to which they were particularly invited, seats of honour were provided for them among the most distinguished guests. Of this Festival the delegates cannot speak in terms of sufficient praise. Gorgeous in all its appointments, with tables covered with delicacies and surrounded by the reverend, the wise, the witty and the fair, while the senses were delighted with the most brilliant hues and the most fragrant odours, and the mind was improved by the brilliant outpourings of intellect, the scene was such as cannot be forgotten by those who had the good fortune to participate in its enjoyments.

"Your delegates beg leave to add that they are satisfied that the interchange of visits leads to the happiest results and they trust that the time is not distant when they can return the courtesies they abundantly received."

The following new or rare plants were exhibited by Robert Buist: *Abutilon venosum*, *Anemone japonica*, *Gongora galeata* (*Acropera Loddigesi*), *Berberis chitrya*, *Bignonia picta*, *Begonia nitida*, *Clematis heracleaefolia* (*C. tubelosa*), *Cestrum aurantiacum*, *Chirita sinensis*, *Cryptomeria japonica*, *Forsythia viridissima*, *Jacarandra ovalifolia* (*J. mimosaefolia*), *Mahonia tenuifolia*, *Spirea prunifolia*, *Stenocarpus cuninghami*, *Taxus Dovastoni*, *T. adpressa*, *T. pendula*, *Weigela rosea* (*Diervilla florida*).

November 1848. James Bisset, gardener to James Dundas, exhibited the new plant, *Abutilon nemerosa*.

January 1849. William S. Vaux presented to the Society some potatoes which he had received from Lima, Peru, and which had been raised in the Andes.

February 1849. An effort was made by the various horticultural societies to obtain the same postal rates for seeds, grafts, and other horticultural products as was paid for newspapers. Petitions were sent to Congress accordingly.

June 1849. Robert Buist exhibted the new plant, *Plumbago larpentæ.*

September 1849. A committee was appointed to wait upon City Council to recommend the eradication of objectionable trees in our public squares and the planting of desirable ones, and to interest City Council in the establishment of an arboretum.

December 1849. A member was expelled from membership in the Society for exhibiting as his own, vegetables, at the Annual Exhibition, which he had not grown.

"The president mentioned that an arrangement had been made with the editor of the *Evening Bulletin* for the prompt publication in detail of the monthly proceedings of the Society."

January 1850. The Library Committee reported that the Library now contained 850 volumes, and to date had cost the Society about $3,500.

February 1850. The stated meeting of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society was held in the Chinese saloon.

"President Caleb Cope on taking the chair, tendered his acknowledgments to his associates, for the compliment paid him in his reelection to office. The honor was originally conferred whilst he was absent from the city, in a distant part of the Country; and has been in many successive periods repeated by the unanimous expression of his fellow members. These kind and unabated evidences of regard had excited his most grateful feelings and imposed upon him the duty of endeavoring by increased efforts to enhance the reputation, promote the interests and maintain the discipline of the Society during the brief remaining period with which he expected to be connected with it as a presiding officer. He proposed addressing the Society on topics interesting to it at the October meeting."

April 1850. Caleb Cope exhibited the new annual, *Nemophila maculata.* Dr. Howe called the attention of the Society to the damage done to trees by the seventeen-year locust, and a committee of five was appointed to investigate the subject.

May 1850. Robert Buist exhibited the new plant, *Campanula grandis.* Caleb Cope exhibited the new plant, *Abelia rupestris.*

June 1850. A letter from John A. Kennicott, addressed to the corresponding secretary under date of the 28th, is quite interesting, but too long to include in this history. The closing paragraph will give some idea of the style of correspondence used in those days:

"The people of Ohio have great souls and they can boast some glorious gardens and vineyards, as well as orchards, about the Queen City of the West. And the sons of Penn, the earliest, the truest, the most successful of Pomologists may chance to add a leaf to their book of Knowledge, and enjoy a pleasure which will claim a green spot in memory—by seeing us enjoy and encouraging us to persevere in our efforts to cause the bleak prairies and the 'wilderness to blossom as the rose' and produce 'pippins' and 'seckels' instead of thorns and 'wine that maketh the heart glad' instead of stinking whiskey, the parent of poverty, barbarism, disease and death. But I have written without care and without thought of the labor I may have imposed upon you in deciphering my hieroglyphics—but pardon me—sometimes I write better, though seldom worse."

August 1850. The committee appointed to investigate the seventeen-year locust reported they had made an inspection in the garden of Miss Morris of Germantown. The gardener dug up soil under some trees and turned up these locusts in the larval and incipient pupal state. In nearly all cases they found the pupa attached to one of the roots. The Committee was of the opinion that these insects fed on the sap of the tree and therefore would prove injurious.

September 1850. The Annual Exhibition was held in the Museum Building on the 18th, 19th and 20th.

November 1850.

"The President (Caleb Cope) took occasion to address the Society on various topics of interest, dwelling particularly on the financial condition of the Society at this time, which he was sorry to say was very far from being flattering—owing to the liberal scale upon which the exhibi-

tions were held for some years past, possibly from a spirit of extravagance which had almost unconsciously crept into its operations on these occasions; and from the fact of a curtailed annual subscription, the fate of every institution relying mainly on this source for its support, the receipts and disbursements bore a disproportion not marked by any preceding period; and which called loudly for the exercise of greater discretion in the administration of the affairs of the Society, and greater energy on the part of the members to add to their number.

"That it was the interest of the professional cultivator to do all in his power to sustain the Society was sufficiently manifest when the fact was taken into consideration, that his business was materially promoted thereby and that he was almost exclusively the recipient of the premiums awarded by the Society, which have since its organization amounted to no less a sum than $11,600.

"The public displays of horticultural objects conducted by the Society at a heavy cost to the amateur, no less than to the professional gardener, tended to his pecuniary benefit alone, the former desiring no other return for his outlay and mutilated or impaired contributions that emanating from an improved character of the community in which he was situated, and which reflected back upon him some portion of the good which his labors and sacrifices produced.

"The annual expenses of the Society had so far encroached upon its receipts as to have precluded for a period of three years any addition to the vested fund of the Society, which now amounted to $11,200. The accruing interest seemed indispensable to the payment of the current expenses, a most unfortunate position for the Society, since it made the procurement of a Botanic Garden, the original purpose of its institution, or that of a Hall (no less desirable), in which we were already preceded by other societies of more recent origin, an almost unattainable object.

"In mitigation of the censure, however, which most of the members might feel are due to them in reviewing the transactions of the Society for the past few years, apart from the annual exhibitions there were no other means of support contributed by the public—not a solitary legacy had ever been left to the Society, and no donations, except in Books or a few relinquished premiums. In this respect the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, two years our junior, was more highly favored. More than $20,000 had been received by that Society in donations and, it has in addition, the promise by Will of a large estate for an experimental garden. This Society has also its Hall for the accommodation of its Library and meetings; and among its resources it derives an annual income of about $2000 from Mt. Auburn Cemetery. May we not hope that the spirit of liberality so characteristic of our Boston brothers may finally find an imitation here; where refinement no less abounds and where wealth has always been freely expended in the noble works of charity and benevolence."

From these general topics bearing upon the interests of the Society the President said he begged leave to turn to a subject of a more personal nature. It was now nine years since he had been elected President of the Society. His election occurred whilst he was absent from home in the pursuit of health, and he received the intelligence with the greatest surprise and embarrassment. Surprise that he should have been at all thought of for the office, still more as fitted to fill a station which had just been vacated by so distinguished a gentlemen as his predecessor; embarrassment, for he knew not how to requite his fellow members for so decided and flattering an expression of their confidence and regard. His duty, however, he observed, seemed plain and he endeavored to fulfil it in various ways, not necessary for him to advert to, in detail at this time. All that he had done, however, from year to year received more than a recognition and acknowledgment at the hands of the Society. At each return of its annual meeting he had been elected without opposition, to occupy the place for which he was originally chosen. These tokens of the good opinion, and kind consideration of his associates made a deep impression upon him, and would be ever cherished with the liveliest sense of gratitude.

It was now his purpose to retire from the station to which he was sure he was not elected for life, and to yield it to some one who would labor not the less ardently, but more efficiently, for the good of the Society. He accordingly gave notice that at the election in January next it was his wish not to be considered a candidate for the office of president. In announcing this intention he said that he could not but feel deeply affected. The discharge of his duties had ever been rendered easy by the good order that prevailed in the Society. In conclusion, he said:

"I thank my fellow members for their ever ready and cordial efforts to sustain the chair in the discharge of his official duty. I thank the Committees for their prompt response to their respective appointments, involving at all times no very enviable labor. I thank the Ladies for their presence at our meetings. If there has been at any time a tendency to intemperate discussion, to an outbreak of turbulent feelings or a breach of decorum, I am sure their presence has overawed and suppressed it; and I should regret it as a most unfortunate omen for the welfare of the Society, if from any cause they were to absent themselves from our meetings. I thank the Ladies who at different times composed the decorating Committee at our autumnal exhibitions for the graceful

manner in which they have given interest to those attractive occasions. I thank them not alone for myself, but also in behalf of my fellow members, who I doubt not are as deeply penetrated with their kindness as myself.

"I cannot conclude without bearing testimony to the extraordinary labors of the Recording Secretary. It was the theory of a renowned gentlemen 'that no man was missed,' but I tell you that if the Society should be deprived at this time of the services of this officer, the loss would be irreparable. I am also pleased to vouch for the fidelity of the Treasurer of the Society. His accounts and the secretary's minutes have recently undergone my scrutiny, and I therefore challenge a comparison with any similar records in our city.

"I commend the interests of this institution under Providence to the paternal care of my successor and his associates, whoever he or they may be, and commending your own interests, my fellow members, in all the relations of life to that same Providence, without whose approving smiles nothing can prosper. I repeat the notice of my intention to take leave at the time named of the pleasures, the distinctions and responsibilities of my official station."

December 1850. The President stated, "That he and the Secretary had been considering the subject of accommodations of the Society for holding not only the stated but the autumnal displays and whether economy might not be promoted by an examination of the subject. The secretary moved that the matter be referred to a special Committee to investigate and report. He also moved as worthy of consideration whether it would not be expedient for the sake of economy to abrogate the duties of a catering Committee by abolishing the Dinners usually prepared for the Committee on Exhibitions, that the committee be instructed to embrace that subject among the duties of their appointment, which on being seconded, the appointment was ordered."

At this meeting Benjamin Daniels, gardener to Caleb Cope exhibited "*Phalaenopsis amabilis*, new and for the first time shown."

The dies from which all medals of the Society are struck were presented to the Society by Caleb Cope, as explained in the following letter:

Philadelphia, December 20, 1850.

"Mr. Thos. P. James,
Secretary of The Penna. Hor. Society,

Dear Sir:—As a parting gift to my fellow members, on my separating my official connection with them, I sometime since made arrange-

ments, through our mutual friend, Mr. Franklin Peale of the Mint, for procuring a set of dies; which I design as a present to the society. These are in a train of execution but as they may not be finished in time for the next meeting of the Society, you will please apprize the Committee for establishing premiums of my intention, so that they may make provision for the medal in the next Schedule, if they think proper. You will please also to communicate the same information to the Society, before it proceeds to the consideration of the Schedule reported by the Committee.

I am very respectfully your friend,

C. Cope."

January 1851. The treasurer reported the proceeds of the twenty-second exhibition as $2,126.25.

Thomas Meehan, gardener to A. M. Eastwick, displayed blanched dandelion, and Robert Buist showed *Forsythia viridissima*—"the first time exhibited."

A package of seeds of indigenous plants of South Africa was received from John Dawson, who had secured them from the Botanic Garden Commission, Cape of Good Hope.

The Committee on Fruits reported,

"that they were regaled on New Year's day with Hamburg Grapes just cut from the vines under glass by William Johns—the merit of which consisted in the mode of preservation. They were ripe in October, and suffered to remain and the luxuriant growth of the vine checked by darkening the house, yet letting the air circulate occasionally to prevent mouldiness."

"The Committee to take into consideration the accommodations of the Society for its monthly meetings and autumnal Exhibitions and to report as to the expediency of abolishing the duties of a catering committee—beg leave to state that after a consultation with the agent of the proprietor of the premises now occupied by the Society—he proposes to divide the room we now occupy by means of a partition: behind which the monthly proceedings of the Society can be quietly conducted, whilst the other portion of the room can be appropriated as it now is to the display of flowers, etc. This change will be made at the next meeting and your Committee recommend its adoption.

"After a careful examination of the upper saloon and a calculation as to its capacity, your Committee have come to the conclusion that every object worthy of exhibition can be conspicuously and handsomely displayed in the upper saloon alone; and that the Exhibition as a whole, will prove to be equal, if not superior to any of former years, having the

experience of the past to prove that the most profitable Exhibition we have ever had was confined to the upper saloon *alone*. Your Committee therefore recommends this change for the coming Exhibition at least and would also urge the propriety of having music on every evening of the Exhibition, which would have the effect of diffusing the crowd over the three evenings instead of concentrating it as formerly into one.

"In reference to the abolition of the duties of a 'catering committee' we think that this is a matter which should be left entirely to the 'Committee on Exhibitions,' but so far as the disuse of the dinners is concerned, your Committee beg leave to enter their protest, being firmly convinced that these annual re-unions (under proper restrictions) could be made the occasions of much social and innocent enjoyment among the members; and that their disuse would prove an injury; if not to the pecuniary, at least to the social interests of the Society. Your Committee, therefore, beg leave to refer the appointment of a 'catering committee' or its omission to the general Committee on Exhibitions and the use or disuse of dinners to the taste and discrimination of the gentlemen composing that Committee.

"As the matter of 'economizing' has been mentioned as pertaining to the duties of this Committee, we beg leave to suggest to the individual members of this Society that its true economy should consist in increasing its income than in curtailing a few of its necessary expenditures, and if they wish to see it live and flourish a satisfaction to themselves and a source of innocent pleasure to those who come after, let every one apply his 'shoulder to the wheel' and instead of calling on the 'Gods' for help, to help ourselves—let each individual feel it to be a duty he owes to the Society, to procure at least one member; and there will be no need of talking about 'retrenchment' and 'reform' in a Society the object of which, if properly laid before the public, would comprise among its members all the taste and intelligence of the community.

"In order, therefore, to bring about so desirable a result we recommend the formation of a standing 'Committee on membership' for the purpose of procuring members, whose duty it shall be to cause a circular to be printed expressing, as concisely as possible, the objects of the society; its advantages to the public and consequent claim it has on their support; that a copy be sent to each member and to such persons as it would be desirable to propose for membership; and that the cost of publishing it in all the leading newspapers of the city and adjoining towns should be laid before the society at once, your Committee feeling convinced that an expenditure of this sort would in the end prove to be highly advantageous to the best interests of the Society."

February 1851. The President (Caleb Cope), upon taking the chair, addressed the Society tendering his thanks for the marked expression of confidence in his re-election, dwelling upon the

usefulness of the association, alluding to its prosperous condition, remarking that of late some little extravagance had crept into its management which only required investigation to be remedied, and reiterating his intention to retire at close of the year.

April 1851. The Committee of Finance having been instructed to prepare a circular, expressing concisely the objects of the Society, its advantages to the Community and its consequent claims, respectfully submitted to the consideration of the Society the following, viz.:

"The objects of this Society as defined in the preamble to the act of incorporation are, to promote and encourage horticulture, by improving the growth of vegetables, plants, trees, fruits and flowers, and of introducing into our country new varieties and species.

"The advantages which have resulted to the community from the thus far partial accomplishment of the objects of the Society may be seen in a strong light, by reference to the extraordinary improvement and extension of vegetables, pomological, landscape and floral gardening. To the very abundant supply of our markets their tasteful arrangement and superior quality, as contrasted with others; and with what they were prior to the formation of this Society: To the improved intelligence, industry and success of our nursery men and commercial gardeners; and their ability to transport at a profit very extensive supplies of trees, fruits, plants, floral designs, bouquets, and vegetables to distant and less favoured cities, towns and neighbourhoods: To the numerous new and superior varieties of fruits and flowering plants which have been within a few years introduced from abroad, and the many which have originated in our own vicinity: To the extensive and magnificent annual and monthly exhibitions; the large and respectable attendance on them and the social interchange of intellectual and practical ideas: To the free use made of the Society's Library, at present the best and the most extensive of the kind in our country: and to the general increase and improvement of architectural and garden embellishments and the extensive floral designs, bouquets and rare plants to ornament our conservatories, halls, drawing rooms and tables. But there are advantages in embryo of a far higher grade than these: which may be expected to result to the community from a cultivated taste for horticulture and its collateral sciences. And these will manifest themselves in improved moral and intellectual culture; in industrial, temperate and time-saving habits: in healthful, rational and delightful amusements; in improving, softening and rendering more pure the dispositions, tempers, and affections and in contributing largely to make our residences the home of taste, beauty, fragrance, contentment and social enjoyment.

"The only claim that will at present be set up in behalf of the Society is that all who approve of and would perpetuate and extend the objects and advantages herein represented and attended to, should without delay be numbered among its contributing members: which may be done by application one month prior to admission at an expense of three dollars annually, or twenty-five dollars for life. A further inducement to admit and discharge this claim by an early application for admission to membership is presented in the ninth by-law: which relates to the privileges granted, the members are allowed both at the hall and at home the free use of a library embracing the best works on almost every scientific and useful subject; and that each member is entitled to free tickets of admission for two ladies and himself to the annual and all the monthly exhibitions and business meetings of the Society which independently of all other considerations shall be deemed more than equivalent to the small contribution required."

At this same meeting Dr. John T. Sharpless presented a package of vegetable seeds obtained by him from an Arab gardener in Cairo, Egypt; also Spanish onion seed obtained in London.

May 1851. Robert Buist exhibited the new *Azalea coronata.*

James Ritchie was awarded the prize for the best American seedling camellia exhibited at any meeting during the season, from December to May, inclusive, and he named the new variety "Caleb Cope."

August 1851. John Ellis, gardener to Caleb Cope exhibited the lily *Victoria regia,* and at the same time sent the following interesting communication to Thomas P. James, Secretary of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society:

"Sir: As the experiment of cultivating the *Victoria regia* at Spring Brook has resulted successfully, I propose giving a brief history of the attempt, not doubting that it will prove interesting to the Society.

"On the 21st day of March last, a bottle containing twelve seeds of the *Victoria regia* was received by Mr. Cope from Sir William J. Hooker, director of the Royal Gardens at Kew. Four of these were planted in small pans, in loam and sand, and placed in a tank of water in the forcing house. This tank, which was five feet by six feet in diameter, was heated to the temperature of 85 to 95 degrees by a circulation of hot water produced by a copper box being placed upon the furnace, and an inch lead pipe passing from it twice round the inside of the tank. A coil of half-inch pipe of about fifty feet in length was also placed over the furnace, in order that the water might be tempered, which was destined to supply the tank. From this pipe the water dropped on a small tin

wheel which agitated the water in the tank and dissipated the vegetable mucus or slimy matter which accumulated on the surface and sometime upon the edges of the leaves of the *Victoria*, after it commenced growing.

"Three of the seeds germinated as follows: The first on the 10th of April; the second on the 14th of April, and the third on the 22nd of May. The fourth seed failed to grow.

"The first growth of the lily was in form of a spear not unlike a young shoot of grass, and attained in length about an inch and a half. On the 17th of April a second leaf appeared, of a form similar to that of the *Calla aethiopica*, being long and tapering from a broad base. On the 21st, a third leaf appeared of like form. On the 25th the fourth leaf reached the surface of the water and was in the shape of an ellipsis, one end however being separated, till near the point where the petiole and leaf were united.

"*May 3rd.* The fifth leaf appeared, which reached its maturity on the 6th, when it was nearly round and measured 3⅞ inches in diameter.

"*May 9th.* The sixth leaf appeared, it was quite round and measured at maturity 3⅞ inches.

"*May 16th.* Seventh leaf appeared and at maturity measured 4¼ inches.

"*May 23rd.* Eighth leaf appeared and measured at maturity 4½ inches.

"On the 24th the plant was transferred to the great tank in the Lily house, which was specially constructed for its accommodation; and of which I propose giving a description at a future time. It had five leaves when planted, the largest measuring 4½ inches. May 28th the ninth leaf appeared at mature size measured five inches.

"*May 30th,*	the tenth leaf appeared; at mature size measured		6¼″
"*June 3rd,*	the eleventh leaf appeared; at mature size measured		9″
"*June 7th,*	the twelfth leaf appeared; at mature size measured		9″
"*June 10th,*	the thirteenth	leaf appeared; at mature size measured	12¼″
" *13th,*	the fourteenth	" " " " " "	14¾″
" *16th,*	the fifteenth	" " " " " "	18″
" *20th,*	the sixteenth	" " " " " "	21½″
" *25th,*	the seventeenth	" " " " " "	29″
" *29th,*	the eighteenth	" " " " " "	3′ 1″
"*July 3rd,*	the nineteenth	" " " " " "	3′ 6″
" *9th,*	the twentieth	" " " " " "	3′ 10″
" *13th,*	the twenty-first	" " " " " "	4′ 4″
" *18th,*	the twenty-second	" " " " " "	4′ 9½″
" *22nd,*	the twenty-third	" " " " " "	5′ 2½″
" *27th,*	the twenty-fourth	" " " " " "	5′ 8½″

"This leaf exhibited a beautiful salver edge as have all its successors.

"*July 31st*, the twenty-fifth leaf appeared and at mature size measured six feet four inches. This leaf is four inches larger than any produced in England of which we have any account.

"*August 6th*, the twenty-sixth leaf appeared not at maturity.

"*August 10th*, the twenty-seventh leaf appeared not at maturity.

"*August 13th*. This morning we discovered to our great delight a flower-bud rising a little in advance of the twenty-eighth leaf which was also approaching the water's surface. The latter presented a dark object whilst the former appeared to be of a crimson hue though several inches deeper in the water.

"*August 15th*, twenty-eighth leaf appeared not matured.

"*August 19th*, At this time there are seven leaves on the plant. The largest, six feet four inches in diameter or nineteen feet in circumference. It is expected that the last leaves up will attain a greater size at maturity. Three flower-buds are visible, one of them expanding slowly above the water.

"You will observe that on the 24th day of May the lily was planted in the large tank. From that time up to the 20th of June, fire heat was applied in the evening only. During this period the thermometer ranged on an average at about 85 degrees. On the 21st of June fire heat was dispensed with, and has not been applied since. Under the influence of solar heat alone, the plant has made wonderful progress, and I think its beauty and luxuriance cannot be excelled in any part of the world.

"I ought to state that the tank had been well prepared to the reception of the plant, first, by the bottom being covered with charcoal and pieces of brick to the depth of two or three inches, and then half-a-dozen large cartloads of burnt loam and leaf mould placed therein in the form of a mound. I would here remark that good loam alone is sufficient for the plant, but a different ingredient was adopted in this, our first essay as a similar compost was found successful in England. Other departures from the custom there observed have been indicated as politic in the process of our experiments.

"We can easily appreciate the admiration and delight of the enterprising D'Orbigney and Shomburgh on their discovering this vegetable phenomenon so gigantic in its appearance, unique in its formation and deeply interesting in its development. When we look to the seed in its first state of germination, and by an acute observation perceive its feeble cotyledon like a thread endeavoring to reach the water's surface, but unable; when we contemplate its minute thread-like appearance almost immeasurable, and then view its colossal leaves between six and seven feet in diameter, well may we call it a vegetable wonder and the Queen of aquatics. We hail with delight the promised leaf and watch its daily unfoldings with increasing interest when we view its shell-like

appearance when first above the water's surface, quilted together into ridge and furrow, of transparent golden hues, with its dark crimson veins flowing through its much admired tissue, its superb salver edge and its huge rope-like stems covered with elastic spines of surprising strength, as though destined to protect the sovereign from all invasion. When we look at the short period it has taken to germinate a seed no larger than a pea, and bring to maturity a plant that fills a tank of twenty-four feet in diameter in the short space of something like four months, well may we affirm that it deserves the attention and culture of every true lover of nature who can bear the expense. Such will assuredly be amply remunerated by a constant unfolding of beauties not to be equalled by any other plant known in the civilized world.

"In reference to the temperature of the water in the tank (after artificial heat was dispensed with) it has of course varied materially, being sometimes as low as 70 degrees and rising to 83 degrees. To prevent the injurious effects of the direct rays of the sun, the glass of the house is frosted with sugar of lead, ground in oil. The house is generally kept very close. Fresh water is freely admitted during the day but none at night.

"From the lily house the water flows into a basin in the kitchen garden, where one of the plants of the *Victoria* was placed on the 25th day of June. It had then five leaves on, the largest measuring 14½ inches. The plant has made a slow growth compared to its more favoured companion in the lily house; but it has nevertheless flourished and its largest leaf now measures 2½ feet in diameter. We do not doubt our ability to grow it successfully in this position next season, when the alterations proposed to be made in the construction of the Basin have been effected.

"It would be doing injustice to Mr. Downing, editor of the *Horticulturist*, did I fail to mention here that the first living plants of the *Victoria* which have grown in this country, were produced from seed furnished by him to the proprietor of these grounds out of a supply he received at Chatsworth. These were lost, as I understand by an accidental overheating of the Tank, consequent upon a sudden change of the weather during the night. My engagement at Spring Brook commenced subsequent to this event."

October 1851. The Committee on Plants and Flowers report that on the 25th of August last, they visited Spring Brook farm, the country seat of Caleb Cope and examined that wonder of the vegetable kingdom, the far famed *Victoria regia*.

"Without entering into an elaborate description, your committee beg leave to say that they found the plant growing in a circular tank some twenty-four feet in diameter in a beautiful and costly house constructed expressly for its growth and display. At the time of our visit the plant

exhibited five mature leaves and one embryo leaf, all floating on the surface, the mature leaves measured six feet and five inches in diameter; they are perfectly round, some of them have the margin turned up, presenting a most singular appearance; in color they are a beautiful light green, the under side of the leaves with their immense rope-like foot stalks is a dark purple hue, and literally covered with strong spines, inclining to the centre of the leaf. The embryo leaf with its array of dark spines, presents a formidable aspect and from the singular manner in which it is folded up is not the least curious part of this superb water lily.

"The flower is immense; rising a few inches above the surface to display its many pure white petals, it is beautifu ; as the expansion proceeds, it assumes in the inner petals a fine rose colour. It is then magnificent; the flower submitted to our inspection measured seventeen inches in diameter.

"From the germination of the seed on the 10th of April until the first inflorescence of the plant on the 21st of August was but a period of a little over four months; when we consider that the plant was entirely unknown in this country; its habits, but partially understood and its cultivation a mystery, we are surprised at the success of the experiment.

"Your Committee are proud that the first flowering of this Queen of Aquatics in the United States was produced by the liberality and munificence of a member of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. Aside from which the influence to be expected from so munificent an expenditure, in the field of Horticulture, will give a new impulse to persons of wealth; the example set will create a desire to do likewise.

"Your Committee recommend that the Society's Gold Medal be awarded to Caleb Cope."

At the same meeting the Committee to Superintend the Twenty-third Annual Exhibition made the following report:

"That notwithstanding a drought unprecedented in our time for duration, the attendance at the display of fruits and flowers, vegetables and designs was large and the proceeds satisfactory; the liberality of contributors was conspicuous; the *Victoria regia* however was the point of attraction during the exhibition; every evening, when the saloons were most crowded, an impenetrable cordon surrounded the tank gazing with admiration and surprise at the singular structure and immense proportions of this wonderful water lily. We embrace the opportunity of suggesting to the Society, a judicious liberal expenditure hereafter for the decoration of the saloons; the display of designs as heretofore, many of them directly at variance with correct taste, are scarcely admirable. The Society thus far has been most liberally sustained by the public and your Committee are of the opinion that it is absolutely

requisite to make a strong effort to add to and vary the attractions, assured that it will retain and increase the public patronage and result in pecuniary benefit to the Society."

November 1851. The President took occasion to remark that during his absence from the last stated meeting, the Society had in an unexpected yet highly complimentary manner awarded to him a gold medal at the recommendation of the Committee on Plants and Flowers, for which unanticipated and unmerited honor he tendered to the Society his sincere acknowledgment; he could not repress his feelings of satisfaction in the success which had crowned his efforts in the cultivation of *Victoria regia*, not the less so, as it becomes identified with the Society. In connection with the subject, he stated he had the pleasure of announcing that he had received a letter yesterday from Sir Wm. J. Hooker.

Sir William expressed himself rejoiced at the account which Mr. Cope gave of his successful cultivation of the *Victoria*, remarking that our climate was far superior to theirs for bringing warm country plants to perfection, plenty of sun and warm sun and a great power of light. And that he was sure that the *Victoria* would succeed in the summer in water in a tank in the open air if planted sufficiently early. It had succeeded in England during the summer and flowers in an open air tank of which the water was warmed by pipes, bringing that water to the natural temperature of ours.

He also stated that he had sent seeds to the West Indies and to Calcutta where plants flourished and ripened seeds abundantly.

Mr. Cope remarked that the plant which he had growing in the garden tank had two flower buds on, when recently taken up.

December 1851. Robert Scott exhibited the following new plants; *Veronica andersoni*, *Drimys winteri*, *Centropogon fastuosus*, *Illicium anisatum* (*I. religiosum*), *Brunfelsia eximia* (*Francisea eximia*).

January 1852. The Library Committee reported a total of 953 volumes and $300.00 was appropriated to the Library for the opening year.

The Society had at this time a balance in bank of $1,432.26 and $11,400.00 invested in mortgages. The special Committee on Nominations made the following report:

"The Committee beg leave to report the hope that our now presiding officer (Caleb Cope) might be induced to reconsider his intention to retire, led to a correspondence which is herewith submitted.

"From this correspondence as well as from the remarks which accompanied the announcement of his intention all will see that it was not made without much deliberation and that it proceeded from no diminished interest in our Society."

"Your Committee cannot take leave of this subject by simply submitting a ticket with the nomination of a successor nor is it easy to see how, exactly, the Society shall express, in a manner the most appropriate that sense of obligation which they all feel themselves to be under.

"To have been re-elected unanimously, for so many years in succession and the unwillingness still to part with him is the strongest proof of its reality. The desire of your Committee is to give it expression by permanent memorial.

"Among the reasons for such a testimonial may be enumerated the punctuality with which he has so long presided at our meetings; the dispatch of business; the happy diffusion of cheerful temper in debate; the prudence and propriety with which the affairs of the Society have been conducted amid complex and conflicting interests. But these are far from being the only reasons. We cannot describe in few words, the care and thought, time and labor which it must have cost to furnish those contributions which have graced our frequent exhibitions, and done so much for the public gratification.

"It has been his happiness while our President to furnish this community with a pattern of landscape gardening at Springbrook, not surpassed in the region around us, and of which his fellow members may well be proud; at the same time, its beautiful and costly hothouse culture has been open to all. Its orchidean collection and its varieties of the cactus tribe may be pronounced without rival in this country, either in extent or beauty of arrangement. The crowning glory of his *Victoria regia* has already received its special and appropriate mention from the Society: but we have not yet seen on record all that might be said of the princely surroundings in which its cultivation has been perfected and its beauty exhibited; and we cannot speak too often of the liberal hospitality with which facilities have been furnished to citizens and strangers to see this queen of water flowers, nor of the more than hospitality with which specimens of its magnificent flower and leaf have been furnished to more than one horticultural exhibition in more than one State. If merely sordid considerations were to govern us, we might be induced by the simple recollection of the numbers it drew to our late annual dislay, beyond all other attractions, to add to our expressions of a grateful sense of the liberality which enabled us to profit by it.

"The cultivation of this vegetable wonder assures us that while we are not behind our eastern friends in horticulture generally, and our soil and climate give us many advantages over them, we may claim to surpass them in the more difficult departments, although they must be acknowledged to have gone ahead of us in one branch of pomology, as also in providing themselves with a Hall for their meetings and exhibitions and a large permanent fund with accumulating income. We have been reminded of the legacies and donations which the Massachusetts Society has received; and of our own limited investments and profuse expenditure; and of our shortcomings in regard to one great original object of the Society—a Botanic Garden. But let us hope that while our income has been expended so many years wholly for the public gratification, contributing to the happiness of so many thousands, it has given us some hold in the good feelings of this community, as it has certainly added to the attractions of our city, both for visitors and as a place of abode. Then again we may flatter ourselves that the rooms we have occupied for our exhibitions at such heavy expenditure are not surpassed in extent or advantages for display. Can it be doubted that a well timed and properly presented appeal would secure the means to enable us to realize a Botanic Garden such as the traveller sees so often in Europe? Their Garden of Plants is one of the best and brightest antidotes to surrounding evils.

"A taste for the study of natural science prevails in this community and there is no branch of it which comes nearer to the hearts of all than the productions of mother earth. We boast that our Society has a place in the hearts of many of the wealthy and liberal minded. It is not to one individual only that we have to acknowledge obligations for continued kind remembrances, contributions of rare, curious and valuable productions from their hot-houses which could not be cultivated here without cost and care and skill. It is to be wished that such individuals should know to the full extent, the true happiness which such contributions bring to thousands; and they themselves experience that highest earthly happiness, the pleasure of doing good, in the full realization of its consciousness. In this infinite variety of things beautiful and useful in the vegetable world and in the mysteries of their growth and development, they must be led to think of the wisdom and goodness of a great first cause in its claims upon our grateful adoration.

"By the just and true expression of our feelings towards public benefactors of this class, we may hope that here, as elsewhere, when our friends are casting about them how to dispose of superfluous means, after they can no longer do the good they would themselves in such a way as to bring comfort to a dying hour and leave a cherished name behind them, they may sometimes think of these emblems of flowers which never fade.

"Your Committee recommend that a committee be appointed to devise some suitable testimonial to our retiring President of the Society's estimate of his long continued, faithful, and valuable services."

February 1852. "General Patterson, on assuming the chair, took occasion to indulge in some very appropriate remarks, tendering his sincere thanks to the Society for having elected him, unsolicited their presiding officer; observing that he could foresee the many obstacles that would be presented by following in the footsteps of no ordinary man; that the standard for efficiency in office was now placed so high, and he from his long absence being in a great measure a stranger in the community, hoped that his administration would be looked upon with a lenient eye; yet it should be his aim to perform his duties, to the best of his abilities, and that until he should become fully acquainted with his new position, he would claim the indulgence of the Society towards any errors of commission or omission that might occur in the performance of them."

March 1852. Robert Buist exhibited the new plant, *Dielytra spectabilis*.

Professor Hare, who had recently been elected Professor of Chemistry to the Society, addressed the Society and, in his remarks, he said:

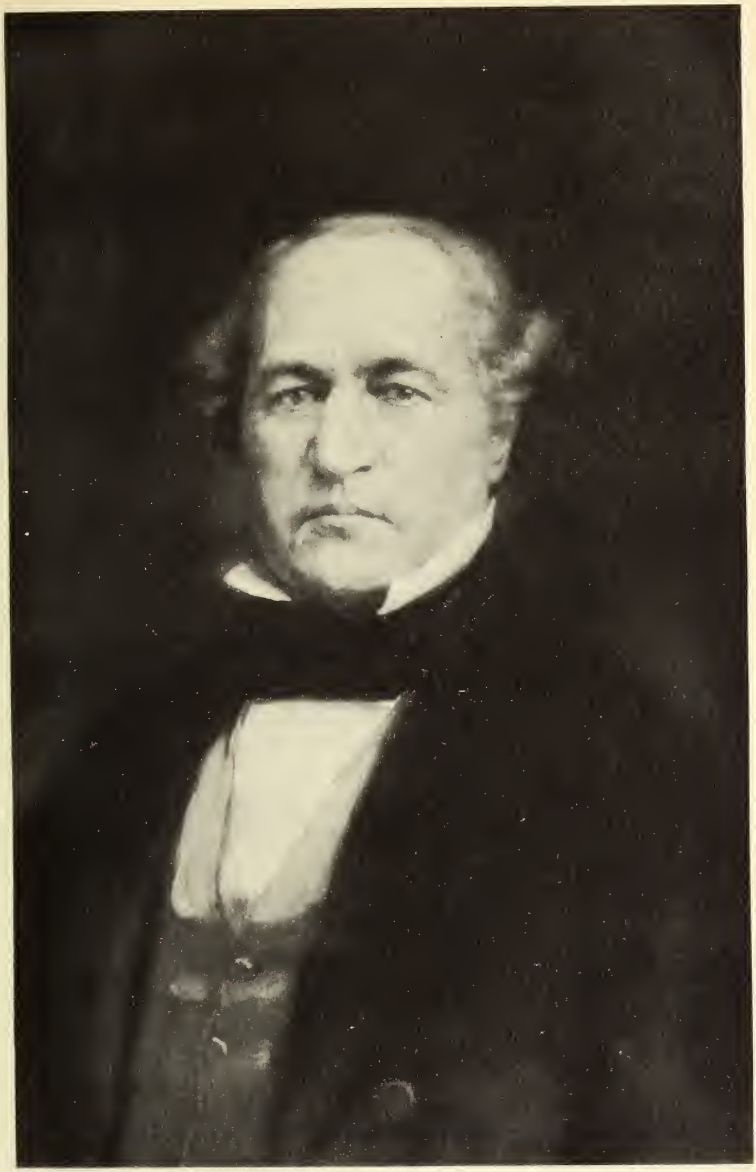
That when he had been requested to accept the title of Professor of Chemistry to the Society he had objected that at his time of life it would be inexpedient to take any office that would involve any of those labours which to avoid, had been one motive for his resignation of the chair which he held in the University.

As however it had been urged that it would be only oral communications from his knowledge and reflections which would be expected, he had not persisted in refusing the compliment so kindly proffered.

Hence it would seem that he had been invited into office to communicate his thoughts, not to work; and since such was to be his duty, he would avail himself of the present opportunity to mention some ideas which might be worthy of attention.

It had interested him to contemplate the greater facility with which that most refreshing fruit, the grape, was raised in the vicinity of Paris in the latitude of 48 degrees as compared with the vicinity of Philadelphia in the latitude of less than 40 degrees, having of course a far more abundant supply of the solar rays to quicken the powers of vegetation.

It was evidently important to ascertain whence this difference could arise. Of course it must depend on some diversity of climates. In what



GENERAL ROBERT PATTERSON
(*Sixth President*) 1852–1858

feature did the diversity exist? That which seemed to him most striking, was the greater clearness of the American sky as compared with that of Europe.

Owing to the trade winds being turned back by the great ranges of mountains upon our continent, forming a sort of backbone, a retrograde westerly current results in carrying away from our skies the moisture of the Atlantic; and from the same circumstances conveying that moisture to the atmosphere of Europe, so as to augment the warmth and humidity of the skies of that continent.

In consequence of this greater humidity, the European sky was much more liable to be cloudy or overcast than the American. This must mitigate the intensity of the rays of the meridian sun, and lessen that radiation which is the immediate cause of dew or white frost before sunrise.

In our climate the fruit is occasionally exposed to a broiling sun about midday and a frosty refrigeration about sunrise. It would then seem to be an object to correct these extremes to devise some means of protecting the fruit from excessive sunshine by day and radiation by night. This object might be accomplished by awnings to be shifted by ropes, like sails, were not such means too costly. But the most feasible plan had appeared to him to be that of using trellises to support the vines so inclined to the South, as to allow the solar rays to reach the fruit suspended below to a moderate degree, while the leaves would cut off all communication in right lines with the sky, without which direct radiation could not go on.

Another plan might be that of planting vines among trees so trimmed as to allow the solar rays to reach the fruit sufficiently while the foliage should cut off direct radiation to the sky.

Possibly it was in consequence of some effect of this kind that grapevines in the vineyards of Lombardy were supported upon the branches of trees forming festoons.

As an additional object for communication Dr. Hare adverted to the wonderful power of the mineral acids in preventing putrefaction. One part acid by weight to twenty of water, or one and half gallons to a barrel by measure, would form a solution in which fish or flesh being steeped from six to twelve hours, would prevent the access of maggots, or the process of putrefaction. Three parts acid, four parts common salt, and sixty parts of water was probably the best mixture for the purpose in question. When a mass had become offensive to handle, to keep or remove, in addition to the mixture, a minute quantity of tar in oil of turpentine of the consistence of cream would prevent the fetidity. Offal sutted with sulphate of iron, or calcined plaster, would be insusceptible of attack by worms or of putridity and would be found an excellent fertilizer, used in the same proportion as guano. Sulphate of iron (or Copperas)

and the turpentine and tar makes night soil quite inoffensive so as to form a poudrette with anthracite ashes, and would prevent the annoyance of the community during its removal.

April 1852. Robert Buist presented the new plants, *Campanula nobilis* and *Epacris hyacinthiflora.*

The following resolution was passed:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed to inspect all the gardens of this Society. That the proprietors of such gardens be requested to furnish said Committee with a true and correct statement of their quantity of glass, etc. and any other desirable information.

"*Resolved*, That said committee be authorized to employ an amanuensis if required, and to take such other measures as to present to this Society, on or before the monthly meeting in November next, a full report of all the establishments around this city."

The prospectus of a horticultural journal called *The Philadelphia Florist*, was presented to the Society. This was to be issued monthly by R. Robinson Scott as editor and proprietor.

May 1852. The following report was made:

"The Committee on Testimonial in favor of our late excellent President report that in compliance with the resolution of the Society, they called upon Mr. Cope and after consultation with him, selected Mr. Sully, the artist, to paint his portrait for the use of the Society.

"That the picture has been finished, and at our last meeting was exhibited in the Hall, much we hope, to the gratification of all present."

July 1852. Robert Buist exhibited the new plant, *Zauschaneria californica.*

Thomas Meehan, gardener to Caleb Cope, exhibited the following new plants; *Achimenes gloxiniaflora*, *A. patens* and double Chinese primroses.

Notice was received from the New York Horticultural Society that it had been re-organized under new auspices, and had held its first exhibition under the new organization June 9th, 10th and 11th. It expressed a desire to co-operate with the Pennsylvania Society in every way possible.

August 1852. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we deeply deplore the afflictive providence which involved in the destruction of the '*Henry Clay*' and the sudden and tragical loss of many valuable lives, the removal of our esteemed fellow

member, A. J. Downing of Newburgh, in the pride of manhood and the full maturity of his powers, from the scene of his useful and honorable exertions at a time when his services were so universally and highly appreciated, and when his efforts in the exalted walks of art to which he had devoted his life, were producing throughout the land the beneficient and beautiful results for which he had so long labored and over which his benevolent spirit would have so generously rejoiced.

"*Resolved*, That we regard as a national bereavement and affliction, the loss of one whose powers were so diligently and successfully dedicated to the purest and best interests of his race and his country; that the deceased was endowed by nature with a vigorous intellect which was elevated by liberal and practical cultivation and directed by an expanded philanthropy and a glowing love of nature, to the promotion of those pursuits connected with rural life and rural happiness which, while they contribute to the solid power and prosperity of a people, refine and elevate their tastes and enjoyments; that the country will hold in grateful and enduring remembrance his valuable and popular contributions to the literature of horticulture, his aids in the promotion of Landscape Gardening, in the improvement of the 'Fruits and Fruit trees of America' and of 'Cottage Residences,' and his able and assiduous labors for the general advancement of pomology and rural economy; that his efforts in these branches have produced an improvement which is perceptible in the aspect of many sections of our country; and that his sudden and melancholy death is a bereavement which will be long and deeply deplored far beyond the affectionate circle of which he was the ornament and pride.

"*Resolved*, That as the loss of A. J. Downing is a national calamity calling for an appropriate national commemoration, we cordially approve of the action of the president of the American Pomological Congress in inviting the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, the intimate friend of the deceased, to deliver at the approaching session of the Congress in Philadelphia on the 13th proximo, an eulogy on the life, character and virtues of our lamented fellow member.

"*Resolved*, That we sincerely condole with his bereaved family upon this afflictive dispensation of an inscrutable Providence; and that as a manifestation of our respect and sympathy, the Secretary be directed to transmit to them a copy of the foregoing Resolutions."

September 1852. Robert Buist exhibited a large collection of evergreens.

The twenty-fourth Annual Exhibition was held in the Museum Building on the 15th, 16th and 17th.

October 1852. "The Chair (Caleb Cope) stated

"That it was with much satisfaction that he now announced the first donation in money which had been presented to the Society, the only gifts which it had received were a few relinquished premiums and books to a limited extent to its Library. Other societies had been recipients of donations, especially the Massachusetts association which had large amounts and legacies given and in anticipation whilst our institution although situated in a wealthy community had been entirely overlooked by those able to perpetuate and extend its beneficial influence. A new era it was hoped had now commenced in the affairs of the Society."

The Chair presented a draft for $50.00 in favor of the Treasurer from Thomas P. Cope.

November 1852. The new plants, *Jatropha pandurifolia* and *Thea assamica* were exhibited for the first time by Caleb Cope.

December 1852. The Library Committee reported the total number of volumes as nearly one thousand, of which number fifty-five have been gifts from various sources. The entire cost of the purchased works and necessary expenditures for binding, cost of importation, etc. was $4,167.00. Of this sum $80.50 had been received from members for fines for the detention of books.

The president, General Robert Patterson, stated that Commodore Perry had been appointed to command the United States Exploring Expedition to Japan and that he had written him asking him to collect seeds and bulbs for the Society.

Monthly meetings and exhibitions continued to be held at 7:30 and 8:00 o'clock in the evening during January, February, March, April, May, June, July and August, 1853, and prizes were given for the following: dahlias, azaleas, roses, pansies, lilies, verbenas, tulips, carnations, fuchsias, grapes, rhubarb, asparagus, strawberries, cherries, apricots, plums, figs, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, tomatoes, cauliflower, cucumbers, nectarines, peaches, plums, etc.

January 1853. The Committee on Finances made a detailed report, closing with the following paragraph:

"The Committee feel flattered by the resolution of the Society requesting them to nominate a suitable person for the office of treasurer; and accordingly they nominate John Thomas, Esq., who has filled the office for seventeen years with credit to himself and advantage to the Society. Being persuaded that the interest he feels in the promotion of horticulture and his familiarity with the business of his office will induce him

to continue his valuable and disinterested services a few years longer. It is however due to Mr. Thomas to say that he has no knowledge of, and certainly would not consent to this nomination. Yet the Committee hope he may be induced to serve, and they do not believe the office could be better filled."

A very interesting letter was received from Mr. Ernst of Cincinnati, Ohio, describing a bean recently introduced from Japan and announcing that a packet of seeds has been sent for distribution among the members of the Society. It appears from the description that the seed described is the soy bean of our commerce today.

In the schedule of prizes for 1853 were many awards for seedling fruits, and it was arranged that the Fruit Committee should meet every Saturday at 10:00 A. M. during June, July, August, September and October to examine exhibits of new fruits and to name seedlings.

February 1853. Robert Buist exhibited the new plant, *Epacris candidissima*, and Caleb Cope exhibited *Begonia albo-coccinea.*

March 1853. Thomas Meehan, gardener to Caleb Cope, exhibited *Rhodostoma gardenioides* and John Bell, gardener to J. F. Knorr, *Tempeltonia glauca*—a new plant.

April 1853. Among the fruits submitted to the committee on fruits for examination and description were the York Imperial and Monmouth Pippin apples.

May 1853. W. W. Keen was awarded a premium for "*Hoya imperialis*, in bloom for the first time in this country (we believe.)"

The following new or rare plants were exhibited—by Caleb Cope, *Chysis bractescens*, by J. F. Knorr, *Deutzia gracilis.*

June 1853. John Bell, gardener to J. F. Knorr, West Philadelphia, exhibited "Delphinium Beauty of Charonne," spoken of as a great acquisition for the hardy border, and *Trichosporum grandiflorum* (*Aeschynanthus grandiflora*).

Robert Buist exhibited for the first time *Medinilla magnifica*, a fine plant in full bloom.

July 1853. The following new plants were exhibited: *Cyrtanthus magnificus* and *Lycaste tetragona* by Robert Buist and *Hoya campanulata* and *Dipladenia splendens* by W. W. Keen.

The committee on fruit described the English Morello and Napoleon Bigarreau cherries.

August 1853. Indigofera decora, discovered in China by Mr. Fortune, and *Campanula vidali* were shown for the first time.

The 128th flower from the *Victoria regia* was exhibited by Thomas Meehan, gardener to Caleb Cope.

September 1853. The Twenty-fifth Annual Exhibition was held in the Museum Building on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd.

A prize of $100. was offered for an effectual and economical remedy to be satisfactory to the Society against the ravages of the Curculio.

The exhibitions now included flowers and fruits, particular attention being given to apples, pears, and grapes. Samuel Overn, Steward of Girard College showed some remarkably fine specimens of seckel pears grown on the college premises.

October 1853. A. M. Eastwick exhibited some Petre pears from the original tree in Bartram's Garden. Peter Williamson showed a specimen of a seedling English walnut. The report of the committee says: "Shell remarkable for its thinness; kernel delicious; quality best." The tree came from an imported nut planted in 1846 and bore nuts in 1852. In 1853 it was fifteen and one-half inches in circumference at the ground. Mrs. George Liggett exhibited the Regnier Pear raised from seed of the Butter pear, which was planted by her grandmother, Madam Regnier, twenty-five years previous. Abraham Wismer, Perkiomen Township, Montgomery Co., Pa., showed the "Perkiomen Shellbark." It is recorded that this was the largest variety of shellbark that the committee had seen. It had a thin shell and kernel of best quality. Thomas Meehan, gardener to Caleb Cope, exhibited *Nelumbium speciosa* for the first time. These were grown in the open. Alexander Parker of Moyamensing showed a seedling peach, nearly three inches in diameter; roundish; dull yellow with a reddish cheek and so dark about the base as to appear almost black; flesh yellow, very juicy, flavor delicious; quality very good.

November 1853. Medinilla speciosa was shown for the first time by James Bisset, gardener to James Dundas, and *Calanthe veratrifolia* by Thomas Meehan, gardener to Caleb Cope.

December 1853. The Secretary announced that

"Ellis Yarnall of this city had presented to the Society a package containing Horticultural products from Calcutta, E. I., which had been exhibited at the World's Fair by the East India Company. Mr. Yarnall being in London at the closing of the Exhibition obtained these objects of Dr. J. Forbes Royle of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Calcutta for distribution in this country."

The Schedule of Prizes for 1854 was presented at this meeting. Seven medals were offered and cash prizes amounting to $1,395.

January 1854. Persifor Frazer presented seeds of a large buff or salmon colored raspberry from Bodega, California; also dried raspberries from Sitka in Russian America, near the fifty-seventh degree north latitude.

The Society joined with other organizations in the State in petitioning the Legislature to pass a bill making the stealing of fruit a larceny.

February 1854. The members of the Fruit Committee made the following interesting report:

"We take great pleasure in stating, that several of our railroad companies have given practical and substantial evidence of their interest in the cause of horticulture, by extending to us important facilities in the prosecution of our pomological investigations. The facilities to which we allude are free tickets, kindly presented to one of the Committee and to be used by him, as often as required during the entire year 1854. For these privileges we are especially indebted to John Tucker, president of the Philadelphia, Reading and Pottsville R. R. Company; to J. Edgar Thompson, president of the Pennsylvania R. R. Company; to Joseph Yeager, president of the Harrisburg and Lancaster R. R. Company; to S. M. Felton, president of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. R. Company and to William H. Gutzmer of the Camden and Amboy R. R. Company. Such liberality on the part of the presidents and managers of these companies, in aiding horticultural explorations and researches and diminishing the taxes levied from individuals in their disinterested labors to promote a great national interest, merits our cordial thanks and public acknowledgements."

This meeting was a very lively one, an animated discussion taking place in regard to the theory advanced by Thomas Meehan that Hovey's seedling strawberry produced both pistillate and staminate flowers. The Fruit Committee claimed the strawberry plants exhibited were not Hovey's seedling.

March 1854. A new orchid, *Dendrobium aggregatum*, was exhibited by Jerome Graff, gardener to Caleb Cope.

Robert Buist exhibited the new plant, *Eupatorium ianthinum* (*Conoclinium ianthimum*).

April 1854. Robert Buist exhibited *Eriostomum intermedius*, *Lechenaultia biloba*, *Begonia semperflorens*, *Cantua buxifolia* (*C. dependens*), *Deutzia crenata*, *Tropæolum minus*.

Jerome Graff, gardener to Caleb Cope, exhibited the new plant *Brassia lanceana*.

Joseph E. Mitchell proposed that a special committee be appointed to consider and recommend some measures to establish a flower market. This motion was adopted and the President appointed J. E. Mitchell, J. F. Knorr, and Robert Scott.

At this same meeting the Fruit Committee was censured for giving out reports to the horticultural press before they were presented and approved by the Society.

Henry A. Dreer exhibited a large collection of calceolarias and cinerarias. James Dundas exhibited the new plant, *Schomburgkia tibicinis*.

May 1854. The orchid, *Dendrobium cambridgeanum*, was shown for the first time by Robert Buist.

June 1854. Caleb Cope exhibited the new plant, *Broughtonia sanguinea*.

July 1854. The meeting was held in the Sansom Street Hall. The Chinese Saloon occupied by the Society for so many years was destroyed by fire on the night of July 5th.

Hoya bella was exhibited as a new plant by J. Francis Knorr and *Nerium odorum* by Robert Buist.

August 1854. Clerodendron squamatum was a new plant exhibited by Robert Buist as *Clerodendron kaempferi*.

The Stanwick nectarine, just introduced from England, was exhibited by Caleb Cope. The treasurer at this time reported the investments of the Society amounted to $13,200 and were well secured. The interest on same was punctually paid.

The following report was made by the Recording Secretary:

"In compliance with a resolution adopted at the last stated meeting of the Society calling for a statement of the extent of the loss of property

sustained by the Society in the destruction by fire of the Philadelphia Museum building, and the probable cause of the conflagration, the Secretary reports that the fire originated in the building known as the National Theatre, which occupied the lot on the north of the Museum extending to Chestnut Street.

"The fire is supposed by some to have been caused by the ignited wad of fire arms used in the theatrical performance falling among the shavings in the Carpenter shop of the Theatre; by others believed to be the act of an incendiary firing said carpenter shop.

"The fire commenced between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock P. M. on the 5th day of July after the dismissal of the audience; and from the combustible nature of the structure it was speedily enveloped in flames, and spread with rapidity, embracing much valuable property on Chestnut Street east; thence south attacking the grand edifice—the Philadelphia Museum building at the northeast angle, and finally reducing all ignitable materials to ashes.

"The Society by annual lease occupied for its stated meetings and Exhibitions, the lower or Chinese Saloon of this building and in which was deposited its property.

"The Secretary takes great pleasure in congratulating the Society in the preservation of its valuable Library from the devouring element. He was absent from the city at the time, but he is informed that it was mainly, he is proud to state, through the strenuous exertions of our fellow member, E. W. Keyser, who saw from his own door, a half mile distant, the first outbreak, and suspected it to be the Theatre; his instant thought was, that our Library was in danger, and with all possible haste, he proceeded to the scene, and found his fears too true. He was the first to enter and cause the library room door to be forced open, and at once commenced the removal of the property and the books of the Library, from the burning Saloon, and by his directions, the greater part was deposited, it was thought in a place of safety. In the performance of this duty, he was greatly assisted by Daniel Emerick, and under whose charge Mr. Keyser left most of the books. Several members of the police, by order of the Marshal, aided in the removal. It was found necessary for their safety to convey those books deposited in the rear of the church to Daniel Emerick's premises. Some of the volumes in the confusion were taken to the stable of the late Mr. Bird, whence they were obtained the following day by a member of the Library Committee—R. Kilvington. The portrait of our late president and the other pictures, the desk, president's chair, baize table coverings and articles on the shelves of the Library room were carried to the Walnut Street Theatre and given in the care of Alex. Wilson a member of the Society.

"To E. W. Keyser the society owes a debt of gratitude for his important aid in saving the Library; to Daniel Emerick also great merit is due

for his services and assistance. Alex. Wilson is entitled to the thanks of the Society for having taken care of the property in his charge; Henry Billington a member and neighbour for assistance, and those of the police in attendance deserve praise for their acts.

"Several valuable volumes are missed, which doubtless were lost in the removal; important in some cases, as sets of works are thereby rendered incomplete and they cannot be readily supplied. This loss however falls upon the Underwriters."

An estimated value of the property belonging to the Society destroyed by fire amounted to $1,651.82. This was partially insured and the net loss was $951.82. The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, in view of the fact that the building in which The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society exhibitions were held was burnt down, invited The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society to hold its Annual Exhibition with the Agricultural Society at Powelton. This invitation was accepted.

A delegation of fifteen was appointed to attend the convention of the American Pomological Society of Boston.

October 1854.

"The Committee appointed by this Society to superintend the Horticultural Department of State Agricultural Fair deem it expedient to report: that they proceeded to the performance of their duties at Powelton, determined if possible to make a display worthy of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society and a credit to our city.

"Your Committee very justly presumed, from the 'Great States Agricultural Fair,' that the internal arrangements, and details for its management must be of the first order, and nearly perfect; they regret to say such was not the fact—we failed to make a satisfactory exhibition owing to entire neglect on the part of the managers of the Agricultural Society to provide and extend to us common facilities required for a successful display, and this, notwithstanding the most liberal promises on their part.

"The absence of a general Superintendent intimately acquainted with the ground and prompt in supplying wants as they might arise was sadly manifest in the filthy condition of the fruits, plants and vegetables exhibited. So indignant were some of your Committee at their failure to procure articles indispensable to our display, that they on the first day of opening, left the ground and did not appear again during the fair.

"The main object of this report is to give to those persons who so kindly and generously contributed of their choicest productions, a reason for the sad condition in which they were returned to them, and some idea of the unpleasant position occupied by your Committee.

"It is not within the province of your Committee to instruct this Society, yet they feel themselves justified (in view of the experience lately gained) in saying that it is derogatory to the character of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society and injurious to her interests to in any way unite with these mongrel exhibitions.

"Your Committee in concluding their report present their humble acknowledgments to the Managers (whoever they were) for their *profound* courtesy, *great* liberality and *very* gentlemanly attentions while on the ground."

November 1854. The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That a Committee of five be appointed to confer with the City Councils on the subject of the conversion of the estate known as Lemon Hill into a Public Park; and that said Committee be and they are hereby instructed to urge upon the city authorities, the importance of so arranging the grounds as to provide for the establishment of a Botanic Garden thereon."

Caleb Cope exhibited a specimen of *Cissus discolor* trained in an oblong oval form and measuring six feet in height and twelve feet in circumference. It was the first time that the plant had bloomed.

December 1854. Caleb Cope exhibited two new plants—*Nymphæa cærulea* and *Angræcum bilobum*.

The following is taken from a report of the Library Committee:

"On the evening of the 5th day of July last the Philadelphia Museum building in which the Library was kept was totally destroyed by fire. It is, however, with satisfaction that the Committee congratulate the Society upon the entire preservation of the books of the Library from the devouring element and it is with lively pleasure they state that this efficient service was mainly rendered by several of our own members. The first on the spot in the time of danger was Mr. E. W. Keyser, who with strenuous exertions, assisted by Mr. Billington and other members, and by several police officers by order of the Marshal removed to a place of safety all the books. In the confusion of this removal, some eighteen volumes were lost or were not returned into the possession of the Committee, nor have they since been recovered.

"The underwriters, the Franklin Insurance Company, have promptly paid the claim of loss according to the estimate set upon the same.

"There remains unexpended the sum of $47.66 only; of the receipts which includes the amount paid by the Insurance Company. No appropriation has been asked for during this year, but the amount remaining

unused is not adequate for the current year. Therefore, one will be expected by the Committee.

"The foreign periodicals have not been received for more than six months past, which is the second like occurrence. The Committee have therefore written to a house in London to withdraw the agency from Mr. Wright and to engage another agent. We hope for the future to be more promptly supplied."

Meetings were now held in the Saloon of the Assembly Building, corner of Tenth and Chestnut Streets.

The Schedule of Prizes for 1855 provided for six medals and $1,389. in cash.

January 1855. The new orchid, *Phalænopsis grandiflora*, was shown by James Dundas. Caleb Cope exhibited the new plant —*Trichosporum miniata* (*Aeschynanthus miniata*).

Azalea narcissiflora was introduced by B. A. Fahnestock.

The delegates appointed to attend the session of the American Pomological Society at Boston, Mass., reported as follows:

"The Delegates beg leave to report that they in accordance with appointment attended the meetings of the Society and participated in its business transactions which were of a highly interesting character; the object, this Society has in view is the advancement of fruit culture in all its branches. It comprises cultivators from all sections of the country who then meet biennially and report upon the state of fruit culture in their respective districts, and freely discuss the merits of all fruits submitted and determine the value of each kind. This Society establishes full lists of all the fruits that are worthy of general cultivation—and of varieties which promise well—and of those suited for peculiar localities. It also furnishes a list of fruits that should be rejected. It adopts a uniformity in the names of fruits by comparing and correcting synonyms. It seeks information as to the kinds suitable for peculiar soils, the value of manures in the cultivation of fruits and the peculiarity of pruning required in certain sorts, and the varieties which thrive best on particular stocks, and what sorts are the most profitable for the market and those best suited for the table. Fine local seedlings are bought in to notice and their merits made known. All of which information is most important to fruit growers, especially so to those who are about to plant new orchards.

"Your delegation would state that a number of fruits originating in our own state were discussed and some were placed on the list of worthy of general cultivation—the Seckel and Tyson pears for instance. Others on the list of new varieties which promise well—the Jefferies, and Smokehouse apples, the Chancellor, Brandywine, Kingsessing, Lodge and Ott

pears. Some of which will doubtless attain the first honors when they become more generally known. Other seedlings were reported to the Society by the State Fruit Committee and described, some of which may prove accessions when they become more disseminated.

"Your delegation would respectfully refer to the published proceedings for further information, a copy of which is herewith submitted.

"Your delegation deemed it a part of their duty to attend the Autumnal Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society which was held under a grand pavilion on Boston Common. The Exhibition was a very fine display of objects of fruit culture from various sections of the Eastern States, to which was added the contributions of those attending the session of the Pomological Society; but by far the largest amount was from Massachusetts, in the vicinity of Boston. In this display were some of the finest products of horticulture ever seen by your delegation. For pears the cultivators of Boston are proverbially in advance of all others, but other fruits your delegation were not prepared to find specimens as were shown. Of apples there were many extensive collections; very fine examples of the best varieties. One contributor exhibited 150 varieties. Of grapes there were collections of superior fruit, the finest of which were grown under glass; outdoor culture not being so successful in New England as in a more southern latitude.

"A mode of displaying fruits novel to your delegation was observed, and with which they were favorably impressed—that of collections from one contributor of assorted fruits mostly in large baskets. In plants, cut flowers and floral designs, the exhibition was not equal to expectations.

"Your delegation was highly pleased with, what to them was a novelty in a horticultural exhibition—that of holding it under canvas—and which they consider worthy of imitation. It was projected on Boston Common and consisted of a four-pole pavilion 200 feet long by 100 feet wide. The poles elevated the canvas in the centre about twenty-five feet which covered an area of about 20,000 feet superficial; the pavilion was floored with roughly planed boards and lighted with gas. The perpendicular sides were ten feet high having a space of about two feet from the canvas covering for ventilation. The free circulation of air thus introduced preserved in a remarkable degree the fresh condition of the objects shown; indeed so well were they kept, that the Society were enabled to prolong the display several days without detriment to the contributions.

"The entrance was at one end, the tables extended longitudinally, a wide one through the centre separated in the middle by a square stage for the musical performers. On this table were shown the plants. Two other tables over 100 feet long were placed parallel thereto on either side, which contained the fruits, and a table about five feet wide extended entirely around the tent against the sides on which the vegetables were

displayed. Benches in sundry places were arranged for the benefit of visitors and thus completed the whole arrangement.

"The effect upon the visitor on entering the pavilion was of an agreeably calm and pleasant nature, caused by the diffused light striking through the canvas equally alighting on all objects.

"Should our Society attempt a display under canvas your delegation would recommend that the pavilion should be more extensive to present ample verge to a Philadelphia crowd."

At the same meeting, Mr. Mitchell offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Society are hereby tendered to General Welsh for the generous offer of the use of his large and magnificent tent in case the Society should have need of it for the Autumnal Exhibition."

February 1855. The Treasurer reported that the Society had funds invested to the amount of $14,200 and cash on hand amounting to $664.84.

"Mr. Fulton called upon the special Committee appointed to confer with City Councils on the subject of the establishment of a Botanic Garden on the Lemon Hill Estate to report. He said he did this, because he thought that said Committee had in some measure exceeded their powers. He so inferred from some action by the City Councils in offering that estate to the Society on a lease for a long term of years.

"Dr. Kennedy the chairman replied that the Committee had not been able to do much on the subject, as the City Councils had so vast an amount of business that little could be effected yet. He reported progress and wished to be continued. Mr. Cope remarked that he hoped something might be done but that he doubted that the Lemon Hill property could be made in all respects available; that in the first place the whole property should be enclosed with a substantial wall, which would be expensive, even then this property would be subject to much intrusion;—but that attention might be diverted to another public property which had recently been accepted by the City Councils and they were bound by the contract to improve it by planting trees;—he alluded to the late Hunting Park course, in doing this, regard should be had to so planting these grounds as to form an arboretum thereon. He spoke of the lamentable condition of the public squares in the selection of the trees existing in them and that the Committee on city property needed instructions and information on the subject.

"On his motion—*Resolved*, That the Committee (special) be further instructed to confer with the City Councils in relation to the Hunting Park place in establishing an Arboretum thereon in planting those

grounds. Also to bring into view the general improvement of any other of the public squares of the city."

At this meeting a letter addressed to Caleb Cope from Dr. Joseph Wilson of the Japanese Expedition under Commodore Perry was read and ordered spread upon the minutes.

"Caleb Cope, Esq. "U. S. Ship Supply, Jany. 26–1855.

"My Dear Sir—

"The leading character of Japanese horticulture is its attempt to represent rural landscapes on a small scale by means of rock works, small pools, flowers and trees. I think the most exquisite specimen I have seen in this style was at Napa—Lew chew. The whole enclosure is about ten feet by twenty-five (10 by 25) feet bounded on one side by the house and the other three sides by board fence. This contained three pools at different levels and slightly over-hanging each other, full of fish—about thirty square feet of surface in the aggregate—some of the fish were as much as fifteen inches in length, though they were generally less than half that length. These pools are made of sandstone of irregular shape—merely by cutting cavities in the upper side. They are placed one above the other in such a way as to form one side of the miniature mountain. There is a good path to the top of this mountain, with a stone seat and a convenient place to empty a bucket of water about once in twenty-four hours, and the arrangement is such that in draining, it waters all the plants and supplies all the pools, dripping regularly from one pool to the other to the lowest, whence an underground channel finally discharges the surplus. There are about six kinds of trees on this mountain—generally the pines, etc. of the adjoining country, exceedingly dwarfed, though quite too large for the mountain. There are venerable looking old pines about ten inches high—though some are as high as two and one-half feet. This extreme dwarfing is effected by planting a seed or very young plant in a little very good soil in small excavations in the rock—where it never wants for its regular supply of water drawn from the fish pools—and by trimming off some of the branches and distorting others to the forms which most nearly resemble the old tree. This mountain has likewise some very pretty green grass on the slopes —a rustic bridge,—and quite a number of cottages. The first view of this miniature landscape is rather pleasant—especially as the whole is very neatly kept—not a bunch too much allowed, or a particle of dust or anything else but what is designedly placed there; but it is not so easy to admire it when you reflect that it is the most effectual arrangement which could be contrived for breeding mosquitoes. The same style prevails in Simoda, and doubtless in Japan generally. The mean-

est houses generally have at least one dwarf pine and a pool a yard in diameter for the accommodation of a few bright-colored fish.

"The agriculture of Japan is a sort of horticulture. There is comparatively so much more labour expended in the land than on farming. The instruments are exceedingly rude—a large grubbing hoe being the chief, but the work is thoroughly done, and there is hardly a weed to be found anywhere. The management of water for the purpose of irrigation is admirable. Towards the top of the hills all the gullies and water courses are, by a series of little dams, converted into a succession of receptacles for water, which are partly filled and converted into a succession of pools by every heavy rain. The water hence finds its way by filtering through the breast of the dams gradually, and furnishes almost a perpetual supply for irrigation. This has some resemblance to the plan suggested by Mr. Ellett to render the Ohio river navigable in the dry season, by converting its tributaries above Pittsburgh into a series of reservoirs. The other arrangements are similar to those found elsewhere but more minute attention and more order than I remember to have seen before.

"Sincerely wishing your continued health and happiness, I am faithfully yours,

"Jos. Wilson, Jr., P A Surgeon, U. S. Navy."

Mr. Cope suggested that the Secretary inform Dr. Wilson that his interesting letter had been submitted and read before the Society.

March 1855. Berberis trifoliata and *Fagelia bituminosa* were two new plants introduced by Robert Buist.

"The Committee appointed to 'confer with City Councils on the subject of the conversion of the estate known as Lemon Hill into a public park and to urge upon the city authorities the importance of so arranging the grounds as to provide for the establishment of a Botanic Garden therein' also to recommend suitable measures for the improvement of the 'Hunting Park' property and the public Squares generally, respectfully report that the 'Hunting Park' estate is not yet the property of the City.

"In regard to Lemon Hill it was deemed advisable to insist at the outset that the City authorities should substantially enclose the grounds. To this the members of the sub-committee of Councils seemed disposed to accede, but they preferred postponing further conference until a majority of their Committee could be assembled. In this, your Committee of course acquiesced and they are now daily expecting notice of a second meeting. Meanwhile this report in part is respectfully submitted."

April 1855. John Fisk Allen, Salem, Massachusetts, presented to the Society a copy of his superb work on the *Victoria regia.*

Meetings were now being held in Concert Hall.

James Dundas exhibited the two new orchids—*Oncidium papilio* and *Phalænopsis amabilis*—and *Tropæolum azureum* (*T. violæflorum*).

May 1855. James Ritchie exhibited the new yellow tea rose, "Isabella Gray." John Tripler exhibited a plant of *Dioscorea japonica*, "Japanese Yam." It was stated that this might supersede the already diseased potato.

The following resolution was passed on motion of D. Rodney King:

"*Resolved*, That this Society has heard with pleasure of the purchase of the periodical called the '*Horticulturist*' by a gentleman of this city and its future location and publication here, and cordially recommend it to the patronage of its members and that of the community generally."

"Mr. Cope remarked that in connection with this subject he did not consider that due regard had been expressed by this community towards the original editor of the *Horticulturist.* Although not strongly in favor of mural memorials himself yet, as it was determined to erect a monument to the late Mr. Downing he hoped subscriptions to a larger amount would be made thereto. As only $600 had been raised in Philadelphia and the cost of the monument would be $3000, he urged horticulturists to subscribe more liberally and not permit the widow of Mr. Downing to make up deficiencies. A subscription book in neat style was provided and left with Robert Buist to receive subscriptions, which book, when closed to subscribers would be presented to Mrs. Downing."

Caleb Cope exhibited the new plant, *Escallonia macrantha.*

June 1855. Robert Buist exhibited fifty-six varieties of hybrid perpetual and hybrid China roses; twenty varieties of Moss roses, and seven varieties of variegated and striped roses.

July 1855. Phaius maculatus was shown for the first time before the Society by Matthias W. Baldwin, and Caleb Cope exhibited a new orchid, *Cymbidium aloifolium.*

William Thompson, gardener to John Tucker, exhibited a collection of "Pine Apples" in pots, the varieties being Queen, Sugar Loaf, and smooth Cayenne.

September 1855. Billbergia thyrsoidea was shown for the first time by Caleb Cope, and B. A. Fahnestock exhibited a new orchid which was supposed to have been *Anoectochilus regalis.*

On motion of Joseph E. Mitchell the following resolution was passed:

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Society are due and hereby tendered to Mr. C. P. Fore for the generous offer of the use of his lot, corner of 16th & Market Streets, for the purpose of holding the Autumnal Exhibition of the Society."

The following letter was read:

"Phila., Sept. 19, 1855.

"Harmonia Sacred Music Society,

"To the Board of Directors Horticultural Society—Gentlemen—The Directors of the Harmonia Sacred Music Society have appointed a committee to take the initiatory steps in the erection of a Hall of larger capacity than any at the present existing in our city. Since the destruction of the Museum Building the want of such an edifice has been severely felt by all connected with our public institutions, and it is believed that an undertaking of this kind would meet with the cordial support of our fellow citizens. We are of an opinion that a building might be erected, which, while accommodating our Institution might also be rendered suitable for the requirements of the Horticultural Society and the Franklin Institute.

"We should therefore be happy to confer with any Committee you may think proper to appoint, to whom we would fully state our views. We indulge the hope that you may be induced to entertain a favourable view of the subject and feel disposed to early attention.

"Very respectfully, Your obedient Servant,

"Wm. A. Rolin, Sr., 303 Market Street."

A committee was appointed to confer with the Harmonia Society on this subject.

October 1855. Joseph E. Mitchell, Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, gave the following detailed report of the Twenty-seventh Annual Exhibition held in September:

"In accordance with a petition to Councils which they very courteously granted, your Committee obtained the use of Penn Square for holding the Annual Exhibition, which was entirely enclosed with a canvas wall and in which were erected three large tents occupying the corners of an equilateral triangle, that on Juniper Street and the one on the S. W. Corner of the Square being circular, and about 100 feet in diameter each; the other being at the N. W. corner and an oblong, about 60 x 80 feet with circular ends. They were connected by means of three covered galleries about 20 ft. wide, with tables on both sides, the whole being floored over. The tent on Juniper being appropriated to plants and

flowers—that on the S. W. corner to Fruits and the oblong tent to vegetables; with tables around the sides and two large parallel tables running across it.

"The plant and fruit tents being also surrounded with a table together with large circular ones in the center of each; the plant tent having besides eight smaller circular tables placed around the center one, and equally distant from it—all of which were brilliantly lighted with nearly 400 burners from splendid chandeliers and other fixtures supplied by Messrs. Archer & Warner, who deserve the highest praise for the prompt and obliging manner in which they fitted up the work.

"The Exhibition was kept open four days, and the attendance was much larger than usual, notwithstanding the third day was very cloudy with a heavy rain in the afternoon.

"The receipts amount to $3283.90 and the expenditures to about $2500.00, showing a much larger gain for the Society than any exhibition for years past. This was doubtless owing to the unique and beautiful character of the display, which for the first time was held under canvas, and the experiment having been successfully tried, I would strongly urge upon the Society the necessity of having a suitable tent or tents constructed for their own use, it being a very difficult matter to get those of a suitable character for our annual display.

"I cannot close this rather lengthy report without testifying to the prompt, obliging and efficient aid and co-operation rendered by my colleagues in the Executive Committee, Messrs. Fulton and Hagner, and to the working members of the Committee generally for their active co-operation in carrying out the objects of their appointment."

The President made a few remarks in commendation of the zeal of the Committee in conducting the exhibition—saying he had attended, in the morning, in the afternoon and in the evening of each day, and he had on all occasions found the utmost order and decorum prevailing and that he was pleased and congratulated the Society upon the efficient labors of the Committee getting up and carrying out so successful an undertaking.

December 1855. The Library Committee submitted their annual report and stated that during the past year twenty-four volumes had been acquired; two of which were gifts, and they asked for an appropriation of $300., which was granted.

B. A. Fahnestock exhibited two new plants, *Thyrsacanthus Schomburgkianum* (*T. rutilans*) and *Aphelandra aurantiaca.*

THIRD PERIOD

1856–1865

The financial and political unrest of the country in general at this time is reflected in the decided decline of the Society. During the last four years of this period, 1861–1865, the Civil War eclipsed all other events. Added to this condition was the fact that the Society had no satisfactory place for holding meetings and exhibitions after the fire which destroyed the Philadelphia Museum in 1854. The presidents of this period—General Robert Patterson, Matthias W. Baldwin, Joseph E. Mitchell, Fairman Rogers and D. Rodney King—although apparently much interested in the welfare of the Society, were unable to prevent its decline. In 1861 we find that the membership had dwindled to less than 150.

The only improvement in the meetings was a series of conversational meetings inaugurated in 1861. A schedule of subjects for discussion each month was presented at the December meeting for the ensuing year.

The financial condition of the Society grew steadily worse. The treasurer reported in 1861 that the Society was reducing its investments at the rate of $700. per annum.

The establishment of an arboretum continued to be a cherished but unfulfilled dream. At one time City Council was asked to establish an arboretum in Hunting Park. In December 1856 the Society went on record as highly approving the plan of the Fairmount Park Contribution for a park on the banks of the Schuylkill from Fairmount to Spring Garden Water Works.

The Society was active in arousing interest in improving the public squares of the city, and in February 1856 suggested to City Council that Centre Square (now occupied by City Hall) be occupied by a building according to the original plans of the city's founder.

In July 1858, D. Rodney King submitted a resolution that the Society confer with the American Philosophical Society, the Academy of Natural Sciences, and the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture in Philadelphia, on the establishment of a garden. The subject was again suggested by President Baldwin the following year but the project was never developed.

Caleb Cope was much incensed in 1863 over plantings made in Fairmount Park by City Council and succeeded in organizing in August of that year a committee in the Society to wait on that body to voice its disapproval and to suggest that memorial plantings be made with the privilege granted the donor to select the plan and suggest its location.

During this period there was renewed agitation in regard to purchasing land in the central part of the city and erecting a building of ample size to meet all the requirements of the Society. At the meeting held on January 17, 1865, the President, D. Rodney King, in his inaugural address, emphasized the importance of such a hall to the future welfare of the Society.

At the stated meeting held April 18, 1865, the regular order of business was dispensed with and resolutions were adopted upon the death of President Lincoln, whose assassination had occurred on April 9.

Several years during this period the Society was too poor and the public too disinterested to warrant the Annual Fall Exhibitions. The Fall Exhibitions of 1855 and 1856 were held under tents in Penn Square. The first of these was a success.

It was estimated that 20,000 people attended the exhibition of 1863, and, although somewhat of a failure financially, it was the occasion for adding many members, quite a number of whom joined as life members. This exhibition was held at the Academy of Music and lasted for three days. In addition to the usual exhibits of flowers, fruits and vegetables, the Committee awarded "special premiums for objects of interest and beauty not specified in the general list." Among these objects were: glass cases of aloes and succulent plants, fern cases, wax fruits and flowers, baskets of grasses and sea weeds, bridal wreaths of wax flowers, farmer's wreaths of dried grasses and plants, rustic flower stands and garden seats, aquariums and grottoes. In the Committee's report of this exhibition, they "congratulate the Society upon the beautiful designs of skeletonized leaves and plants, which are a novel feature of our displays. The 'Phantom Bouquets' are worthy of more extended attention and especially commend themselves to lady amateurs whose refined taste and delicate manipulation peculiarly fit them for the production of these perennial groupings of Flora's offspring. They are not

less interesting to the lover of flowers than instructive to the student of botanical anatomy." In the department of designs formed of cut flowers the Committee suggested that "a tasteful, well-balanced floral composition no larger than one's hand is far more pleasing and permanently attractive to the cultivated eye than a gaudy, staring design, however large. In floral groupings, beauty, not size, is the 'element of power'."

In 1864 a Spring Exhibition was attempted, but this was a financial failure.

The Autumnal Exhibition of 1865 was held under a tent at the corner of Broad and Westmoreland Streets, adjoining the Academy of Music, and lasted three days. Among the prizes given were awards for wreaths of dried flowers, wreaths of hair flowers, vase of wax confectionery, vases of phantom leaves, and wax fruit and flowers.

Interest in fruit culture continued throughout this period, although the Society lost its most enthusiastic and brilliant exponent, Dr. Brincklé, by death in 1863. The American Pomological Society had now become the leading national authority in fruit and was very active in establishing uniformity in nomenclature and organizing and promoting fruit culture throughout the United States. The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society always sent delegations to the meetings and was active in the proceedings of the Pomological Society.

The interest in Camellias continued. Plants with variegated foliage were very popular during these years. There were also always large displays of ferns and exotic plants. There was a noticeable increase in interest in perennials, evergreens and shrubs.

Robert Buist was the chief rose exhibitor, although Henry A. Dreer seemed to love these only less than gladioli, which he displayed in large quantities and numerous varieties.

Vegetable exhibitions were good and competition was keen. A. S. and A. L. Felton, John Riley, J. E. Mitchell, James Jones, and Henry A. Dreer were the chief exhibitors.

Among the frequent exhibitors during this period were the following:

(NAMES IN PARENTHESES ARE GARDENERS EMPLOYED BY THE EXHIBITORS)

PLANTS AND FLOWERS: J. Anspach (Charles Sutherland), Matthew Baird (D. Robertson) M. W. Baldwin (William Joyce and Mark Hill), M. Bouvier (Gebhart Huster), William Bright, Robert Buist, Benjamin Bullock (William Sutherland), J. S. Darlington & Co., of West Chester, Pa.; John Dick, Henry A. Dreer, James Dundas (John Pollak), B. A. Fahnestock (T. Robertson), C. Fallon (Robert Dunlap), David Ferguson, Charles Harmer, Joseph Harrison (Francis O'Keefe), John B. Heyl (F. O'Keefe), Joseph Kift, D. Rodney King (John Fairbrother and A. Fraza), J. Lambert (J. J. Habermehl), C. LeBoutillier (Charles Cricknell), Joshua Longstreth (Dean McQueen), F. Mackenzie & Son, Thomas Meehan, J. W. Parkinson, Gen. Robert Patterson (Isaac Collins, Adam Graham, Cornelius O'Brien and Mark Reeves), Miss Percival, Peter Raabe, James Ritchie, Fairman Rogers (E. R. Hibbert), Dr. James Rush (James Eadie), Gerhard Schmitz, John Sherwood, William Southwood, J. H. Stuart (Jerome Graff), Lewis Tawr (Remi Herrise), David W. White, James A. Wright (John Joyce).

FRUITS: Isaac B. Baxter, W. D. Breckenridge, D. S. Brown (George Sazenby), P. L. Bunting, E. H. Butler, Lloyd Chamberlin, H. Cowperthwaite, Ellwanger & Barry, Dr. K. K. Eshleman, A. L. Felton, David Ferguson, John A. Geohring, Jacob Haines, Haines & Hacker, J. S. Harrison (M. Hegarty), Hoopes & Bros., John Hopkins (William Fowler), Hovey & Co., of Boston, Mass., Joseph Kift, Robert Kilvington, C. LeBoutillier, B. J. Leedom (Daniel Curtin), Estate of Frederick K. Lenning (Christian Mack), George Liggett, Joseph S. Lovering, Thomas Meehan, F. F. Merceron, J. E. Mitchell, Samuel W. Noble, William Parry, John Perkins, Peter Raabe, E. Satterthwait, Richard Thatcher, John Tucker (William Grassie) and E. Williams.

VEGETABLES: Robert Buist, Alfred Cope (William Berry), Henry A. Dreer, A. L. Felton, J. J. Habermehl, Charles Harmar, A. W. Harrison, George Harrison (Jacob Huster), James Jones and Thomas Meghran gardeners at Girard College, J. E. Mitchell (Thomas Macready and Joseph Goehringer), John Riley gardener at the Insane Asylum, E. Satterthwait, J. Swift (Matthew Woodburn), and W. Williams.

CHRONOLOGY

1856–1865

February 1856. Caleb Cope, after extended prefatory remarks, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

"*Whereas*, By a supplement proposed to the act of consolidation, and now before the Legislature of this State, it is provided that the Select

and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia shall be authorized to sell the open squares of ground at the intersection of Market and Broad Streets upon certain conditions, and invest the proceeds thereof in the purchase of more extensive grounds, in other and more desirable localities; and *Whereas*, This Society has in view as among the objects of its creation, the rural adornment of our city, the securing of pure air and necessary recreation for the greatest number of its inhabitants, and the promotion of the prosperity and happiness of its entire people, by multiplying the means for a cultivated taste in the walks of nature. Be it therefore

"*Resolved*, That the proposition for the sale of the 'Centre Square' and the conversion of the proceeds thereof into more extended accommodations for the benefit of the public meets with the cordial concurrence of this Society.

"*Resolved*, That this Society regards those plots of ground known as the 'Centre Square' as too diminutive to attract any considerable number of visitors, and a resort to them on the part of the young is attended with no little danger on account of the proximity of the railways and the consequent peril of crossing them while the cars are in motion.

"*Resolved*, That this Society would rejoice to see the 'Centre Square' occupied for business purposes, as it was originally intended to be by the great founder of the city; whilst the public would gain largely by its exchange for other grounds in more eligible portions of it.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these preambles and resolutions signed by the President and Secretary be forwarded to our Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly at Harrisburg."

March 1856. Mr. Cope called the attention of the Society to an appropriation recently made by the City Councils of the sum of money for the improvement of the Hunting Park grounds, remarking that an appropriate selection of trees and the planting of the same would come within the province of our Society. He therefore moved that a committee of five members be appointed to confer with a Committee of City Councils on the subject of laying out and planting the trees of Hunting Park Square, which being seconded was so ordered.

Robert Buist exhibited the new plant *Thunbergia mysorensis* (*Hexacentris mysorensis*). Thomas Robertson introduced *Daphne fortunei*.

April 1856. The Committee on Fruits call the attention of the Society to specimens of peaches preserved in cans, hermetically

sealed, which retain the flavor of the fresh fruit to a remarkable degree, presented by Edward Tatnall of Wilmington, Del.

September 1856. The Twenty-eighth Annual Exhibition was held under tents in Penn Square the 16th, 17th & 18th. The expenses of the Exhibition were reported by the Treasurer to be $2318.68, and the receipts $2165.33.

In the plant collection various kinds of allamandas were conspicuous; the only striking novelty was *Philodendron pertusum.*

An interesting feature of the exhibition was the variegated plants, several collections being shown.

John Sherwood exhibited sixty-five species of coniferous plants in pots and Peter Raabe displayed a bouquet design of 150 species of grasses.

Of the numerous collections of roses, a rather new American seedling, "Isabella Gray," was the chief attraction. On the dahlia list were several new competitors.

The fruit department was well represented. Many new grapes were on exhibition.

The competition for vegetable prizes was particularly keen, space being provided with difficulty. (*The Horticulturist*, n.s.v. VI, p. 482.)

December 1856. Mr. J. E. Mitchell called the attention of the Society to a project of a number of public spirited gentlemen, who in a laudable manner have combined together for the purpose of improving the grounds of Lemon Hill and adjoining properties to Spring Garden Water Works, and of establishing a public park and have associated themselves under the title of "Fairmount Park Contribution." Mr. Mitchell explaining their purpose, and the object they have in view, submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which, being seconded, were unanimously adopted by the Society.

"*Whereas*, During a period of more than twelve years this Society has endeavored from time to time to arrest the destruction of city property lying on the east bank of the Schuylkill above Fairmount, and by its official action to restore its former beauties—

"And, *Whereas*, A plan embracing this object under the title of the 'Fairmount Park Contribution,' emanating from gentlemen in whom we have the fullest confidence, has been submitted to us; which plan,

though not connecting itself with the direct interests of this Society is yet connected with its general objects, and demands the earnest co-operation of our individual effort. Therefore, it is

"*Resolved*, That this Society approve of the plan for a Public Park on the Banks of the Schuylkill from Fairmount to the Spring Garden Water Works.

"*Resolved*, That the efforts now being made to accomplish this desirable object by a voluntary subscription have our earnest wish for their success.

"*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the members of this Society as citizens to co-operate in this movement."

The Secretary stated he had received a circular from the President of the United States Agricultural Society embracing the call for the 5th Annual Meeting of the Association at the Smithsonian Institution in the city of Washington, D. C. on the 14th of January, 1857, and suggesting that our Society should send a delegation thereto. The Chairman appointed Messrs. A. T. Newbold, Dr. William D. Brincklé and Dr. George H. Burgin delegates to attend this convention.

April 1857. Robert Buist exhibited two new plants—*Rhododendron obtusum* (*Azalea amoena*) and *Alonsoa warscewiczi*.

James Dundas introduced *Acacia grandis*.

Peter Mackenzie exhibited a new plant as *Sciadocalyx warscewiczi*, now better known as *Isoloma warscewiczi*.

May 1857. The new *Clematis lanuginosa* was exhibited by Peter Raabe.

September 1857. The Twenty-ninth Annual Exhibition was held in the Chinese Museum on the 15th, 16th & 17th. It was not very successful, financially. The Society sold a $1000 Philadelphia City Bond to make up deficiencies and pay premiums.

From *The Horticulturist* (V. XII, p. 485) we learn that nearly a ton of grapes was exhibited. Muscats and Frontignacs were in profuse abundance. About thirty varieties of native pears were displayed. In foreign varieties, Mr. Chambers of Mt. Holly, N. J., contributed the largest collection. Many Stanwick nectarines were shown. The collection of vegetables was unusually large and fine. In plants, the new features were ferns, variegated plants, and hanging baskets.

November 1857. Joseph E. Mitchell offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the annual exhibition of this Society be omitted the coming year, and that the Committee for establishing premiums are hereby instructed to omit the usual Schedule of premiums for that occasion, and in lieu thereof, offer the usual premiums for a monthly meeting of the Society in September next."

"Mr. Mitchell remarked that owing to the loss sustained by the Society for this and the past year in conducting the Autumnal Exhibition the Committee were induced to bring the subject before the Society for consideration."

"The Secretary in seconding the resolution urged its adoption for other cogent reasons—that the times, from the present and anticipated depression, would so operate as to depress very much the income of the Society—that resignations were handed in and when the collections of subscriptions should be asked for, many more resignations would follow; and that it was very desirable that the invested funds should not be used to defray such expenditures. He further suggested that a modification of the whole Schedule might be advisable in view of the state of affairs."

January 1858. The treasurer, John Thomas, submitted a statement of his account to the present time, which was read and referred to the Finance Committee, accompanying which, was the following:

"Philadelphia, January 19, 1858.

"To the President and Members of The Pennsylvania
Horticultural Society—

"Gentlemen—As I informed the Society sometime since in writing that I declined being a candidate for re-election, I delayed furnishing the regular six months' statement in December, but now furnish it for seven months in order to bring it up to the expiration of my time of office, which I presume will be satisfactory.

"It will be observed that there is some back Interest due on mortgages which I have endeavored to collect, but without success, and in a few weeks, another six months' interest, will be due on the same. Owing to the deranged state of financial affairs of the country, I did not feel satisfied in forcing them to extremities. There is due to Mr. Thomas P. James one year's salary for 1857 as Recording Secretary amounting to $350, which it will be necessary for the Society to raise the funds for.

"The Collector is doing his best to collect the dues from members for this year, and may succeed in raising sufficient funds before a great while.

"With my best wishes for the prosperity of the Society,

"I remain, Yours Respectfully,

"JOHN THOMAS, *Treasurer*, Penna. Horticultural Society."

February 1858. The following new plants were exhibited: *Thunbergia laurifolia* by James Dundas and *Acacia lineata* and *A. retinodes* by Peter Mackenzie.

March 1858. The Secretary informed the Society that Matthias W. Baldwin advised him that he was compelled to decline the honor of being president of the Society on account of numerous public and private engagements. This declination was accepted and General Robert Patterson was elected president for the ensuing year.

At this same meeting a special committee appointed to revise the schedule of premiums for the year 1858 submitted the following report:

"The Society having for its objects improvement and encouragement of horticulture, both as an art and a science, offers premiums for scientific experiment and investigation.

"In offering a premium therefore, the Society has some distinct object in view. Either to encourage the introduction and growth of certain articles, or to obtain the relative value and peculiar merits of those already in general cultivation. With the former object in view the Society, having convinced itself of articles worthy of general cultivation, endeavors to bring them into notice by offering awards for their production; and when desirous of ascertaining the relative value of articles already in general culture, the premiums will be arranged so as to best attain these results.

"The schedule of premiums should therefore be looked upon as an index of the present and prospective progress of the Society; and should exhibit every facility for fair and honorable competition.

"Public exhibitions in connection with competition are regarded as beneficial so far as they stimulate and foster a taste for horticulture in the general public. It is a well-proved fact, deduced from the history and experience both of individuals and institutions, that a superior attainment is most readily effected when the excitement of some public occasion is appealed to for its accomplishment. Recognizing this to its fullest, we must still carefully guard against, and check any

tendency of the means degenerating into the end; and that the exhibitions proceed incidentally from, and are subordinate to the higher object of encouraging horticulture as a science.

"Your Committee have endeavored to extend the circle of competitors by offering inducements to all classes of cultivators; larger and smaller quantities of the same articles are respectively placed in competition with each other, so as to extend the greatest encouragement to all members of the Society. And further to insure the systematic and fair competition, we have carefully defined the articles for premiums by a given number or weight, and avoided all such vague and indefinite terms as 'display,' 'collection,' or 'dish,' believing that such terms have a tendency to restrict and monopolize competition, as it offers advantages to those who can exhibit the greatest quantity.

"The exhibitor who has one acre of garden ground under cultivation, can certainly collect a larger display than the exhibitor who has one fourth of that quantity. And where the standard of competition is so loosely defined, the larger number, though not of greater merit, would most assuredly receive the premium. But where equal quantities are placed side by side, and these quantities brought within the capacity of the smallest garden, it not only renders the schedule available to a larger circle of competitors, but the awarding committee can decide more satisfactorily, since there is less latitude for erroneous conclusions.

"Your Committee would suggest that no special premiums be awarded unless to objects of extraordinary merit. To admit everything good, bad, and indifferent and then to award a premium, or officially notice their presence (thus giving them an importance they do not deserve) is against the progress of the Society—

"*First*, Because it is unjust to those who offer superior productions, and removes the inducements to further and higher excellence.

"*Second*, It is essentially injurious to the utility, and lowers the standard and character of the Society, and all the productions exhibited at their meetings. Excellence, and high merit, far more than the quantity of the articles brought forward ought to be the chief object of encouragement, and to secure this end as far as possible, no premiums ought to be given on any pretence whatever except upon the principle of merit; anything beyond this must necessarily be more or less injurious.

"As being intimately connected with the utility of the Schedule of Premiums, your Committee suggest that the Committees on Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, etc. respectively prepare annual reports, exhibiting the progress of their several departments. These reports to be thorough, and in detail; stating the value, as far as ascertained of new productions; the kinds or varieties that have proved to be uniformly of greatest merit, digesting and rendering the labors of the Society into a

form so as to be publicly available and practically useful; and suggesting improvements and rules for future guidance. In short, the garden of every exhibitor should be regarded as an experimental garden, the Society encouraging its use as such, by the offer of premiums for the exhibition of its products. Therefore, in not making comparative reports the Society allows one of the most valuable auxiliaries to the progress of horticulture to pass unnoticed. Further, to increase the practical value of the Society's proceedings your Committee suggest:

"*First*, To encourage the production of written essays on subjects immediately connected with horticulture. A premium awarded to an individual for a superior display of skill, mainly benefits the individual, but a detailed account of the mode by which these productions were obtained would enable others to insure like results.

"*Second*, That the Professors of Entomology, Botany and Horticultural Chemistry be solicited to prepare at least one paper annually on subjects connected with the application of their sciences to cultivation.

"*Third*, On the adjournment of each stated meeting a conversational meeting be held; such meeting to be organized by the appointment of a chairman and secretary. The object of such meeting to be the free and candid discussion of horticultural and other matters connected with the Society. A great amount of valuable information would thus be elicited, which might otherwise be lost to the world. The social interchange of ideas, experiences and suggestions would form a fund of the highest value.

"All the essays, reports and discussions shall be placed in the hands of the committee on publication, to be added to the usual proceedings, and one copy furnished to each member of the Society. Independent of the progressive impulse that would thus be brought to bear upon horticultural subjects, the original and valuable practical information that would characterize these proceedings would be a stronger inducement to membership than anything the Society at present offers.

"These are some of the principles your Committee have kept in view in the arrangement of the Schedule of Premiums."

June 1858. A special committee which was appointed at the April meeting to correspond with kindred societies and with the proper authorities at Washington upon the subject of the distribution of seeds by the Patent Office reported that they had met and agreed to address a communication to the Commissioner of Patents, to Gov. Brown, Senator Bigler, and Senator Cameron of the U. S. Senate and Owen Jones of the House of Representatives, which had been done. The communication

in full is shown on Pages 225, 226, and 227 of the eighth volume of the minutes of the Society.

July 1858. D. Rodney King submitted the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That a Committee of seven members be appointed to take into consideration the feasibility and the practicability of establishing under the auspices of this Society or otherwise, a Botanical or Experimental Garden or Arboretum, and also to ascertain whether any eligible sites for the same can be procured, their location, extent and cost, and report the same to the Society.

"*Resolved*, That the said Committee be empowered to confer with the kindred societies and ascertain whether their aid and co-operation can be obtained in carrying out this design."

"Mr. King remarked in offering these resolutions, that it was not his intention, nor his wish to commit this Society to any course of action on this subject. He simply wished to ascertain whether this matter could be presented to the Society in such a light as would induce members without imprudence to embark in it. He believed that all of the members of the Society were in favor of the undertaking, provided there is a prospect of its accomplishment without the risk of involving the Society in pecuniary difficulty; and he believed also that if the matter was once fairly before the Society and the public generally, that there would be no difficulty whatever in collecting a sufficient amount of funds for the purchase and improvement of the ground; and then, should this ground, at least at first, be strictly devoted to the purposes of an experimental garden or arboretum, in which the different varieties of hardy trees, plants and shrubs could be tested as to their beauty, their value and adaptedness to the climate, all of which purposes could be attained without incurring the expense of the erection and maintenance of large and expensive hot- and greenhouses; if, he said the establishment was conducted, at least at first, on this plan, the annual cost of keeping it in order would be but small. The Derby Arboretum in England is conducted precisely on this plan, and although it contains but eight acres of ground, it yet comprises one of the largest collections of hardy trees and shrubs to be found in Great Britain, and is resorted to from all parts of the Kingdom for information by persons who intend planting. It was scarcely necessary (said Mr. King) to say anything as to the necessity that exists, or the want that is felt for an establishment of this kind. He believed that there was scarcely a member of this Society, whether he be a professional or commercial, or an amateur gardener, who has not long felt the want of such an institution, and for want of it has been subjected to frequent losses and disappointments; and he further believed that it would be far more

economical for each member to contribute to the support of an institution of this kind, than for each one to keep up an experimental garden of his own, as is now generally the case. As a proof that such an institution is needed he would merely cite the fact that we have been some ten or fifteen years in discovering that certain trees and shrubs, which have been imported largely into this country, at almost fabulous prices, purporting to be hardy evergreens, have proved, on trial to be entirely unsuited to the climate, and after the first winter's experience, the unfortunate purchaser or importer finds out to his cost that the only verdure apparent in the whole transaction is to be found in himself.

"The second resolution had reference to obtaining the co-operation of the kindred societies and this he thought would be desirable; if it could be obtained on just and equitable terms on two accounts, first that it would relieve the Society of a portion of the expense of sustaining the institution, and secondly, that it would add greatly to its attractiveness. The American Philosophical Society has recently had a bequest from the distinguished French arboriculturist, Michaux Junior. The terms are as follows: 'Wishing to acknowledge my gratitude for the cordial hospitality that my father and myself together and individually have received during our long and painful journeys throughout the whole extent of the United States, and wishing also to contribute in that country to the progress of agriculture and arboriculture, I give and bequeath to the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, of which I have the honor of being a member, the sum of twelve thousand dollars.'

"This bequest has not been received yet, by the Society, but will be, probably in the course of a short time, and Mr. King said he had conversed with several members of that Society, and they all agreed in saying that they knew of no better way of carrying out the wishes of the testator than in appropriating this legacy to the purchase and the planting of an arboretum. The Academy of Natural Sciences have, for a long time, wished to add to their institution a zoological department, and would probably embrace an opportunity of this kind, if offered to them, and the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture in Philadelphia would no doubt take a great interest in an undertaking whose aims and objects were almost identical with its own.

"In urging this matter before the Society, Mr. King said he relied principally on its utility, as that is the only ground on which this Society should base its action; but there was another advantage connected with it which would doubtless render it highly popular with our citizens, and would induce them to give it their hearty support, and that is, that it would at the same time afford them and their families a most delightful resort for recreation and instruction.

"It may be thought by some that this is not the proper time to commence this work, but Mr. King thought otherwise. He said it was evident to every member of this Society that the public interest in it was flagging, and unless some additional inducement was held out to become members, their numbers would continue to decrease until the corporation would cease to exist.

"Our annual exhibition has had to be discontinued and we have, during the past year, spent $1000.00 of our invested fund. In view of these discouraging facts, it behooves us immediately to make all efforts in our power to reinvigorate the Society and to re-awaken the public interest.

"Besides all this, suburban property can now be bought on much better terms than it could have been before the pressure or than it can be a few years hence. Nor has its value yet been materially affected as it doubtless will be by the construction of the different lines of passenger railways.

"In conclusion, he hoped that these resolutions would be adopted as no harm could result from their adoption, and they might lead to some good results."

"Mr. Robert Buist remarked that some of the members might imagine this to be a new scheme. Such, however, was not the case. Twenty-eight years ago the subject was agitated by the Society. There was money enough subscribed to purchase the requisite ground at a cost of $6000. The enterprise however failed in consequence of the fears of one or two persons who didn't believe the thing would pay after the ground had been bought. That same ground is now worth $80,000. All this had been the result of timidity—though some years afterwards the subject was revived, and Mr. Buist believed there was a committee then actually in existence to take the same subject under consideration.

"If such a garden were once instituted it would be supported, and liberally too. Thousands of persons would become members of the Society whenever there is something decided upon, and something besides bare walls is offered to them. He didn't doubt that the whole affair could be got up with very little further outlay than the cost of the ground. There was a time when Lemon Hill park could have been bought for $1000 or $2000 but Councils thought it would be too much of an outlay. Could a botanical garden and arboretum be instituted other societies would unite in sharing its benefits. The American Philosophical Society and others would gladly, he thought, participate in establishing it. The time for action, however, was now and he hoped the resolutions would pass."

The following were appointed as the Special Committee on Botanical Gardens: Matthias W. Baldwin, Robert Buist, James

Dundas, Dr. A. L. Elwyn, Charles Henry Fisher, Joseph Harrison and D. Rodney King.

The following new plants were exhibited: *Ardisia crenulata* (*A. crispa*) and *Gloriosa simplex* (*G. planti*) by Peter Mackenzie; *Thuja orientalis compacta* and *Juniperus flaccida* by D. Rodney King; *Kniphofia uvaria* by Thomas Meehan.

August 1858. *Rodeletia anomala* and *Correa speciosa* were two new plants exhibited by Peter Mackenzie and Robert Buist respectively.

November 1858. The Committee on a Botanical Garden advertised in the *North American* for proposals for a suitable piece of land for this purpose.

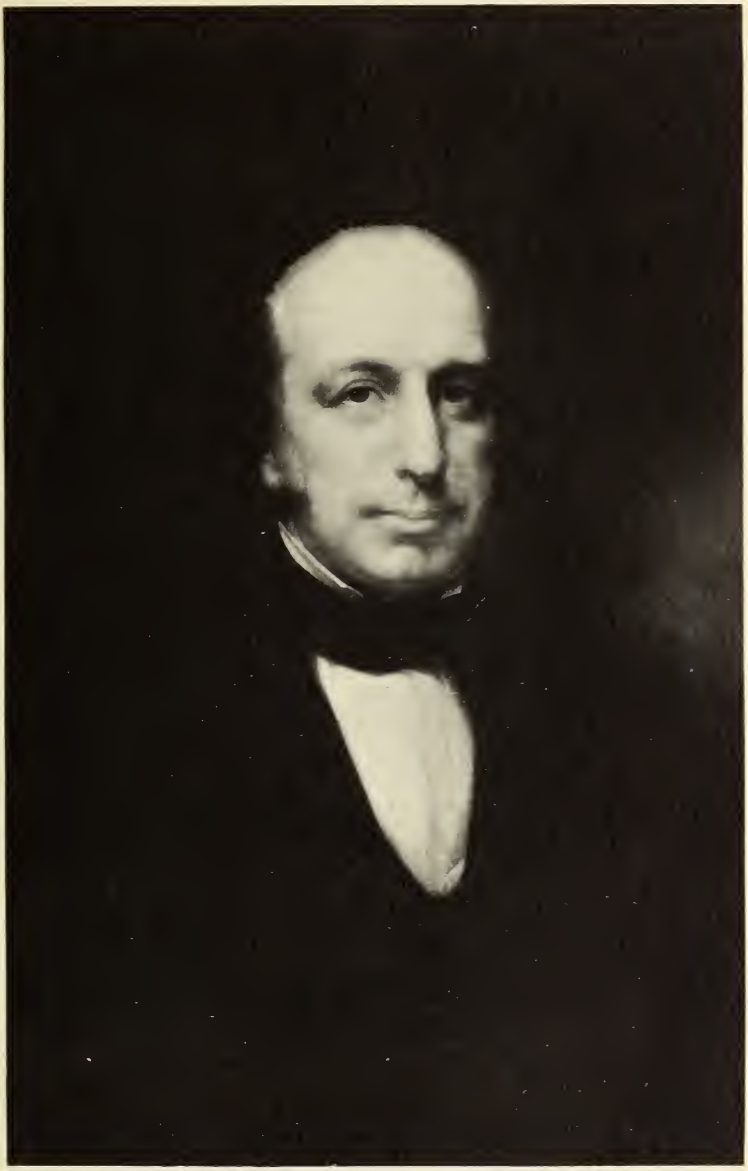
December 1858. The schedule of prizes for 1859 was given. Prizes were offered for seedling peaches, nectarines, apricots, plums, pears, apples, cherries, grapes, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, and strawberries, to be awarded only after two years' trial.

January 1859. Robert Buist, vice-president, was called to the Chair and the Secretary read a letter from the president, General Robert Patterson, of which the closing paragraph is quoted:

"I am afraid of the damp atmosphere of your Library room and cannot attend the meeting this evening as I had hoped and intended. I have therefore to request you will do me the favor to convey to the members of the Society my cordial thanks for the honor they have heretofore and repeatedly conferred upon me by electing me President and to inform them that advancing years and declining health warn me that it is my duty to the Society and to myself to decline a re-election. With great regard, Very truly yours, R. Patterson."

Upon motion of Robert Buist, resolutions were unanimously adopted expressing the regret of the Society upon the resignation of Thomas P. James as recording secretary. Mr. James had executed the duties of his office with the greatest efficiency for almost twenty years.

February 1859. The following letter from Dr. Darlington, the Professor of Botany, was ordered read and put on the minutes:



MATTHIAS W. BALDWIN
(*Seventh President*) 1859–1862

"Dear Sir: "West Chester, Feb. 7, 1859.

"Yours of the 2nd inst. transmitting the resolutions of the Penna. Horticultural Society, adopted on the 21st of December ult. reached me on Saturday, the 5th instant.

"One of the said resolutions calls upon the Botanical Committee—of which I understand I have been named as Chairman,—for a communication, or essay upon the science appropriate to said Committee. While I am profoundly sensible of the honor thus done me, I regret exceedingly my inability to meet the demands of the appointment; and have always felt the embarrassment of the positions in which I have been repeatedly placed by the partiality of the Society. I have never had any practical knowledge, worth mentioning, of Horticulture; and my acquaintance with Botany has been mainly limited to an attempt at a local Flora of the Country in which I reside. As to preparing an 'Essay' upon the Science of Plants—after what has been accomplished by the admirable works of Prof. A. Gray, and others (works which are—or ought to be—in the hands of every student, or other person who desires to learn),—such a procedure on my part with a view to instruct or edify my contemporaries would seem as preposterous, as it certainly would be found supererogatory.

"My health, moreover, has recently been feeble and rather critical; and when the gentlemen of the Society consider the infirmities incident to the age of seventy-seven years, I flatter myself they will kindly and at once, excuse a reluctant failure to comply with their requisition.

"In this trust, therefore, I beg you will have the goodness to convey to the Society my most grateful acknowledgments for the repeated evidences of its favor, and my earnest request to be exempted from any Essays in its service, so likely to prove abortive in my hands.

"Very respectfully, Your most obedient,

William Darlington."

"Wm. Saunders Esq., Cor. Secy., Penna. Hort. Society, Germantown."

Robert Buist exhibited *Correa speciosa* (*C. cardinalis*).

March 1859. Matthias W. Baldwin on taking the Chair

"Addressed a few appropriate remarks to the Society, in the course of which he urged the importance of possessing, for the use of the Society, a house and its proper appendage, a garden;—and that we should avail ourselves of a favorable opportunity which now seemed to present itself to secure this object as important to the well being of the Society and of great interest to the citizens of Philadelphia at large. As an evidence that a well conducted horticultural garden would be appreciated by our citizens he recalled to his hearers the pleasure

enjoyed by the multitude of visitors to Lemon Hill, the place of the late public spirited Henry Pratt. This once beautifully ornamented spot was now owned by the City of Philadelphia and was about to be improved, and the use of a part of this, he thought might be procured by The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

"Mr. Baldwin also suggested the propriety of abstaining from granting premiums at the monthly meetings—and give them annually; —basing the award on the aggregate worthiness of the displays at the monthly exhibitions during the year. That Horticulturists should be actuated by nobler motives in the exhibition of the products of their skill than the mere desire of obtaining the dollar or two offered at the monthly meetings;—he thought that if there were not sufficient enterprise among them without this incentive little good could come from it."

B. P. Hutchinson exhibited *Aspidistra lurida* and *Begonia rex;* and Peter Mackenzie exhibited *Acacia riceana, Acacia myrtifolia and Begonia manicata.*

April 1859. A Committee was appointed to confer with the city authorities on the subject of setting apart a portion of Fairmount Park for the use of the Society.

At this same meeting, D. Rodney King exhibited the "Apple Pie" melon, a gray oblong fruit with green seed. This fruit when stewed made a delicious applesauce, samples being exhibited.

Thomas Meehan exhibited *Solanum aviculare* (*S. laciniatum*).

May 1859. Peter Mackenzie exhibited the new plant *Stromanthe sanguinea* (*Maranta sanguinea*); Robert Buist, *Wisteria sinensis alba;* Charles Sutherland, *Sonerila margaritacæ.*

August 1859. A package of seeds was received from Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, U. S. Minister to Ecuador, resident in Quito. In the package were seeds of Melastoma, a hardy evergreen shrub growing 4 to 5 feet high; *Alstroemeria caldisiana,* a climbing plant of 6 to 10 feet, bearing clusters of orange flowers; *Calceolaria lavandufolia,* a herbaceous flowering plant of two feet, producing yellow and white flowers.

"These seeds were collected on the eastern base of Mt. Pichincha. This is only twelve miles from the equator, but on account of the great elevation the temperature ranges from 48 to 69 degrees."

John Pollock, gardener to James Dundas, showed *Eucharis amazonica* for the first time.

September 1859. Instead of the Annual Exhibition additional prizes were offered at this meeting. The following list of plants in the collection of Robert Buist will give an idea of the progress made in the cultivation of plants: *Dracænas ferra, nobilis, speciosa marginate, terminalis; Cypripedium venustum; Aspidistra lurida; Croton pictum; Marantas alba-lineata, regalis, vittata; Clerodendron kaempferi.*

October 1859. The following new plants were exhibited for the first time; *Asplenium nidus-avis,* by B. A. Fahnestock, *Begonia grandis; Lantana violæa; Aechmea fulgens, Bouvardia longiflora alba; Correa cardinalis.*

November 1859. James Dundas introduced *Adhatoda cydoniæfolia.*

January 1860. Dr. A. L. Kennedy presented to the Society in behalf of the Hon. C. R. Buckalew, U. S. Minister to Ecuador, residing at Quito, the seeds of four species of gentian from Mt. Pichincha.

"Among them the *Gentiana jamesoni,* a large and showy plant, which grows at a height of 13,000 feet and is not yet introduced into Europe. Ecuador is rich in plants of this genus, at least sixteen desirable species being indigenous to that country."

February 1860. John Randall, gardener to J. D. Whetham, exhibited a collection of Auriculas which brought forth special commendation.

March 1860. (Meetings still being held in Concert Hall.)

"Mr. Cope made some feeling and interesting remarks on the death of our late fellow member Elhanan W. Keyser who had been connected herewith for a period of twenty-five years, and offered resolutions which were seconded by Mr. Buist, who also addressed the Society on the occasion."

May 1860. Robert Buist showed two new *Caladiums, humboldti* and *chantini.*

June 1860. Many exhibits of gloxinias, carnations, petunias, and verbenas, were made during June. The exhibits of small fruits were also very extensive. Seedling raspberries and gooseberries were numerous.

August 1860.

"The Committee to Superintend Exhibitions have had under consideration the subject of holding an Autumnal Exhibition. And report that they do not know of a Hall that can be obtained, where light, space and convenience combined for holding a creditable display, at the same time. They are reminded of the Society's experience of past occasions; and under such considerations your committee deem it inexpedient to hold an autumnal exhibition, and recommend that the Society dispense with one this year."

September 1860. Robert Buist introduced *Aechmea discolor.*

February 1861. The Treasurer reported at this meeting that the subscription of members paid in 1856 was $1076.00 while in 1860 the subscriptions amounted only to $347.50—the difference in favor of 1856 being $728.50. This would indicate a falling off in membership of 243 persons, leaving less than 150 persons as members; some dues uncollected. During the past four years the Society reduced its investments at the rate of $700 per annum.

March 1861. Thomas Meehan introduced *Solanum capsicastrum.*

A. W. Harrison was elected Recording Secretary of the Society.

"The Committee appointed to investigate the history of the Society, and discover if possible, the cause of its decline, as well as its inefficiency, and suggest measures for its future improvements, beg to submit the following report.

"The objects of the Society, as set forth in the act of its incorporation are 'for the purpose of promoting and encouraging horticulture, by improving the growth of vegetables, plants and trees, fruits and flowers, and of introducing into our country new varieties and species.'

"In pursuing their investigations into the early history of the Society, your Committee have been highly interested in tracing its rise and rapid progress of usefulness and success. During the first eight or ten years of its existence the records are rather meagre, but it is due to our late secretary, Mr. James, to mention his name in connection with the fact, that for the past twenty years the minutes of the Society contain a vast amount of horticultural information, such as the introduction of new plants, vegetables and fruits, which, if collated, and presented in a detailed and comprehensive form, would be of much value to those members who are not familiar with its early history, as well as forming a useful reference for the future management of the Society.

"From the records it appears that one great object has been to endeavour to enlist the attention of the public, and in order to accomplish this desirable and very necessary object, public exhibitions of the products of the greenhouse, garden and orchard were early established; and still further to enhance attractive displays, premiums were offered for the encouragement of exhibitors, and as an incentive to higher excellence in their productions.

"Towards carrying out these views the Society has disbursed from twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars in premiums, and the result has been that, for a period of twenty years these exhibitions annually gained in notoriety, until they formed an attractive display which, for magnificence in the quantity, quality and variety of the productions, has never been excelled, indeed, never been equalled, by any similar institution in America.

"These exhibitions, however, can only be looked upon as auxiliary to the fulfillment of the aims of the Society. It is a well-established fact, that in order to ensure public attention, one of the most effective modes consists in making appeals of an attractive character; if properly conducted, public exhibitions of such attractions as horticulture, floriculture and pomology can command, seldom fail in enlisting that recognition and support contemplated by their originators, and up to a certain point are of vast service in popularizing and disseminating a taste for gardening. But there must necessarily be a certain degree of sameness in the general features of these displays which tires by repetition, and they gradually lose the esteem of the mere sightseer, and even those who have become more or less enthusiastic in their admiration of the purposes and objects of the Society, become indifferent when they discover that it fails to afford sufficient food for their increasing desires.

"The means degenerates into the end, and instead of public exhibitions being considered simply as a means of increasing the usefulness of the Society, they become the sole aim of its existence, and they are then placed on a level with other public amusements, and are left in the background when competing with more sensual exhibitions.

"Your Committee are of the opinion that the culminating point of exhibitions has been reached, and the Society must direct its attention to other sources of attraction, and in order to meet the improved taste, and keep pace with the progressive spirit of the times, must offer inducements of a more intellectual, instructive and scientific character.

"Your Committee have given prominence to the exhibitions, as they have occupied so largely of the attention and means of the Society; and so long as they are self sustaining we consider them highly useful, but when they become a burden, it is at least evidence that some

degree of modification is required in their management, and in the position they occupy in the legitimate transactions of the Society.

"It may be found that the main cause of the decline of the Society has been owing to the prominence given to public exhibitions, and the concomitant evils that invariably arise where money premiums are allowed a prominent place; and we therefore suggest that the Society take this matter into consideration, with a view to the modification of these exhibitions, more in accordance with the purposes of its organization, and the unmistakable requirements of improved cultivation.

"Among the minor causes operating against the Society may be mentioned the indifference of its members, and the want of strict adherence to its by-laws.

"The unsatisfactory mode of conducting the business meetings, simultaneous with public exhibitions, has also had an injurious influence upon the proper administration of the affairs of the Society.

"In proceeding to suggest measures for the future guidance of the Society, your Committee would remark, that in order to engage the co-operation of the public, it is necessary to keep in view the fact that some equivalent should be rendered for the present annual contribution required for membership. When a person becomes really interested in horticultural pursuits, and attaches himself to a horticultural society, it is with a view to some degree of individual benefit, as well as to enjoy the indirect advantages which such institutions are expected to confer on the community. He naturally turns to the Society for information on gardening matters, and expects to find through its proceedings, a digested report of all recent improvements and discoveries connected with these subjects.

"We need not state that the Society has been somewhat remiss in this respect, and we are of opinion that one of the first considerations should be directed towards the publication of an annual report, which should be made as complete as the means of the Society will allow.

"The Society has in its possession a valuable horticultural library, but owing to its location and other circumstances, it is not so available as its merits entitle it to be.

"Libraries of this kind are chiefly useful for purposes of reference, and should therefore be placed within the reach of all who have the privilege and desire to use them. Your Committee would therefore in this connection, desire to express their gratification of the action of the Society in appointing a committee to endeavour to procure a room in some favorable and convenient location, in which to arrange the library and provide for its being thrown open as frequently as possible.

"Connected with the library a reading room should be provided where suitable periodicals might be placed for the use of members.

"Your Committee would strenuously urge the great advantages that would result from the introduction of conversational meetings, where horticultural and kindred subjects could be discussed, and much valuable information elicited.

"We would also direct the attention of the Society to the work of anticipating horticultural progress, by offering premiums with special reference to experimenting on improved modes of culture, or in any other manner to establish facts upon subjects on which information is desired.

"Encouragement, far more than has hitherto been extended, should be given to the production of original communications on horticultural subjects.

"And in order that the Society render itself instrumental to the benefit of all who depend upon the products of the garden and orchard, we would suggest that it take into consideration the propriety of appointing committees, and defraying their expenses, for the purpose of making thorough investigation into the maladies and diseases of vegetation, and the other questions demanding repeated and close observation, and a collection of well established facts, for their intelligent solution.

"Above all, let the transactions of the Society first be rendered worthy of itself, and the reasonable expectations of its friends, and secondly, let these transactions be published under competent supervision, and a copy presented to each member, thus forming an inducement to membership superior to anything now offered by the Society.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

William Saunders
W. L. Schaffer
J. E. Mitchell"

August 1861. James Matheson, gardener to F. C. Yarnall, exhibited a wonderful bunch of Muscat Alexandria grapes. This was supposed to be the largest bunch of grapes that had ever been exhibited up to that time and the minutes of October 1861 record that they weighed nine and one-quarter pounds.

September 1861. The Treasurer's report showed investments of the Society amounting to $9700.00

The following new plants were exhibited: *Caladium baraquini*, *Alocasia cuprea* (*A. metallica*); *Maranta argyrea*, by James Dundas; *Caladium hastatum*, *C. belleymei*, *Ouvirandra fenestralis*, *Dracæna hookeriana* (*D. rumphi*), by D. Rodney King; *Ipomœa tricolor* by Peter Mackenzie & Son; *Trevesia palmata*

(*Gastonia palmata*), by Robert Buist; *Goniophlebium sp.*, by Matthias W. Baldwin.

November 1861. The Committee appointed to procure a room for the use of the Society reported in favor of the back room on the second floor of the building at the southwest corner of 12th and Chestnut Streets which they could rent for $500.00 per annum. There was much discussion in regard to the advisability of renting this property and Caleb Cope and others did not approve.

Robert Buist showed *Heterocentrum roseum* in its first bloom.

December 1861. A special meeting was called on the fourth of this month. The Committee to procure rooms reported that the negotiations for the room at the southwest corner of 12th and Chestnut Streets had failed but they had been able to secure a "large and beautiful saloon on the second floor of the southwest corner of Broad and Walnut Streets." The Committee reported that the owners had accepted their offer which had been made subject to the approval of the Society. There was much discussion in regard to the light and heat and furniture for the rooms. The lease was approved and the officers of the Society instructed to sign the necessary papers.

The Finance Committee was authorized to employ a suitable person to collect the arrears due from present members and to canvass for new members of the Society.

The Library Committee was fully empowered to receive and act upon all applications for the use of the new Hall of the Society and to let it at such price as they may deem proper for purposes not incompatible with the interests and character of the Society.

It was decided to have discussions each month after the business meeting, the following topics being selected:

January .	The Science of Pruning.
February .	Application of Manures.
March . .	Propagation of Cuttings.
April . .	Utility of Orchard Houses.
May . .	Surface Culture and Mulching.
June . .	Culture of Window Plants.
July . .	Grape Culture.
August . .	Pear Culture.

September . Rotative Cropping.
October . . Greenhouse Plants, Kinds and Care of.
November . Storing Vegetables and Fruits for Winter.
December . Heating Glass Structures.

January 1862. The following resolution was adopted:

"That the Finance Committee be authorized to allow to the collector employed to canvass for new subscribers to the Society the sum of $1.00 for each new subscription of $3.00 paid."

"Mr. Cope thought a liberal compensation would stimulate the collector to active and efficient exertions, and result in a large increase of members. Some years ago this method was adopted with the happiest results."

J. Knox of Pittsburgh, celebrated cultivator of strawberries and other small fruits, favored the Society with his experiences and practice in strawberry culture.

It was decided that for the remainder of the year the monthly exhibitions be held on the second Tuesday and the regular meetings on the third Tuesday, as at present. Too much confusion was caused by holding the exhibitions and meetings on the same night.

The following new plants were displayed: *Ixora amboinica* by Fairman Rogers, and *Stephanophysum baikiei* and *Dombeya wallichi* (*Astrapæa wallichi*) by Peter Mackenzie & Son.

March 1862. Henry A. Dreer read the following address to the President and members of the Society:

"Some few months since, in corresponding with Messrs. Vilmorin, Andrieux & Co., of Paris, I suggested to them that a collection of their beautiful colored illustrations of vegetables and flowers would be very acceptable to our Society to decorate the walls of our new Hall.

"With their characteristic liberality they at once responded to my request and I have the pleasure herewith of presenting in their name to The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society a complete set of the '*Album Vilmorin.*'"

Fairman Rogers was now an exhibitor, Edward Hibbert, gardener. James Eadie, gardener to Dr. James Rush, exhibited fourteen seedling azaleas.

April 1862. T. Winans, Baltimore, Md., exhibited fifty seedling azaleas.

May 1862. The Refreshment Committee arranged for a Strawberry Festival and Floral Fair the week of June 16th, and called upon all members to help.

June 1862. John Pollock, gardener to James Dundas, exhibited the fruit of *Philodendron pertusum.* The committee reported that this remarkable fruit was twelve inches long, composed of corn-like grains, and in flavor between the pineapple and banana, being very rich. Robert Buist exhibited two new plants—*Clivia miniata* (*Imantophyllum miniatum*) and *Aralia quinquefolia.*

July 1862. William Parry of Cinnaminson, N. J., staged sixteen varieties of raspberries.

Robert Buist having resigned as treasurer, Henry A. Dreer was elected to succeed him.

Mr. Cope announced the death of B. A. Fahnestock, late vice-president, of the Society, and made some very feeling remarks, paying a high tribute to the refined taste, social virtues, uprightness and liberality of the departed, and offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That this Society has learned with the deepest sorrow of the death of Benjamin A. Fahnestock, a vice-president, which occurred at his residence in this City on the 11th inst. in the 63rd year of his age.

"*Resolved*, That in the departure of this gentleman from those walks in life which he eminently adorned by the highest Christian virtues, the community at large and this Society in an especial degree have cause to mix their regrets with the family of the deceased in the severe dispensation of Providence which has deprived it and us of a beloved friend and them of a dear and affectionate relative.

"*Resolved*, That the character of the deceased was marked by an exemplary devotion to the pursuits in which he was engaged and that in his death our institution has been deprived of one of its most zealous, intelligent and liberal supporters.

"*Resolved*, That we the surviving members of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society will continue to cherish a mournful gratification in the memory of the deceased, in his intercourse with his associates, his valuable contributions to our stated exhibitions, and his unwearied efforts to introduce to the public attention those novelties in the vegetable kingdom that are only to be controlled by a large expenditure of money.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions signed by the President and Secretary be transmitted to the immediate family of the deceased and that the President be requested to convey to them the expression of the sincere condolence of this Society in the great affliction with which they are visited."

August 1862. Henry A. Dreer staged a collection of thirty-two varieties of gladiolus, which the committee states were "very attractive."

September 1862. This meeting was noted for the large exhibits of choice, rare and beautiful plants, the chief exhibitors being; Edward Hibbert, gardener to Fairman Rogers; James Eadie, gardener to Dr. James Rush; William Joyce, gardener to M. W. Baldwin; and Adam Graham, gardener to General Patterson. Many plants with variegated foliage were shown.

Isaac C. Price exhibited a seedling peach, a large white freestone of delicious flavor and recommended for cultivation by the committee.

November 1862. It was suggested that the schedule of prizes for 1863 provide for separate classes for nurserymen and amateurs.

December 1862. The Committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of holding a Grand Autumnal Exhibition in 1863 respectfully report:

"That they consider the Academy of Music the only place in the city large enough for such an Exhibition.

"That they have conferred with the Executive Committee in charge of the building and find that the rent for three days and nights of exhibition will be $600.00 exclusive of gas, which is to be paid for by the Society, according to the note which is herewith submitted.

"Seven full working days will be required to prepare the house, hold the Exhibition and remove the plants. The expense of such an exhibition will probably be

Rent	$ 600
Gas	500
Wagon hire	200
Sundries, including tables, premiums, etc.	1200 to $1700
	Total $2500 to $3000

"They believe that the Exhibition will be successful if properly managed and that it will attract new members and induce those now

delinquent to continue their subscriptions, and they therefore recommend that it be held in September of next year.

"They recommend also, in case the Society decides to hold an exhibition, that a Committee of three be appointed, with power to contract for the rent of the Academy."

The following letter was read from Prof. S. S. Rathvon:

"Dear Sir: "Lancaster, Pa., Nov. 22nd, 1862.

"Your favor of the 19th inst. informing me of my election as 'Professor of Entomology to The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society for the coming year' has just been received.

"However unworthy or incompetent I may be, I still feel that an acknowledgment from me is due to the Society for this manifestation of their continued regard, especially as a previous honor of a similar character, conferred upon me may possibly never have been officially acknowledged. 'Should wild wars dreadful beast' subside and gentle peace return again, allowing me a partial immunity from obligations of an opposite character which now press upon me, I shall endeavor to have something to say to the Society during the course of the coming year in relation to the functions of my appointment.

"Feeling a lively interest in the progress of horticulture and entomology, although at the present time most unfavorably situated for the successful pursuit of either of them, I cannot be altogether insensible to what is transpiring, in that behalf, around me; nor can I resist the inclination to avail myself of every fitting opportunity to appropriate a few grains of the knowledge upon those subjects which I find scattered by the way of my journey through life.

"With my kind regards to the members of the Society and my wishes for their individual and associated success,

"I am, Yours Very Truly,

"S. S. Rathvon."

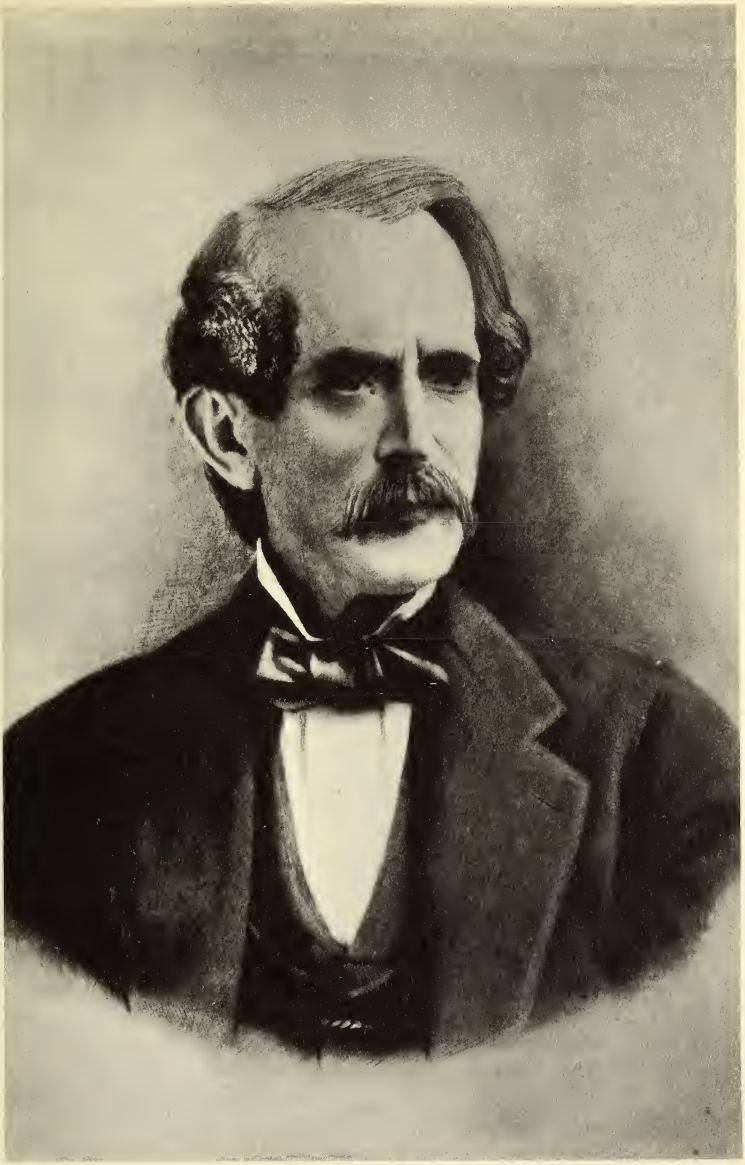
"A. W. Harrison, Esq. Rec. Sec. P. H. Soc."

Dr. Thomas P. James presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That this Society deeply mourns the decease of their late fellow member, William D. Brincklé, whose connection with it during many years has reflected honor upon the Society.

"*Resolved*, That his untiring zeal and devotion to the cause of pomology has made his name widely known and will cause his death to be deplored by a large circle of friends.

"*Resolved*, That although ill-health has for some time deprived us of the benefit of his knowledge and experience yet we regarded him as



JOSEPH E. MITCHELL
(*Eighth President*) 1863–1864; 1885–1887

the Nestor of pomologists and were sure of his sympathy in all that pertained to his favorable pursuit.

"*Resolved*, That this Society show some mark of appreciation of the labors of their eminent fellow member by attending his funeral in a body.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the officers, be furnished to the surviving members of the family with the assurance that The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society deeply sympathize with them in their affliction and will ever hold his name in affectionate remembrance."

February 1863. P. Mackenzie & Son staged fifty-seven plants of camellias in flower, and also twenty-two varieties of cut flowers.

William L. Schaffer was now an exhibitor, staging a collection of apples and pears.

March 1863. P. Mackenzie & Son were now the principal commercial exhibitors. E. Satterthwaite of Jenkintown was a new exhibitor of fruit and vegetables.

April 1863. Dr. James Rush exhibited the new *Coleus verschaffelti*.

May 1863. Dr. A. L. Kennedy announced the decease of Dr. William Darlington, late professor of Botany of the Society, to whose character and talents he paid a warm tribute and offered resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

July 1863. The exhibit of Thomas Meehan consisted of thirty-eight named varieties of verbenas, twenty-five seedling carnations, nine hardy shrubs in flower, eight varieties of hardy phlox and twenty hardy herbaceous plants.

August 1863. Caleb Cope addressed the meeting on the subject of the planting of trees and shrubs in Fairmount Park, as now and heretofore conducted, of which he spoke in terms of severe reprobation, and presented the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Society the Pleasure Grounds belonging to the City, present, in most instances, a deplorable disregard of the plain rules of rural ornamentation, and that the recent planting in a part of these grounds, has not only been conducted without a proper knowledge of the art of landscape gardening, but in palpable violation of its first principles.

"*Resolved*, That this Society views with emphatic condemnation the waste of the public money in these grounds as manifested in the plant-

ing, in some instances of thrice the number of trees and shrubs required within the space occupied by them, whilst other trees and shrubs have been placed in localities where from several causes it was obvious that they could never grow.

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Society the grounds at Fairmount Park (late Lemon Hill) can be abundantly supplied by trees without the City being subjected to any expense therefor.

"*Resolved*, That a Committee of five be appointed for the purpose of memorialising Councils on the subject of the public grounds, to propose to said body the co-operation of the Committee with any similar Committee that may be chosen by Councils for the purpose of effecting an improvement in the rural embellishment of the public squares and parks of this city, and especially to invite such contributions in money and trees as will enable the Committees jointly to carry into effect the following plan:

"Families and individuals to furnish for groups or otherwise such trees as shall be approved of (or money to be laid out in the purchase thereof), to be planted in such localities in Fairmount Park as may be suitable, so that the parent, when furnishing his contribution for this object may enjoy the pleasing reflection that his descendants, for generations to come may sit under the shade of the trees thus provided, whilst those who are to derive the benefit of this thoughtful and benevolent provision may, in future years, as they sit beneath the ancestral group, be impressed with grateful memories of the kind consideration and forecast of their progenitors.

"*Resolved*, That in all those cases where memorial trees shall be furnished in sufficient numbers for groups, the latter shall bear the name of the contributor and such means shall be provided as shall ensure a perpetual or permanent record thereof."

"Mr. Schaffer, while approving of the object of the resolutions, doubted the propriety of censure being made by this Society as a body and moved that the first and second resolutions be stricken out. This elicited considerable discussion and debate, Messrs. Schaffer and Ritchie in its favor and Messrs. Cope, Satterthwaite, Dreer and others against. Finally on a motion to take the vote on each resolution separately, they were successively put and carried.

"The Chair appointed Messrs. Cope, King, Meehan, Kilvington and James as the Committee."

Gladiolus was the chief exhibit at this meeting. John Sherwood staged thirty-seven seedlings and twenty-seven named varieties.

September 1863. The Autumnal Exhibition was held at the Academy of Music, Southwest corner of Broad and Locust Streets, commencing on Tuesday evening, September 15th, 1863, at 5 o'clock, open for two hours for a private view to members and invited guests, and to the public at 7 o'clock, and continued open during Wednesday and Thursday, day and evening; and, by a vote of the Committee, at a special meeting held on Thursday, it was agreed to continue the Exhibition during Friday, day and evening.

The Committee awarded the following "special premiums for objects of interest and beauty not specified in the general list": glass case of aloes, glass case of succulent plants, fern cases, wax fruits and flowers, frame of dried grasses and acorns, rustic flower-stands and garden seats, terra-cotta garden seats, two aquariums and design of dried grasses, and others.

William Southwood displayed a grotto composed of mosses, ferns, palms, and variegated and aquatic plants, for which he was awarded a prize of $10.00.

"The Committee would call the attention of the Society to the large collection of foreign and native wood contributed by John Collins. Also to the very beautiful grotto designed and constructed by William Sherwood, from plants furnished by D. R. King. It proved to be one of the most attractive features of the Exhibition.

"The Committee congratulate the Society upon the beautiful designs of skeletonized leaves and plants, which are a novel feature of our displays. The 'Phantom Bouquets' are worthy of more extended attention and especially commend themselves to Lady amateurs whose refined taste and delicate manipulation peculiarly fit them for the production of these perennial groupings of Flora's offspring. They are not less interesting to the lover of flowers than instructive to the student of botanical anatomy.

"In the department of designs formed of cut flowers the Committee would suggest that less attention be paid to size and more to grace of outline, harmonious combination and contrast of form and color, not omitting that essential element, fragrance, the latter too often overlooked altogether. A tasteful well-balanced floral composition no larger than one's hand is far more pleasing and permanently attractive to the cultivated eye than a gaudy, staring design, however large. In floral groupings, beauty, not size, is the 'element of power.'

"The Committee cannot conclude without referring in terms of warm commendation to the valuable assistance received from the

Ladies' Committee, to whom the thanks of the Society are due for their untiring zeal and the exquisite taste displayed in the preparation of bouquets and the general decoration of the house."

At the September meeting it was

"*Resolved*, That the net proceeds of the Autumnal Exhibition, held at the Academy of Music on the 15th, 16th, and 17th days of September, over and above the premiums and expenses of the same, be and are hereby appropriated to the United States Sanitary Commission for the use of the disabled soldiers of the army."

October 1863. The Exhibition Committee in reporting the results of the Exhibition held in the Academy of Music mention the high rate of foreign exchange which almost entirely stopped importations at that time and, although the Exhibition in point of attractiveness was a decided success, from a financial point of view it was somewhat of a failure. It was estimated that over 20,000 persons visited the show, of which number 15,000 must have paid for tickets. The gross receipts were $3,221.25, including $100.00 for rent of refreshment room. The total expenditures, including the premium list of $669.00, amounted to $3,825.21. This shows an excess of expenditures over receipts amounting to $603.96. The Society, however, congratulated itself on the accession of new members, particularly of life members, of which latter class there were fourteen within two months.

November 1863. At the Annual Meeting of the Society there were only thirty-eight members present and there seems to have been quite a contest for the office of president. Joseph E. Mitchell had been president for one year and was a candidate for re-election. He was, however, defeated by Fairman Rogers by a vote of twenty-eight to nine.

A Committee, appointed to examine some desiccated vegetables given the Society by Professor Booth, reported that the dried vegetables were invaluable where fresh ones could not be obtained; on account of the great reduction in bulk they would be highly important to the Army and Navy.

December 1863. The list of discussions decided upon for the monthly meetings during 1864 were as follows:

January . Fruits All the Year Round.
February . Heating of Glass Houses.



FAIRMAN ROGERS
(*Ninth President*) 1864

March . .	Planting and Management of City Gardens.
April . .	Herbaceous Plants.
May . .	Construction of Plant Houses.
June . .	Grape Culture.
July . .	Evergreens; Their Planting and Culture.
August . .	Hibernation of Insects and its Relation to Horticulture.
September .	Ferns and Mosses.
October . .	Destruction of Insects in Plant Houses.
November .	Vegetables All the Year Round.
December .	Orchids; Their Varieties and Management.

January 1864. The Chairmen of some of the committees were as follows: Finance, W. L. Schaffer; Establishing Premiums, S. S. Price; Fruits, S. W. Noble; Distribution of Seeds, C. Hartman; Naming Fruits, Robert Buist; Botany, T. P. James.

February 1864. At the stated meeting, it was, "*Resolved*, That henceforth all sums of money received in payment of life membership be invested as a separate and special fund."

March 1864. The Spring Flower Show was held in Musical Fund Hall and the plants exhibited included: verbenas, primulas, mignonette, roses, azaleas, camellias, etc.

The show was not a success financially, however, as the report submitted in April shows a loss of $127.54.

April 1864. Charles V. Hagner presented the following preamble and resolutions:

"*Whereas*, It is subject of earnest inquiry among horticulturists, pomologists, and others, how best to destroy the various insects that so seriously interfere with their operations and are especially destructive to the shade trees of our City, and it being universally admitted that birds are among the most effectual agents to that end,

"And *Whereas*, It is the opinion of many that the squirrels in our Public Squares have driven away the many birds that formerly flourished there and built their nests in the trees, therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the subject be referred to the Committee on Entomology with directions to inquire and report on the following points with the view of laying the matter before the City Councils for their action, if thought advisable.

"*First*, were the birds more numerous in the Public Squares previous to the introduction of the squirrels in them?

"*Second*, do the squirrels interfere with or destroy their nests?

"*Third*, can any plan be adopted to encourage birds to build their nests in the trees in the Public Squares and throughout the City generally, by placing boxes for their accommodation or otherwise?

"*Fourth*, can any measures be suggested for the consideration of the proper authorities to more effectually protect birds and their nests from injury?

"On motion the preambles and resolutions were referred to the Committee on Entomology."

May 1864. Cyperus alternifolius variegatus was an introduction made by Dr. James Rush.

November 1864. The Treasurer's report shows cash from annual members for six months amounting to $405.00.

This would indicate a membership of about 270 members (excluding life members). During that period, however, they received $350.00 from life members. This would indicate fourteen additional life members at $25.00 each.

At the Annual Meeting thirty-six members were present and the contest for the presidency between J. E. Mitchell and Fairman Rogers was apparently renewed, Mr. Mitchell winning the office by a vote of nineteen to seventeen.

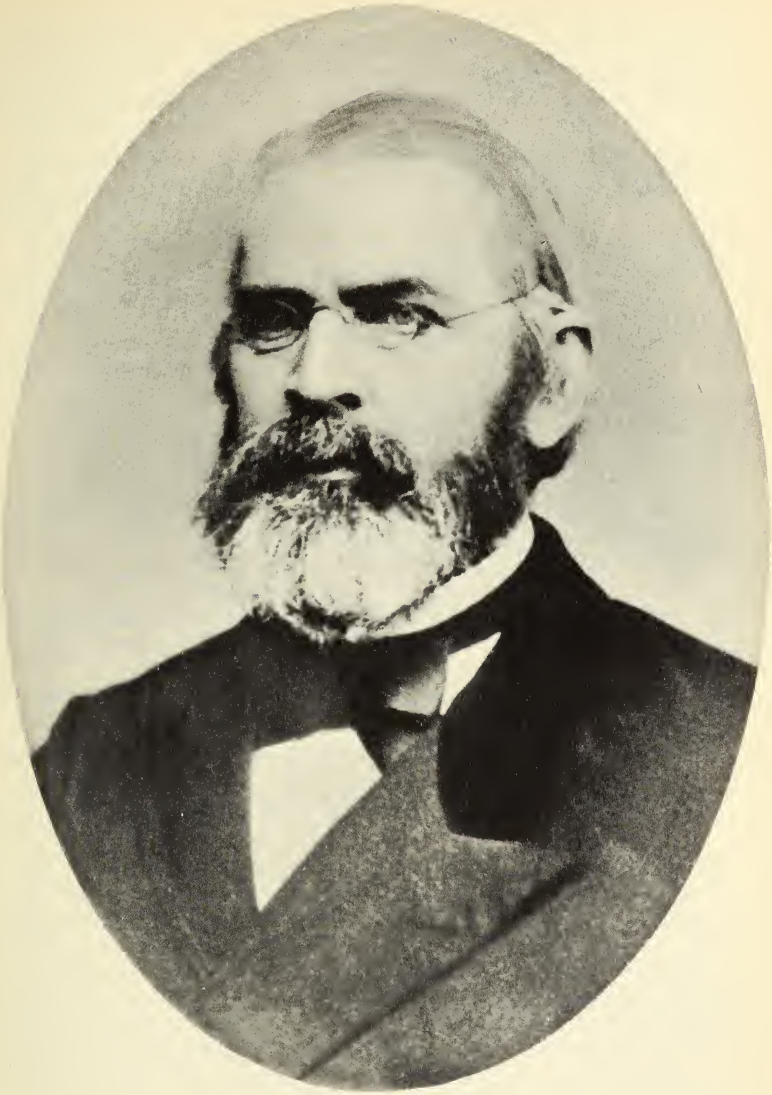
Mr. Mitchell, however, did not care to accept the office at that time and on the first of December offered his resignation. At that meeting only twenty-one members were present and the ballotting resulted as follows: D. Rodney King, fourteen votes; S. S. Price, four votes; Robert Buist, three votes. D. Rodney King was declared elected.

January 1865. The Society endeavored to promote local shows throughout the city and passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the President is hereby requested to appoint a Committee of Five members residing in the 21st, 22nd and 23rd wards and five in the 24th ward, whose duty it shall be to obtain new members and to solicit contributions to our monthly and annual shows and to superintend the getting up of local shows in their respective wards under the direction and auspices of this Society."

At the same meeting the following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That a Committee of twenty-five members with power to increase its number be appointed by the President, of which the President of this Society shall be the Chairman, to raise a fund, by subscription, for procuring a lot in a central locality and erecting thereon a



D. RODNEY KING
(*Tenth President*) 1865–1867

suitable Hall for the use of this Society; and if said Committee meet with the desired success in subscriptions they also ascertain and report the locality, price and terms of lot and estimated cost of erecting the building at a subsequent meeting of this Society, or a Special Meeting called for that purpose.

"*Resolved*, That it be understood that any person subscribing an amount equal to the sum now required for life membership shall be proposed as a life member of this Society.

"*Resolved*, That application be made by the Officers of this Society to the Legislature now in session at Harrisburg to increase the privilege of holding real estate in this State to the clear value of $200,000."

The essays decided upon for 1865 were as follows (these to be given at special meetings):

February .	"Propagation of Plants," by Peter Henderson.
March . .	"Evergreens and Hedges," by Thomas Meehan.
April . .	"Pear Culture, Grafting, etc.," by Robert Cornelius.
May . .	"The Odors of Flowers," by A. W. Harrison.
June . .	"The Unwritten History of the Creation and its Relation to Horticulture," by Prof. J. J. Mapes.
July . .	"Horticultural Banquet, and an essay," by Charles H. Miller.
August . .	"Fossil Botany," by Dr. Horatio Wood.
September .	"Propagation and Culture of the Native Grape," by F. F. Merceron.
October . .	"Mosses, Ferns, etc.," by Thomas P. James.
November .	"Horticultural Education," by William Saunders.
December .	"Bouquets and Floral Designs," by James Eadie.

At this meeting the President, D. Rodney King, made the following address:

"In thanking you as I do most sincerely for the honor you have conferred on me in selecting me to preside over this time-honored Society allow me to say, without affectation, that I accept the position with great reluctance and distrust of my own abilities to properly discharge the duties that devolve upon me. I therefore claim your indulgence for any errors I may commit and beg you to attribute them more to a want of experience than to any want of interest in a Society to which I have belonged for more than twenty years and in whose welfare I have always felt the liveliest interest.

"But although conscious of my inexperience yet I feel it my duty to offer a few suggestions that in my opinion may add somewhat to the usefulness of the Society in its future operations. And first I would urge, most respectfully, on the Chairman of the various Committees,

particularly those on Plants, Flowers, Fruits and Vegetables, the importance of making out their reports with more fullness and minuteness. The mere fact that a certain person was awarded a certain premium for a certain article exhibited possesses but little interest to the public at large, unless accompanied by a report stating wherein the excellence consisted and how this excellence was attained. In this way much useful information might be disseminated and the exhibitor receive full credit for his skill. A comparison of the reports of this Society with those of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will demonstrate the truth of this remark.

"I am aware that until within two or three years past the rules of the Society required the Reports of the Committees to be submitted to the meeting of the Society the same evening that the awards of premiums were made and this of course precluded the possibility of going much into detail. But under the present regulations the Chairmen have an entire week to make out their reports and I hope they will make some sacrifice of time in order to carry out fully the intention of the Society which is, in the language of its Act of Incorporation, 'To improve growth of vegetables, plants, trees, fruits and flowers.' The importance of at least noticing every article exhibited, no matter how humble its pretensions, cannot be too strongly insisted on. Nothing is more discouraging to contributors or better calculated to diminish the number of exhibitors than to be passed over in silence, and that too, when they have been at considerable pains and perhaps expense in placing their contributions before the Society. These remarks are prompted by no mere spirit of censoriousness, but from a sincere desire that, in every department, this Society shall be considered a model.

"In this connection, I cannot forbear to express my high appreciation of the importance of the monthly essays and discussions. Through this medium our members and the public generally have had the benefit of the practical experience of many of our most skillful and scientific cultivators. The discussions have been, considering their conversational or colloquial character, most admirably reported by the indefatigable exertions of our efficient Recording Secretary and through the kindness of the Editor of the *Gardener's Monthly* have been spread before the public, and to both of these gentlemen our thanks are justly due.

"The essays and discussions for the ensuing year have been selected with a due regard to variety and utility and among the essayists will be found some of our most scientific as well as practical minds, not only of this city and vicinity but from other parts of the country, and it is hoped that the members will testify, by their attendance and participation in the discussions, an increased interest in this part of our labors.

"It has long been a subject of regret that in a Society formed partly, if not principally, to promote taste and elegance, in garden and floral decorations, that the refined taste of the ladies has not been more frequently employed. At all of our Annual Exhibitions and in the Horticultural Department of the late Fair for the Sanitary Commission the services rendered by the wives, sisters and daughters of our members were most invaluable and they would no doubt be willing to aid still further in advancing the noble objects of the Society, could we devise any means for the purpose.

"Another mode of extending the influence of the Society and one which has of late fallen into almost entire disuse is the practice of conferring honorary memberships on persons who have rendered any important services to the Society or who have distinguished themselves in advancing the cause of Horticulture. Our list of Honorary members comprises many of the great and shining lights in the Horticultural and Botanical world, but yet we miss the names of others, quite as distinguished and perhaps better entitled to that honor. On this list is the name of the Duke of Devonshire, the princely patron of Horticulture in England and the owner of Chatsworth, and I am informed that his certificate of membership occupies a conspicuous place on his library walls.

"Another feature that might be introduced with much advantage and one which already exists in the Illinois State Horticultural Society and in the Royal Horticultural Society of England and perhaps in some others, is the formation of local committees whose duties are to solicit contributions for the annual and monthly exhibitions, to obtain new members and to superintend such exhibitions as the Society may decide to hold in any particular locality of the City or State. Such committees, located in all the great Horticultural centres of the State, as for instance in Reading, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Easton, Pottsville, Norristown, Lebanon, Bethlehem, and even Pittsburgh, would prove important auxiliaries in our labors. You will recollect that the title of this Society is not the Philadelphia, but The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, and there is no reason why our operations should not extend throughout the State in the same way that the State Agricultural Society prosecutes its labors, should we deem it desirable to do so. But if even our field of operations should be limited to the City alone, Germantown, West Philadelphia, Frankford, etc. would properly be embraced within it. I would therefore recommend you to authorize the appointment of one or two committees of this kind by way of beginning, say one in Germantown and one in West Philadelphia, both of these localities being in the centre of many of our finest country seats, gardens and greenhouses.

"In several of our horticultural societies a Committee on Ornamental Gardening is annually appointed whose duties are to visit and report on the condition of the gardens, grounds, vineries and greenhouses attached to the country seats in the vicinity, and to award premiums for neatness, attractiveness, economy and productiveness. A committee of this kind might be of great service, particularly to our amateurs, in furnishing them with useful hints in laying out, planting and decorating their grounds. As a proof of the utility of a committee of this kind, I will lay before you an extract from a report submitted by one of them to a neighboring horticultural society.

" 'The Committee cannot close their report without expressing their high approval of this portion of the Society's labors. A spur and new life has been given to Horticulture and a laudable ambition and emulation encouraged. We are happy to believe that the pleasure and satisfaction of these visits have been mutual. Few persons are without the desire for praise or approval which it is always a satisfaction to receive from those considered best qualified to judge and having official position.

" 'The awarding of liberal premiums and a careful inspection when invited, of the numerous and increasing gardens dotted over our State may be justly considered a good substitute for an Experimental Garden, and is perhaps, the best method of expending our funds.'

"There are some other suggestions that I would desire to make, but my time will only allow me to name them, such as the establishing under the auspices of the Society of an annual public sale of plants, flowers and nursery stock; an effort to obtain from the City authorities the grant of some suitable location for a flower market; a petition to the City Council from this Society to prohibit by ordinance the planting of certain kinds of trees, known to be infested with worms and the foundation under the auspices of the Society of a subscription club for the purpose of sending out a botanical collector.

"But I reserve for the last a matter which, in my opinion, is of far more importance to the future welfare of the Society than any I have yet named. I allude to the building of a Hall of ample size to supply all the requirements of the Society. Our past experience affords ample proof of the wisdom of those who advocated the leasing of the present hall. Previous to this we were without a home and were compelled to pay for the use of a room scarcely as well adapted to our wants as this, for eight nights only in the year, the sum of $400, while by reference to the Treasurer's accounts for the last year you will find that this Hall has yielded to the Society a revenue over and above the rent—thus effecting a great saving and furnishing us with a home that we could, at least, call our own for the time.

"With such encouragements in the past and with the noble example afforded us recently by our sister Society of Massachusetts, in the erection of a large and magnificent granite building at a cost of over $200,000, the third hall, be it remembered, which has been erected by that enterprising and spirited association;—I say with such encouragements and incentives to action it seems to be not only our duty but our interest to at least afford our members and the community generally an opportunity of contributing to so excellent an object.

"It may be objected by some that the times are not propitious to an undertaking of this kind and that the subject should not be mooted until the conclusion of the war; but to this I answer that although many of the commercial interests of the City have suffered severely by the war, yet that the mining, manufacturing and agricultural interests were never perhaps in a more prosperous condition.

"The three great products of our State, coal, iron and petroleum are now pouring into the lap of our beautiful City an amount of wealth far surpassing that of California, and it only requires a vigorous and determined effort on our part, first to interest the community in the matter, and then we may feel confident that the means will be forthcoming.

"For our further encouragement I will state that a movement of a similar kind has been but quite recently undertaken by the Franklin Institute in this City and that it has already and with but little effort, resulted in the collection of the handsome sum of over $25,000, which sum, they expect, will be largely increased by further exertion. With such examples all about us let us not fold our hands in supineness and inactivity, but let us emulate the energy and enterprise of our predecessors in this Society, by the result of whose labors it is not too much to say the Society has been, for several years past, in a great measure sustained.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

"I now leave this subject in your hands with the hope that we will not adjourn without at least taking the initiatory steps towards carrying out the design either by the appointment of a Committee or in any other way that your wisdom may suggest. The present act of incorporation prohibits the holding of Real Estate the clear value of which shall exceed the sum of $20,000, and in case the Society should decide to proceed in the matter, further legislation will be necessary and might be procured during the present session.

"The present condition of the Society compares very favorably with that of any previous period of its existence. The present number of annual members is about 417 and 131 Life Members, total 548. This gratifying condition of the Society may be attributed in a great degree to our Annual Exhibitions. The grand Exhibition in 1863 at the

Academy of Music although resulting in the apparent loss of $300, added largely to our number of annual members and in this way the Society was in the end benefited. This should encourage us to further enterprises of the same kind. The Committee on Establishing Premiums will report this evening a liberal schedule of premiums for the Annual Exhibition in October next, which I hope will receive your approval.

"And now, Gentlemen, let us enter upon our year of labor with renewed energy and a determination to do all in our power to advance the interests of the Society and to promote the cause of Rural Art and Taste. The field of labor before us is ample in extent and comparatively unexplored. Our advance in this department of knowledge has hardly kept pace with the other branches of science.

"In conclusion, allow me to impress on you the importance of doing all in your power to promote and preserve harmony and good feeling in the Society. Horticulture is eminently a peaceful science, and its votaries, by avoiding personalities in debate, and, by never imputing improper motives, should not risk the loss of this peaceful reputation. It will be my endeavor, to the utmost of my ability, strictly to enforce the observance of all parliamentary rules, for on this depends in a great measure, the good order and decorum of our meetings."

At a special meeting, Mr. Wagner presented the following preambles and resolutions, which were adopted.

"*Whereas*, The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, the oldest Society of the kind in the United States, has labored most assiduously for nearly forty years in advancing, promoting, and improving the culture of fruits, vegetables and flowers and has been instrumental in adding materially to the productiveness of the farms and gardens of the State by disseminating useful information as to the best varieties of fruits and vegetables for cultivation more particularly by its publications, its lectures, discussions, premiums, exhibitions, by the use of its valuable library and by the distribution of seeds, cuttings and grafts, and

"*Whereas*, The income of the Society is barely sufficient to defray its ordinary expenses, and

"*Whereas*, A Hall of sufficient size to accommodate its exhibitions, Library, etc. is greatly needed and an active effort is now being made by all the members to accomplish this desirable end,—therefore be it,

"*Resolved*, That the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania now in General Assembly met be memorialized to grant an appropriation to this Society to be devoted exclusively to the building of a Hall for this Society.

"*Resolved*, That copies of these preambles and resolutions be signed by the President and Recording Secretary and sealed with the seal of the Corporation and forwarded to both Houses of the Legislature now in session at Harrisburg."

February 1865. The Committee on a New Hall consisted of the following members:

Chairman, D. Rodney King; Matthias W. Baldwin, Caleb Cope, General Robert Patterson, Joseph E. Mitchell, Fairman Rogers, S. S. Price, Charles P. Hayes, Thomas P. James, W. L. Schaffer, Robert Buist, R. M. Marshall, Henry A. Dreer, A. W. Harrison, James Ritchie, P. Mackenzie, Charles Harmar, R. Cornelius, G. H. Burgin, M. D., Thomas C. Percival, Thomas Meehan, John Lambert, I. J. Sharpless, James L. Claghorn, and George W. Earl.

Germantown Committee: Joseph E. Mitchell, Thomas Meehan, P. R. Freas, J. McGowan, J. V. Merrick.

West Philadelphia Committee: Henry A. Dreer, Robert Buist, Robert Kilvington, C. Harmar, G. W. North.

A Committee on a Horticultural Banquet to be held July 4, 1865, was composed as follows: Gentlemen's Committee—Chairman, S. S. Price; Caleb Cope, Matthias W. Baldwin, Joseph E. Mitchell, Fairman Rogers, Robert Buist, T. P. James, Robert Kilvington, William Parry, R. M. Marshall, G. W. Earl, W. Hacker, J. D. Wagner, A. W. Harrison, W. L. Schaffer, Charles Harmar, R. Cornelius, Henry A. Dreer, T. C. Percival, I. C. Price, James Ritchie, Thomas Evans, Robert Scott, J. V. Merrick, C. P. Hayes.

Ladies' Committee—Chairman, Miss M. A. Percival; Mrs. S. S. Price, Mrs. Caleb Cope, Mrs. Matthias W. Baldwin, Mrs. J. E. Mitchell, Mrs. Fairman Rogers, Mrs. Robert Buist, Mrs. T. P. James, Mrs. Charles Harmar, Mrs. R. Cornelius, Mrs. Henry A. Dreer, Mrs. I. C. Price, Mrs. James Ritchie, Mrs. R. M. Marshall, Mrs. J. V. Merrick, Mrs. R. Scott, Mrs. W. Hacker, Mrs. William Harmar, Mrs. C. P. Hayes, Miss Carpenter, Miss Dunlap, Miss Wagner, Miss Duane, Miss Pleasants.

March 1865. The General Committee on a new Hall reported as follows:

"The Committee deemed it important that a suitable lot should be selected and a plan and estimates be obtained as soon as possible in

order to know what amount of funds would be required to carry out the design. After examining a great number of properties, some of which were very desirable in point of location but too expensive in price your Committee have agreed to recommend the purchase on ground rent (provided sufficient funds are collected to enable the Society, with its present invested fund to erect the building) of the lot at the Northwest corner of Broad and Spruce Streets, owned by Ferdinand J. Dreer, containing in front on Spruce Street 55 feet and 120 feet on Broad Street, to a back street. The price asked for this lot by Mr. Dreer is $421.05 per foot or $25.26 ground rent per foot of front on Spruce Street, equivalent to the principal sum of $23,157.75. This lot is sufficiently central for the use of the Society and a public Hall in this locality is much needed and it is thought will command a large rental.

"The Committee have also obtained from Messrs. Sloan & Hutton, Architects, plans of a building adapted to this particular lot and now submit them for the approval of the Society.

"The estimated cost of the building based on the present high rates of material and labor is $30,000 but this sum may be somewhat reduced by the time the Society is prepared to build. In case the Hall on the ground floor is built so as to be fireproof the additional cost will be $8,700.

"Your Committee having understood that the Historical Society wished to procure a Hall for their use offered them the ground floor of the proposed building on a lease in case the terms could be made satisfactory to both parties. Their reply was that the location and size of the room was all that they could desire but that it was indispensable that the room should be entirely fireproof, and that in case it was so constructed and the rent satisfactory that they would be willing to take it on a long lease, say for ten years, or perhaps longer."

The following action was then taken by the Society:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on new Hall be empowered to collect funds for the erection of a building in general accordance with the plans herewith submitted, on the lot at the N. W. corner of Broad and Spruce Streets.

"*Resolved*, That when the Committee have collected a sum, which together with the present investments of the Society shall be deemed by them sufficient for the erection of the building, that they be empowered to purchase the lot at the N. W. corner of Spruce and Broad Streets on ground rent and proceed to erect thereon a building in general accordance with the plans now submitted.

"*Resolved*, That the Committee be authorized to so construct and arrange the first story of the Hall as to be suitable to lease to any other

Society for a library and Hall, or for stores, or in any other manner, and to make such contract or contracts for leasing the same as in their opinion will be most advantageous to this Society."

The General Committee was now working through two sub-committees—one on "Lot and Plan" with Matthias W. Baldwin as Chairman, and one on "Ways and Means" with Charles Harmar as Chairman.

R. Scott showed a new *Asplenium ebenoides;* Fairman Rogers introduced *Selaginella lyalli;* Thomas Meehan displayed *Polypodium cambricum.*

April 1865. On motion, the regular order of business was dispensed with and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"*Whereas*, In the Providence of God, our beloved President, Abraham Lincoln, has been stricken down by the red hand of an assassin,—therefore,

"*Resolved*, That this Society deplore and deeply mourn the irreparable loss which it, in common with the whole people, have sustained by the death of a presiding officer who was endowed with pre-eminent qualifications to conduct the affairs of the nation in the hour of its sorest need.

"*Resolved*, That we appreciate the true statesmanship, the pure patriotism, the nobleness of character, the modest and unassuming disposition, the blameless morals and the unswerving honesty of purpose manifested by our late, much esteemed chief.

"*Resolved*, That we have, in this dastardly murder of a great and good President, a new cause for a vigorous execution of justice to the leaders of the Rebellion and that our new president, Andrew Johnson, shall be sustained in carrying out so just a policy.

"*Resolved*, That this Society truly sympathize with the afflicted family, the members of the Cabinet, our country's noble defenders and the entire community in this severe bereavement."

May 1865. B. Bullock introduced *Dracaena marginata;* D. Rodney King, *Coleus atropurpureus;* Peter Mackenzie & Son, *Abutilon floribundum;* W. Sutherland, *Pandanus graminifolius.*

June 1865. A special show of strawberries and roses was held on the 6th in Horticultural Hall, which brought out some wonderful exhibits.

William Parry staged twenty-five varieties of strawberries. P. Mackenzie & Son staged a new Alpine strawberry. There

were in all 160 dishes and forty-eight varieties of strawberries staged at the show.

The Governor of the State having selected July 4th for a state-wide celebration of the termination of the war, it was decided to postpone the proposed banquet until the Autumn Flower Show.

July 1865. The following resolution was passed:

"*Resolved*, That this Society has been much pained on hearing of the death of James Dundas, who for many years has been one of our Vice-Presidents and that we deeply sympathize with his family in the loss they have sustained."

W. Sutherland introduced *Gesneria donkelairiana*.

August 1865. The following resolutions were passed at the meeting held on the 15th:

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Society are due and are hereby tendered to M. W. Baldwin, Esq. for his liberality and unselfishness in throwing open to the public his elegant conservatory on Chestnut Street and to his gardener, William Joyce, for the professional skill displayed by him in the cultivation of the magnificent specimen plants with which it is furnished.

"*Resolved*, That the Silver Medal of the Society be awarded to William Joyce as a testimonial of its appreciation of his skill and taste."

September 1865. The Autumnal Exhibition was held under a tent 200 feet in length by 85 feet in width, on the lot at the Northwest corner of Broad and Westmoreland Streets, adjoining the Academy of Music, commencing on Wednesday evening, the 27th, and continuing through Thursday, 28th, Friday, 29th, day and evening, and, by a vote of the Committee prolonged through Saturday, 30th, day and evening at a reduced price, for the Teachers and Pupils of the Public Schools.

Among the prizes awarded the following should be noticed:

To Mrs. A. Williamson, for a bouquet of wax leaves, $3.00. "This article is deserving of special mention for the extreme fidelity of the imitation as well as for the gracefulness of the arrangement."

To Mrs. A. Williamson, for leather basket and wax fruit, $2.00.

To H. Williamson, for a vase of wax confectionery, $1.00.

To Mrs. E. Harris, for a wreath of dried flowers, $3.00. "This is deserving of special mention for the preservation of the colors and the lightness or openness of the arrangement."

To Mrs. E. K. Tryon, for two wreaths of dried flowers, $2.00.

To Mrs. E. Harris, for wreath of hair flowers, $3.00.

To Miss Chapman, for wax fruit and flowers, $3.00.

To Mrs. Phillips, for two vases phantom leaves, $2.00.

The Committee on Fruits concluded their report (at the October meeting) with the following paragraph:

"Your Committee cannot close this report without congratulating this Society on the success of this display and of the great improvements made in the cultivation of fruits, especially of foreign grapes, the display in this department being one of the finest ever shown by this Society.

"They also urge on the Society the necessity of having a permanent Hall for these displays, the additional expense incident to holding them under tents being almost equal to the interest on the cost of building a Hall."

October 1865. A communication from the President of the United States was received and read as follows:

"Executive Mansion

"Washington, D. C., Oct. 2nd, 1865.

"To D. Rodney King, Esq.

"President of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society

"Sir—Your kind present of the exotic grapes to which was awarded the highest premium at your late Annual Exhibition was duly received by me with your accompanying letter in behalf of the Society.

"You will please accept and convey to your Society my sincere thanks for this testimonial of your respect and confidence.

"Truly yours,

"Andrew Johnson."

At the same meeting, Mr. Mitchell moved that a Committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of applying to the Legislature for an appropriation in aid of this Society and to apply therefor if they see fit so to do.

November 1865. The Committee of Botany to whom was referred the question of whether the *Alocasia metallica* is a variegated plant, reported that, in their opinion, this plant is *not* a variegated plant.

At the same meeting, "the Committee on Plants and Flowers reported that they awarded the premium for the best specimen variegated foliage plant, at the Autumnal Exhibition, to William Joyce, gardener to M. W. Baldwin, for *Cissus discolor*."

The following communication was read from the president, D. Rodney King:

"Philadelphia, Nov. 20, 1865.

"To the Members of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society,

"Gentlemen,

"Whilst thanking you for the honor you have conferred on me by nominating me for re-election to the office of President of the Society for the ensuing year I beg most respectfully to decline to be a candidate. The claims of a large and increasing business and my residence out of the City, make it difficult and I may say impossible for me to give that attention to the affairs of the Society that they require. Allow me, however, to say that I shall ever feel a deep interest in the welfare of the Society and will do all in my power to promote its interests. Thanking you again for this and many other proofs of your confidence and esteem, I remain,

"Very Respectfully, Your obedient servant.

"D. Rodney King."

At the monthly exhibition a large variety of plants was shown by E. R. Hibbert, gardener to Fairman Rogers, and William Joyce, gardener to Matthias W. Baldwin. (Vol. XI, p. 10 of the minutes of the Society).

P. Mackenzie & Son exhibited four varieties of chrysanthemums from Japan, of rather singular appearance, with fringed flowers.

December 1865. The Fruit Committee offered a full *ad interim* report on apples presented by Lorin Blodget, Esq., from trees grown in Warren Co., Pa. (Vol. XI, pp. 13–15, of the minutes of the Society).

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, the Fruit Committee was instructed to ascertain the price of models of fruits and report at the next meeting.

Mr. Mitchell proposed that the transactions of the Society be published for the past year and moved an appropriation of $300 for that purpose, which was adopted; copies of the Transactions

to be furnished to members at 50 cents each, to all others at $1.00.

On motion of Mr. Thomas P. James an appropriation of $100 was made to the library for the purchase of books and periodicals.

D. Rodney King introduced *Iresine herbsti* (*Achyranthes verschaffelti*.

NOTE:—D. Rodney King must have reconsidered his declination of reelection as president as shown on previous page as the minutes show he served during the ensuing two years.

FOURTH PERIOD

1866–1878

The outstanding achievement of D. Rodney King's administration (1865, 1866 and 1867) was the erection of the Society's first Horticultural Hall.

By August 1866, $45,000 had been subscribed to the project. A board of directors was appointed. The committee was authorized to purchase a lot of 75 by 200 feet at the corner of Broad and Lardner Streets and to proceed with the erection of the Building. One month later additional ground was purchased from the Academy of Music to insure proper ventilation and ample light in the exhibition hall.

The new Horticultural Hall was opened with a Fair and Bazaar on June 6th, 1867.

In January 1868, D. Rodney King was succeeded by William L. Schaffer who served as the Society's president for seventeen years, the longest term any president held during the first century. Without the generous assistance of this man it is probable the Society would never have had a Horticultural Hall nor been able to maintain it after its erection, nor to rebuild it after its destruction by fire. Even today we are indebted to William Schaffer for much of the financial prosperity which has been ours since the sale of Horticultural Hall in 1917.

The Library had suffered from neglect while the Society was without a permanent home, with the result that few additions had been made. In 1867 Alfred Cope presented $1000 to the Society to be invested and the interest used for the purchase of new books. In 1869 the botanical and natural history books from the library of Thomas B. Wilson of Delaware were presented to the Society by his brother.

The membership during this period was about 375, a slight gain over the previous period, but still far from the high mark of 800 in 1844.

During this period the Society suffered the loss by death of six of the oldest and most prominent members: Horace Binney, Joshua Longstreth, Col. Robert Carr, Matthias W. Baldwin, Peter Mackenzie, and Henry A. Dreer.

Although the treasurer's reports consistently showed a small balance and the exhibitions, at least until 1871, were slightly profitable, the Society did not prosper financially and it appears that all of its previous investments were dissolved. It should be noted that Horticultural Hall was not at this time a possession of the Society, but was owned by members who gave the Society the free use of the Hall for its meetings, exhibitions, and library. The building was never a paying investment.

The project of establishing a botanical garden was apparently forgotten while the erection of Horticultural Hall was occupying the attention of the Society, but in 1870 a committee was again appointed to confer with the Fairmount Park authorities, and again nothing developed. In April 1877, at the request of the Fairmount Park Commissioners, a standing committee of five was appointed to co-operate and advise with the Committee on Trees and Nurseries and the Committee on Plants and Improvements of the Fairmount Park Commission. A meeting was held and the superintendent was asked to prepare and report a plan for an arboretum and botanical garden to surround Horticultural Hall. Later, Caleb Cope offered to donate $100 for a group of magnolias as a memorial to Thomas Cope.

Perhaps the most famous show place of this period was the estate of Matthias W. Baldwin on the Delaware River. His beautiful gardens and extensive conservatories were frequently thrown open to the public. The Society at one time awarded a special silver medal to Mr. Baldwin's gardener, William Joyce, as a testimonial of its appreciation of his skill and taste.

Monthly exhibitions were discontinued in 1872. It was planned to hold seasonal exhibitions, but after a year's trial the fall exhibitions became the chief and sometimes the only one of the year.

Rather slowly but quite perceptibly the commercial people gained control of exhibitions. The first hint of this tendency occurs in the minutes of 1871, when classes for commercial growers were arranged for the monthly meetings. The following year commercial growers were offered special prizes at the spring show, but there were few contestants.

The Society took a very prominent and important part in the Centennial Exposition which was held in Fairmount Park in 1876.

A convention of Horticulturists from all parts of the Union assembled in Horticultural Hall, September 17, 1873 in response to a call issued by President Schaffer, J. E. Mitchell, chairman of the Centennial Committee and A. W. Harrison, secretary of this Society. This call was made at the suggestion of the United States Centennial Commission and when the convention assembled they organized the Centennial Horticultural Society which immediately began to function by inviting horticultural exhibits from all over the world. To this national society belongs credit for the successful horticultural display at the Exposition in 1876.

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Society was celebrated in June 1877. It was estimated that 1,250 people attended the reunion, concert and dance which was in charge of the Ladies' Reception Committee and held in Horticultural Hall.

The dahlia, the rose, and the gladiolus continued to be the popular cut flowers. Interest in ornamental plants was now almost completely centered in bedding and foliage plants. Geraniums, fuchsias, petunias, verbenas, phlox, and coleus appeared in great quantities, while camellias were quite forgotten in enthusiasm over nepenthea, pandanus, crotons, dracaenas, maranthas, ferns, and selaginellas. Plain green foliage was disdained whenever variegation could be obtained, and striped grasses were imported in preference to flowering plants.

One of the finest collections of exotic plants was in the possession of Fairman Rogers. Others who often received prizes were: J. B. Heyl, Charles Harmar, and D. Rodney King. Among the most prominent commercial exhibitors were: Henry A. Dreer, Pennock Brothers, Joseph Kift & Sons, Thomas Meehan, John Dick, Robert Buist, Craig & Brother, Hugh Graham & Company, and D. Ferguson & Son.

The vegetable exhibitors of this period almost resolved themselves into one man—Anthony Felton. Although there were others, the skill of this man seems to have completely outclassed that of all his competitors, for he was almost invariably awarded first prize and his exhibits were always described as meritorious.

Interest in fruit reached its height during this period. Enormous exhibitions of pears and apples were staged each year and growers from all over the country sent displays. There was a

tremendous increase in interest in the culture of native grapes. Small fruits also were popular, especially the strawberry and the raspberry. In 1865 the custom of holding annual strawberry and rose shows was inaugurated and for a time these were very popular, especially during the latter part of the period, when they were held in conjunction with the Ladies Receptions.

The first exhibition held in Horticultural Hall (September 24, 25, and 26, 1867) was a "gorgeous display." The exhibit arousing the greatest enthusiasm was the one staged by Dr. Strenzel of California. This was the first exhibit of fruit from that state ever staged in Philadelphia. The committee reported that the pears arrived in excellent condition, but the grapes, which had been packed in redwood sawdust, did not carry particularly well. The display also included plums, quinces, and pomegranates.

Among the frequent exhibitors during this period were the following:

(NAMES IN PARENTHESES ARE GARDENERS EMPLOYED BY THE EXHIBITORS)

PLANTS AND FLOWERS: Matthew Baird (James McDonald and Thomas Smith), Mrs. M. W. Baldwin (William Joyce), M. M. Bayersdorfer, Mrs. Mary Bisset, Robert Buist, Benjamin Bullock, Craig & Brother, Alexander Cummings (George Huster), John Dick, Henry A. Dreer, William T. Faust, John Feast, David Ferguson, Hugh Graham, John J. Habermehl, Charles Harmar, W. K. Harris, Mrs. John B. Heyl (Gebhard Huster), Hoopes Brothers & Thomas, Mrs. David Jayne (J. Nisbet), J. Kift & Sons, D. Rodney King, Joshua Longstreth (D. McQueen), H. P. McKean (Alexander Newitt), Thomas J. Mackenzie, Thomas Meehan, Miller & Hayes, Mahlon Moon, Gen. Robert Patterson (Mark Reeves), Pennock Brothers, Miss Mary Percival, John Plender, Peter Raabe, William L. Schaffer, Gerhard Schmitz, John Sherwood, W. Southwood, F. R. Starr (Daniel Dunlap & W. Kelly), T. P. Warnick, and George Williams.

FRUITS: Mrs. I. B. Baxter (John McLaughlin), Lorin Blodget, Robert Buist, California State Horticultural Society, A. G. Cattell (Henry Trout), R. Cummings & Co. of Smyrna, Del., Ellwanger & Barry of Rochester, N. Y., A. L. Felton, Franklin County Horticultural Society, Franklin Davis & Co. of Richmond, Va., Thomas Gregg, Vineland, N. J., John S. Harris, LaCrescent, Minn., Mrs. J. B. Heyl (Gebhart Huster), Hoopes Brothers & Thomas, Hovey & Co. of Boston, Mass., Kansas Immigration Society, Maryland Horticultural Society, Thomas T. Mather, Thomas Meehan, Mrs. S. V. Merrick (Philip Riley), J. E. Mitchell (Martin Ryan), Nebraska State Horticultural

Society, Samuel W. Noble, William Parry, John Perkins, Isaac C. Price, Peter Raabe, James H. Ricketts of Newburgh, N. Y., B. L. Ryder, Edwin Satterthwait, William L. Schaffer, Richard Thatcher, Henry D. Welsh (George Komer), West Jersey Fruit Grower's Association by Emmor Roberts, Marshall P. Wilder of Dorchester, Mass.

VEGETABLES: Matthew Baird (James McDonald), Chambersburg Nursery Association, A. L. Felton, Anthony Felton, John B. Heyl (Gebhard Huster), J. E. Mitchell (Michael Crowley), S. W. Noble, and William L. Schaffer.

CHRONOLOGY

1866–1878

February 1866. The Treasurer, Henry A. Dreer, submitted a report for six months showing receipts from life members of $125.00 and $400.00 from annual members. This would denote a membership of about two hundred and seventy-five.

A statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Autumnal Exhibition of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, 1865, shows net cash receipts of $3998.08 and expenditures (including use of pavilion, $415, Satterlee Band, $332, and a lumber bill of $835.84) amounting to $3794.54, showing a net profit of $203.54.

At the same meeting, William L. Schaffer offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"*Whereas*, A large Hall, suitable for the annual and other exhibitions of this Society as well as to accommodate public meetings, concerts and other assemblages has now become absolutely necessary, therefore be it,

"*Resolved*, That a Committee of five be appointed by the President to prepare and report at a special meeting to be held on Tuesday evening, the 27th inst., a draft of such legislation as may be necessary to accomplish this object."

Messrs. W. L. Schaffer, J. E. Mitchell, I. C. Price, Charles Harmar and C. Fisher were appointed the Committee.

March 1866. Fairman Rogers introduced *Selaginella caulescens.*

Thomas Meehan read the following obituary notice:

"Yesterday afternoon the grave closed over all that was mortal of one of the founders of this Society, the last but one still living.

"Colonel Robert Carr, distinguished alike in the arts and sciences, in the history of our country, our city, and our association, departed this life last Friday, the 16th of March, at the ripe age of eighty-nine years.

"I, who am but a junior member of this time honored Society, would have preferred that it had fallen to the lot of some one among the veterans in Horticulture to call your attention to the fact, who could, from personal knowledge of his services in our cause, have told you more than I can do. But it seemed to my fellow members that I, who from an intimate acquaintance of fourteen years, could at least testify to his worth, should call the attention of the Society to his death and to how much the Society owes of its present prosperous existence to the existence of our friend in times gone by.

"Colonel Robert Carr was born in the parish of St. Andrews in the County of Down, in the north of Ireland. His maternal grandfather and it is believed his paternal one, were natives of Hanover in Germany who joined themselves to the fortunes of the Prince of Orange following him through the English revolution to the wars in Ireland, where they settled, as so many of William's soldiers did.

"His father first came to this country as super-cargo of a vessel which was wrecked, and the cargo in which he had a large interest, lost. It preyed considerably on his mind and in order to retrieve his losses he determined to settle in this country and went back to Ireland and immediately returned with his family to Philadelphia. Robert at this time was eight years old. The losses he had suffered, however, preyed very much on the elder Carr's system and in some aberration of intellect he wandered away and was never heard of more. His son Robert had already received the rudiments of a first-class education, which he continued to self-improve after the family troubles came on him.

"He was early set to work and, by his own choice, was set to learn the printing business under Mr. Bache, the son-in-law of Benjamin Franklin. He has often spoken with much gratitude of the advice given him by Franklin on the occasional visits of that great man to his son-in-law's establishment. While in this office he set up, with his own hands, the works of Priestly and the poems of Moore written in this country and always felt a pride in this remembrance of his boyish skill.

"When a young man, his cousin, William Miller, who was one of the chief grocers of Philadelphia at that time, died, and subsequently Mr. Carr married the widow, by whom he had several children, all of whom died in infancy except John, who lived until thirty-four. Mrs. Carr died in 1808 and Mr. Carr who had kept on the business with her, sold all out, and the war with England breaking out at that time, he undertook, with the money, to raise and equip a regiment at his own expense. At the head of his regiment he joined Scott in the operations along the lakes, distinguishing himself gallantly at the battle of Chippewa where he had one of his heels shot away, while riding his horse, by a cannonball. He returned from the campaign beggared and over $20,000, it has

been estimated, poorer than he went, but which, with the generosity which characterized him to his dying day, and which left him scarcely a score of friends to follow him to the grave, he never sought recompense for from the country he helped to save.

"Soon after he returned from the war he was married again, to the youngest daughter of William Bartram, then proprietor of the Bartram gardens.

"From this time forward Col. Carr's career as a Horticulturist begins. William Bartram died about this time and Mr. and Mrs. Carr continued the nursery business, at the Gardens, which were, as you know, the cradle of Botany and Horticulture on this continent, which gave American Botany and Horticulture a distinguished position in the literature of the old world and which was the pride and glory of every Philadelphian for so many years.

"At the foundation of this Society in 1827 Col. Carr was one of the first lot of members elected. For several years he was with the elder Landreth, Maupay, and D'Arras, the chief executive men and in 1834 was made Vice-President, which office he held many years.

"At almost every meeting he exhibited something of interest from his garden; usually leading in the new things. In 1830 he exhibited the Petre pear, since so famous. He also was famous when the dahlia first came here and set cultivators nearly as crazy as the tulip did the Dutch.

"When the native wine excitement first originated he led in that also. His garden was the seat of very large experiments in vine growing and wine making. The Powell grape and possibly the Delaware as it is now called had a cherished home here amongst others, and it is on record that in 1828 Col. Carr exhibited before this Society superior samples of his American Wine.

"Sixteen years ago, when the gardens, through a series of misfortunes owing to his liberal spirit, passed away from him, saw a serious blow to horticulture; the history of Bartram as a source of Philadelphia pride ceased then, and all that remains of the history of its former possessor—once so famous all over the world—is obscurity, and the memory in the minds of thousands, of the liberal patron, energetic associate and kind friend.

"For many years he acted as justice of the peace for his district, and such was his character for probity and honor and such the regard in which every one held him, that the contending party forgot, in him, the favorite maxim 'to the victor belongs the spoils' and re-elected him to this continuous succession. It was his boast that he never took a fee from any one during his long term of service and that he never

would allow a case to go to court if by any possibility he could get the parties to make friends over their quarrels.

"Col. Robert Carr, Mr. President, leaves no direct relations, I believe, to mourn his loss. We cannot, as it is often our painful duty to do, send our sympathies to them, but it is a duty we owe to ourselves to engrave on our own tablets our sense of the worth he has been to us, and I therefore beg to move the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That in the death of Col. Robert Carr at the advanced age of 89 years, the Society mourns one of its founders and most active and honored members, and that as marking particularly our sense of his worth, this resolution be engrossed in the minutes and be published in the regular transactions of the Society."

April 1866. On motion of W. L. Schaffer it was ordered that a special Rose and Strawberry Show be held at the Town Hall, Germantown, under the charge of the Committees on Plants and Flowers and Fruits, who shall prepare the Schedule of premiums and fix the time. Admission to non-members, twenty-five cents.

At the monthly exhibition E. R. Hibbert, gardener to Fairman Rogers, and D. McQueen, gardener to Joshua Longstreth, exhibited a great variety of plants and ferns. (Vol. XI, pp. 76–77; of the minutes of the Society).

June 1866. Robert Buist introduced *Deutzia crenata flore-pleno;* C. E. Sutherland, *Passiflora racemosa* (*P. princeps*).

The following communication was read, addressed to The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

"In the early part of the year 1864 the undersigned offered a resolution at a meeting of the Society calling for a report from its Committee on Entomology on the subject of squirrels in the public squares of the City, their interference with birds, etc. The resolution was referred to the Committee and brought forth an admirable report from its Chairman, Professor S. S. Rathvon, published in the *Gardener's Monthly*, August 1864. This report was referred to a special Committee of which the undersigned was appointed Chairman, with instructions to lay the subject before the City Councils.

"A number of the members were conferred with and a copy of the *Gardener's Monthly* containing Professor Rathvon's report laid on the desks of every member of the Select and Common Councils. The squirrels were removed from the squares and the result is a very great increase in the number of birds, not only in the Public Squares but throughout the City, and every one is familar with the fact that the insects and worms infesting the shade trees of the City this year are

infinitely less in number than in former years. It is believed that the increased numbers of birds inhabiting the City has had much to do with this, although the hard winter and other causes may have also had their effect.

"Convinced that the surest and best of all plans for ridding the City of the 'Worm Nuisance' are the instruments provided by Providence, insectivorous birds, repeated attempts have been made to induce the City authorities to import some of the European sparrows but 'large bodies move slow;' so far, all these attempts have failed. The undersigned, however, collected from twelve gentlemen, five dollars each, sixty dollars, which was placed in the hands of Messrs. A. R. McHenry and Co. on the 11th inst. who kindly offered to import from England in one of their steamships, freight free, as many sparrows as can be procured for the above sum, probably from six to eight hundred which, on their arrival, will be set at large in the Public Squares.

"They are expected to be here next month and it is hoped the citizens generally will take an interest in them and protect them as far as possible from injury by the boys.

"The Mayor of the City has been conferred with and will instruct the Public on this subject.

"The sparrows which were introduced into Hoboken and Jersey City some three years since, have successfully stood two winters, are increasing rapidly and doing wonders in the way of destroying worms and insects.

"All of which is respectfully submitted,

"Charles V. Hagner"

August 1866. The Committee on New Hall reported they had $45,000.00 subscribed and recommended the Society purchase three lots, corner of Broad and Lardner Streets on redeemable ground rents of $492.00, $474.00, and $462.00, or a cash principal of $23,000.00. Back interest and taxes amounted to $10,943.84, bringing the total cost to $34,743.84. The recommendations of the Committee were approved and they were instructed to proceed at once with the erection of the Hall.

The following members were appointed directors of the new Horticultural Hall, and after appointment organized as follows: Finance Committee—W. L. Schaffer, President, Henry A. Dreer, Treasurer, M. W. Baldwin, B. Bullock, James Ritchie; Building Committee—A. W. Harrison, Secretary, D. Rodney King, Charles Harmer, Joseph E. Mitchell and Peter Mackenzie.

September 1866. Caleb Cope announced to the Society the decease of Matthias W. Baldwin, its late vice-president and former president. He gave a brief sketch of Mr. Baldwin's life and career and pronounced a most feeling and appreciative eulogy of his character as a man, a citizen, a public benefactor, and a truly Christian gentleman, and concluded by offering the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That this Society records with the profoundest sorrow the death of one of its Vice-Presidents, Matthias W. Baldwin, who for many years was a most attentive and useful member of this institution, and during a considerable portion of the time its able, courteous and dignified Presiding Officer.

"*Resolved*, That this Society will ever bear in grateful remembrance the valuable services rendered to it and through it to the public by reason of the many interesting contributions furnished by Mr. Baldwin from his extensive conservatories on the Delaware and more especially for his liberal subscription to the building fund, without which the present effort to erect a Hall would not be made.

"*Resolved*, That whilst this Society deeply mourns over its own bereavement it deplores also the loss which many other institutions, churches, and individuals experience in the death of so estimable a citizen who illustrated a long life by the most munificent gifts, noble enterprises and the observance of a uniform, urbane and truly Christian deportment.

"*Resolved*, That whilst no words can adequately express and no acts sufficiently indicate the fraternal attachment of the surviving members of this Society to their departed and lamented friend, they will take early measures to procure a portrait of him that it may adorn those walls he had so materially aided to erect, trusting that each spectator who may be favored to look upon it in future years may alike revere the memory of the original and endeavor to imitate the bright example.

"*Resolved*, That the pervading sadness visible in the countenances of those assembled in this Hall tonight, notwithstanding there is much in the collected beautiful productions of nature to gladden and cheer, shows how universal is the regret among those who have for so many years witnessed the splendid specimens of Horticulture which Mr. Baldwin has so generously exposed to public view at the meetings of the Society and also in his elegant conservatory on Chestnut Street, which was erected and supplied for the benefit of that public exclusively.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these proceedings, signed by the President and Secretary, be presented to the immediate family of the deceased, accompanied by the assurance that this Society most deeply sympa-

thises with the members thereof in the great calamity that has befallen them."

Mr. Cope also moved that a committee be appointed to procure subscriptions for a portrait of the late M. W. Baldwin, to be placed in the new Horticultural Hall, which motion was adopted.

J. D. Cameron exhibited a new grape, Gros Colman.

November 1866. The Committee on New Hall was authorized to purchase from the Academy of Music a portion of their lot, on ground rent plan.

December 1866. The president, D. Rodney King, announced that he would devote the interest received from his ten shares of stock in the new Hall to premiums for "Outdoor Roses." Peter Mackenzie also announced that the interest from his ten shares of stock should be applied to premiums for "Camellias."

January 1867. The following address was read by the President (D. Rodney King):

"At the commencement of the 40th year of the existence of this Society it may not be unprofitable for us to review, briefly, the operations of the past two years, so that by seeing what has been already accomplished we may be encouraged to still greater effort for the future. My inaugural address, delivered at the January meeting 1865, after setting forth the many advantages accruing to the Society by having a Hall of its own, closed with the following remarks: 'I now leave the subject in your hands with the hope that we will not adjourn without at least taking the initiatory steps towards carrying out the design, either by the appointment of a Committee or in any other way your wisdom may suggest.' And at the same meeting the Society resolved that a Committee of 25 members be appointed to collect funds and to select a lot on which to build a Hall and to report to the Society. It was also resolved that an application be made to the Legislature for a supplement to the Charter, to permit the Society to hold real estate to the amount of $200,000.

"At the March meeting the Committee reported in favor of purchasing the lot at the N. W. corner of Broad and Spruce Streets, and the Society authorized them to purchase it, whenever a sufficient sum was collected for the erection of the building. But at the September meeting the Committee reported in favor of purchasing a larger lot, that at the corner of Spruce Street being considered too small.

"Their Report was accepted and they were empowered to purchase any lot they might deem suitable for the purpose.



(FIRST) HORTICULTURAL HALL, Broad Street below Locust
Built by The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society
for its own use, 1867. Partially destroyed by fire, 1881



INTERIOR FIRST HORTICULTURAL HALL

"At the February meeting in the following year (1866) it was ordered that another supplement to the charter be obtained from the Legislature permitting the Society to issue stock and placing the Hall under the charge of ten Directors, to be annually chosen by the stock-holders, and at the April meeting the Committee reported that the supplement had been obtained, and the President was empowered by the Society to appoint a Board of ten Directors who were to serve until the second Tuesday in January following when the first election by the Stock-holders was to be held.

"At the August meeting the Directors were authorized to purchase on ground rent the three lots of 25 feet front each; in all 75 feet on Broad Street by 200 feet deep on Lardner, late Westmoreland Street, on the following terms and conditions, viz.: subject to three several ground rents of $492, $474, and $462, equivalent to the interest on $23,800, together with arrears of interest amounting to $9,033.10 and taxes $1,810.74, cash payment of $100. In all, $34,742.84 or about $27 per foot ground rent.

"At the November meeting it was ordered that an additional fifteen feet adjoining on the north of the property first purchased be taken of the American Academy of Music on ground rent at the rate of $27 per foot. This last purchase was deemed by the Directors highly important as it would secure light and air to both sides of the building. The Hall was commenced in September and it was hoped that it would have been completed early in the winter, but (although the work was most vigorously prosecuted under the able superintendence of Mr. B. H. Shedaker) owing to delay on the part of some of the contractors in delivering materials it was found impossible to complete the mason work before the setting in of winter, but the finishing of the interior of the main hall is progressing rapidly and it is expected that the whole building will be completed early in the Spring. Thus you will perceive that within the space of but little more than two years from the time of its first inception this noble project will be brought to completion.

"At the November meeting it was resolved that the Hall should be opened with a Fair or Bazaar on the 29th day of May next, the proceeds to be devoted to the decoration and furnishing of the Hall. The Ladies are now actively at work, under the superintendence of that devoted friend of the Society, Miss Percival. They will meet hereafter in this Hall on every Tuesday morning at 11:00 o'clock and it is hoped that the gentlemen of the Society will endeavor to aid them in their praise-worthy design, not only by being present at those meetings, but also by procuring donations and contributions. The Society has decided to hold the Rose and Strawberry show during the fair, which will no doubt add greatly to its attractiveness. Before leaving the subject of the building of the Hall, allow me to urge upon you individually the

necessity which still exists for your continued hearty co-operation and interest in the undertaking. Some $15,000 to $20,000 will still be required to complete the building and every member should do his or her part towards collecting this sum. As yet the greater part of the labor has been performed by but very few individuals.

"The first election of Directors of the New Hall by the Stockholders according to supplement to the Charter was held on Tuesday last, when the following gentlemen were duly and unanimously elected: W. L. Schaffer, J. Ritchie, C. P. Hayes, D. R. King, P. Mackenzie, B. Bullock, J. E. Mitchell, H. A. Dreer, Charles Harmar, Thomas P. James. The Board afterwards organized by the election of W. L. Schaffer, President, H. A. Dreer, Treasurer, and A. W. Harrison, Secretary.

"The schedule of premiums for the ensuing year, which will be submitted to you this evening, is an uncommonly liberal one, comprising, in addition to the ordinary monthly displays, a Spring Rose and Strawberry Show, and a Grand Autumnal Exhibition. The premiums offered by the Society have been further augmented by private liberality; the income of 20 shares of stock in the New Hall having been devoted to the founding of annual premiums for Camellias and Roses. It is hoped that these examples will be extensively imitated. The founder of a premium can designate the fruit, flower or vegetable he or she may wish to encourage the growth of and the founder's name will be forever associated with it.

"The list of Essays for the ensuing year embraces a great variety of subjects contributed by some of our most experienced Horticultural writers. In all cases where these Essays are contributed by non-residents it would be but a graceful acknowledgment of their services to elect them Corresponding members of the Society.

"As the time is not far distant when the Society will remove to the New Hall and as the sphere of its operation will thereby be greatly extended and enlarged, it is hoped that the members of the various Committees will feel under obligations to give more of their time and attention to their several duties. Although a large majority of them have been most faithful in the discharge of their duties yet on the part of a few there has been a great want of punctuality, and in view of the expected increase in the labors of the Committees and the consequent necessity for their punctual attendance, it will hereafter be necessary to enforce strictly the by-law which authorizes the presiding officer to supply the place of a member who has been absent at two successive meetings, without a satisfactory excuse, by a new appointment.

"Probably the most important and useful part of the machinery of a Horticultural Society is or ought to be, its Library, but for some years past the Library of this Society has not received the attention it

deserves. Many of the books have become obsolete and but few new works have been added by purchase and gift, and the periodicals (which furnish the latest discoveries and improvements) are for want of binding, entirely useless. The By-laws require from the Library Committee an annual report at the December meeting. This is much to be desired, but for some years has not been complied with. Donations of books, works of art, such as prints, paintings, statuary, vases, etc. for decorating the Library Room in the New Hall are solicited. There is scarcely a member of the Society who has not something of this kind he could easily spare.

"Before leaving the subject of the Library I would desire to tender in the name of the Society its grateful acknowledgment to Mr. Thomas Evans who has so long and faithfully discharged the duties of Librarian and I would recommend that he should be duly and formally elected Librarian of the Society for the ensuing year and annually thereafter with the other officers of the Society.

"I have already stated that the Schedule for the present year provides for a Grand Autumnal Exhibition in September and as this will be the first annual exhibition in the New Hall, every member should feel interested in making it worthy of the ancient renown of the Society.

"Many of the former Exhibitions of the Society have never been surpassed or perhaps equalled in this country for variety, beauty and extent and surrounded as the city now is by so many beautiful country seats, extensive greenhouses and conservatories and well-cultivated orchards and gardens and with every variety of soil, from the heavy clay of the Neck to the light sandy soils of New Jersey, there is no reason why our exhibitions hereafter should not compare favorably with or even excel those of former years.

"But while urging the claims of the Autumnal Exhibition let me not overlook those of the Monthly Exhibitions. The want of space in our present hall has, I am satisfied, frequently diminished the number of contributors, but as it is intended to hold the monthly exhibitions in the main hall of the new building, it is hoped that this circumstance together with an increased premium list will cause correspondingly large contributions.

"It should be our aim in these exhibitions not only to encourage horticulture but also to furnish our members with a delightful evening resort. The schedule offers a larger number of premiums than usual for cut specimens of flowers. Contributions of this kind can be easily brought and are very attractive.

"During the past two years the Society has lost by death the services of several of its tried and most valued members and our minutes record the estimation in which they were held by us. Among them I may

name Matthias W. Baldwin, Col. Robert Carr, James Dundas and Isaac B. Baxter. But it is a cause of regret that no public notice has been taken of the death of another of our oldest members and one who has been actively engaged in the Society from its very foundation. I refer to William Sinton and I hope that a Committee will be ordered by you to prepare suitable resolutions to commemorate his services.

"And now, Ladies and Gentlemen, after thanking you for the additional proof of your confidence in having re-elected me to preside over the Society for another year we will proceed to the regular business of the Society."

February 1867. Many changes had taken place in exhibitors during the past few years. At this meeting, E. R. Hibbert, gardener to Fairman Rogers, was the chief exhibitor of exotic plants. D. McQueen, gardener to Joshua Longstreth, exhibited a fine collection of plants. Six or eight years previous their exhibits consisted of fruits. William Sutherland, gardener to Benjamin Bullock, staged a collection of exotic and soft-wooded plants. Charles Fox, gardener to J. Vaughan Merrick, was a new exhibitor. Peter Mackenzie & Son were practically the only commercial exhibitors.

March 1867. Jacob Huster, gardener to Dr. Camac, was a new exhibitor of ferns and foliage plants.

May 1867. Alfred Cope presented to the Society a check for $1000.00, this to be a nucleus of a fund for the library to purchase new books; the money to be invested and income only used.

June 1867. At the Fair and Bazaar at the opening of the new Horticultural Hall, fifty-seven new members were obtained.

Robert Buist exhibited a collection of iris.

August 1867. The celebrated Belgian florist, Louis Van Houtte, offered to furnish, in aid of a Botanic Garden to be established near Philadelphia, a duplicate of all the plants in his collection of which he possessed more than one specimen.

September 1867. The Autumnal Exhibition was held in the new Horticultural Hall, corner of Broad and Westmoreland Streets, on the 24th, 25th, and 26th.

This Exhibition, the first to be held in the new Hall, was noted for its exceptionally large and fine collections of fruit, especially apples and pears.



WILLIAM L. SCHAFFER
(*Eleventh President*) 1868–1884

Franklin Davis & Co. of Richmond, Va., were awarded the diploma of the Society for their splendid collection of apples, comprising 160 named varieties. E. Satterthwait exhibited 163 varieties of pears. Maupay & Hacker made a display of vegetable seeds. This was the first time a seedsman exhibited seeds.

Robert Buist exhibited two new plants—*Rohdea japonica* and *Eurya latifolia variegata.*

October 1867. The Early Rose potato was shown for the first time. D. S. Heffron was the exhibitor.

November 1867. Rev. J. Knox of Pittsburgh exhibited fifty-five varieties of grapes. Among those described in the minutes of the Society are the Iona, Clinton and Ives.

The recent action of the Board of Directors of Horticultural Hall, of borrowing $60,000 from the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society on mortgage to pay off the ground rents against the property, and to settle all claims of those engaged in the erection of the building, was approved.

February 1868. A resolution was adopted to make application to the State Legislature for "authority to issue preferred stock, not exceeding thirty thousand dollars in amount, on which eight per-cent per annum shall be paid." This money was needed to pay off the floating debt and complete the Hall.

March 1868. The Committee appointed to prepare a resolution to forward to the family of the late Peter Mackenzie presented an appropriate one, which was unanimously adopted.

September 1868. The Autumnal Exhibition was held in Horticultural Hall, corner of Broad and Lardner Streets, on the 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th.

This Exhibition was characterized by one of the finest collections of plants and by far the best display of native grapes ever exhibited before the Society.

Robert Buist exhibited the following new or rare plants: *Thunbergia fragrans, Gesneria refulgens, Thea viridis, Dracaena draco, Hibiscus cooperi, Piper nigrum, Vriesia zebrina, Alsophila australis.* He was awarded $10.00 for a collection of new and beautiful palms and conifers. C. Reishenbach exhibited the following *Caladiums—rubellum, lindeni, albomaculatum.*

James Knox exhibited sixty-three varieties of grapes described by the Committee as "the finest display of native grapes ever shown in this city, not only in variety but extent." (Vol. XII, p. 7 of the minutes of the Society).

The Committee on Vegetables gave special praise to Anthony Felton "for his magnificent and extensive exhibition of vegetables."

January 1869. Rathmell Wilson of Delaware presented to the Society a large collection of valuable books on Botany and Natural History, which had been part of the library of his brother, the late Dr. Thomas B. Wilson.

February 1869. At the stated monthly meeting appropriate resolutions were adopted regarding the death of Charles Harmar, one of the Society's Vice-Presidents.

May 1869. The Committee on Fruit reported that they had discovered twenty-eight named varieties of pears which originated in Pennsylvania. The most important of these is undoubtedly the Seckel. It was pointed out that Dr. W. D. Brincklé, a deceased member of the Society, was responsible for the introduction and description of many of the best of these.

June 1869. Mr. Blodget reported that the success of Mr. Helling's fruit storage house depended on ample ventilation and an even temperature of thirty-four degrees.

September 1869. The Autumnal Flower Show and the Annual Exhibition of the American Pomological Society were held on the 14th, 15th, and 16th at Horticultural Hall. The exhibits of plants and flowers were very large, but the combined exhibit of fruit surpassed anything held in the past. For displays by horticultural societies, the Gold Medal of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society was awarded to the Kansas State Horticultural Society, and Silver Medals to the West Jersey Horticultural Association and the Franklin County Horticultural Association. A Silver Medal was awarded to David Leonard, Burlington, Iowa, for seventy-six varieties of pears, and sixty-two varieties of apples.

One of the features of the Exhibition was a large exhibit of fruit from California staged by Dr. Strenzel of the Alhambra Garden, Martinez, California, and Colonel Warren of the *California Farmer.*

Fruit from distant points was brought in by the railroads free of all charges; even the display from California came free through the courtesy of the Central Pacific Railroad. Wells Fargo Express Company also brought in all fruit shipped through them free of charge.

Robert Buist exhibited the following new plants: *Abutilon thompsoni*, *Alocasia jenningsi*, *Begonia magnifica*, *Chamaeranthemum igneum* (*Eranthemum igneum*), *Blechnum gibbum* (*Lomaria gibbum*), *Musa vittata*, and *Tradescantia fluminensis* (*T. repens vittata*).

October 1869. A copy of Downing's *Fruit and Fruit Trees* was received from the author, Charles Downing.

January 1870. The Treasurer's report shows:

Receipts from dues for the year	$1063.00
Receipts from Annual Exhibition	3898.75
Expense of Annual Exhibition	2474.52
Prizes awarded at monthly meetings	985.00

The receipts from dues would indicate a membership of about 354, not including life members.

Andre Leroy of Angers, France, presented his *Dictionnaire de Pomologie* to the Society. The Fruit Committee examined this work and said they could not speak too highly of its admirable arrangement and exceedingly correct descriptions of over 915 varieties of pears, including many well-known American sorts.

September 1870. The Autumnal Exhibition was held in Horticultural Hall from the 13th to the 16th.

Robert Buist exhibited two new plants: *Adiantum farleyense* and *Allamanda violac*. Thomas Mackenzie showed *Bouvardia jasminoides*.

December 1870. The following resolution was passed:

"*Resolved*, That a Committee of five be appointed to confer with the Park Commissioners and any other Committees that may be appointed for the same purpose, in reference to the Establishment of a Botanical Garden in Fairmount Park."

February 1871. Alex Newitt, gardener to H. P. McKean, exhibited a plant of *Dendrobium nobile*. The plant had 760

fully expanded blooms. The Committee stated it was the most gorgeous specimen ever exhibited within their knowledge in the United States.

The following resolution pertaining to the Centennial Exposition was passed:

"*Whereas*, The Congress of the United States having decided that the great National Exposition of Arts and Manufactures to celebrate the Centennial Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence shall be held in this City in July 1876, therefore,

"*Resolved*, That The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society hails with delight the decision of our National Congress and we hereby pledge ourselves that no exertions shall be wanting on our part to make the Horticultural Department of the Display fully equal to any other portion of it.

"*Resolved*, That the President is hereby requested to appoint a Committee of twenty-five members to represent this Society and to confer with similar committees from other bodies, with a view to a concert of action in making the necessary preparations for holding this great National Exposition on the 4th of July, 1876."

April 1871. Henry A. Dreer showed the new plant, *Anthurium scherzerianum* and Robert Buist, *Begonia boliviensis.*

June 1871. Application had been made to the State Legislature by the Society for permission to issue bonds for Horticultural Hall. An Act was passed giving this permission, the issue of bonds not to exceed $30,000 to bear interest not exceeding 8%.

George W. Earl staged fifty-seven varieties of gladiolus, all being new and rare importations from Europe and selected from his collection of 300 named varieties.

Robert Buist exhibited the following new plants: *Maranta princeps*, *M. tubispatha*, *M. rosea-picta*, and *Sanchezia nobilis glaucophylla.*

September 1871. The Autumnal Exhibition was held in Horticultural Hall from the 12th to the 15th. A very interesting account of the Exhibition is contained in the minutes of a special meeting held September 26.

"The collection of Fruits was probably never excelled in this City, nearly three hundred dozen of dishes being required to exhibit them. The pears were particularly conspicuous for their extent and beauty. Those shown by Ellwanger & Barry of Rochester and Hovey & Son

of Boston, with the collections of E. Satterthwait, of Jenkintown, Pa., and of Martin & Gibbs of Mercersburg, Pa., being admirably grown and perfect specimens of fruit culture—the two last named showing in a marked degree the effect of a more Southern climate in ripening and coloring the fruit in advance of the Northern specimens. We also notice large and well grown pears from Vineland, N. J. The apples also were very fine—the Kansas and Iowa collections being very large and beautiful and free from defects, although the fine and well grown collection shown by the Franklin County Horticultural Society proves that Pennsylvania is the home of the Apple. The display of Foreign Grapes, although very choice, was not as large as the numerous fine vineries near this City should have produced.

"The Show of Native Grapes was also very meagre considering the enormous crop of finely grown fruit displayed in the market. The display of Peaches was very small and we recommend an increase of premiums for both of these fruits, and that premiums of yearly and life subscriptions to this Society be added to the list.

"Your Committee congratulates the Society on the success of this exhibition, both in the magnificence of the display and in its pecuniary result,—proving conclusively that liberal offers of premiums with courteous treatment by the representatives of the press, which has been liberally extended to us on this occasion, will always command success and the liberal patronage of the public, who now look forward to these displays as the most attractive and delightful entertainment given in the City."

December 1871. In presenting the Schedule of Prizes for 1872, the committee recommended that exhibitions at the monthly meetings be dispensed with, and that all effort be concentrated on four grand displays each year—a Winter Show in February, a Spring Show in April, a Summer Show in June, and the Annual Autumnal Show in September; each member in good standing to receive two tickets of admission in addition to the annual ticket, and all persons not members to be charged fifty cents. These recommendations were adopted and marked the first change in exhibitions since the formation of the Society.

January 1872. The Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., invited the Society to send delegates to the Agricultural Convention to be held in Washington.

April 1872. The Spring Show proved to be very successful. In the new classes for commercial growers for the best display of foliage and flowering plants, David Ferguson was first, Miller &

Hayes, second, and Robert Buist, third. Other commercial growers who exhibited were John Dick, Mrs. Bissett, William K. Harris, Robert Scott, James Ritchie, John Sherwood, and Pennock Brothers.

Owing to some necessary alterations to Horticultural Hall, the June exhibition was cancelled and the Autumnal Flower Show was postponed to October.

October 1872. The Autumnal Show was held on the 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th in Horticultural Hall. Exhibits of plants, cut flowers, and floral designs were very numerous. Exhibitors of fruit from distant points were: Ellwanger & Barry of Rochester, N. Y., Dr. J. Strenzel, California, Hovey & Company, Boston, the Cambridge Horticultural Society, and the Northern Pacific Railway who staged a fine collection of fruits in alcohol. Dr. Strenzel's exhibit was considered the finest collection of California fruit ever shown in the East and he was awarded the Silver Medal of the Society.

November 1872. It was decided that in 1873 only two exhibitions should be held, one in the Spring and the other in the Fall.

April 1873. The Society secured permission from the State Legislature for the Directors of Horticultural Hall to issue bonds not exceeding $60,000 in amount.

On motion of Dr. Houghton, the Society authorized the opening of the lower Hall for a Flower Market as an addition to the Exhibition.

The Spring Exhibition was held on the 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th of this month. Among the exhibitors were: Miller & Hayes, Jacob B. Heyl, Dr. William Camac, John Dick, Pennock Brothers, and Miss H. B. Trimble.

May 1873. The fruit growers of North Carolina were invited to exhibit at the Autumnal Exhibition in order that reports might be confirmed that the climate and soil of that state were particularly adapted to the growth of apples, pears, and grapes.

August 1873. A Convention of Horticulturists from all parts of the Union was held September 16th in Horticultural Hall in pursuance of the following call:

1776 INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1876

PHILADELPHIA

THE PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

"Horticultural Hall,

"Philadelphia, August 26, 1873.

"In accordance with a suggestion made by the Executive Committee of the United States Centennial Commission, you are respectfully requested to secure the appointment of one of the members of the Horticultural Society with which you are connected, as a Delegate to meet this Committee, together with Delegates from kindred Societies in the United States, at Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, September 17th, 1873, at twelve o'clock M., to take into consideration the best means of promoting the success of the Horticultural Department of the International Exhibition of 1876.

"W. L. SCHAFFER, *President*, Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

"J. E. MITCHELL, *Chairman* of Centennial Committee.

"A. W. HARRISON, *Secretary*, Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, to whom names and addresses of Delegates should be sent.

"The following delegates were present: Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Boston, Mass., President of the American Pomological Society; Isidor Bush, St. Louis, Mo., of the Missouri Horticultural Society; W. C. Staines, Salt Lake City, of the Desert Agricultural and Manufacturing Society; Edward Tatnall, Wilmington, Del., of the Delaware Horticultural Society; Edward Burrough, Merchantville, N. J., John S. Collins, Moorestown, N. J., James Lippincott, Mt. Holly, N. J., all of the West Jersey Conference; Amos Stouffer, Guilford, Pa., of the Franklin County Horticultural Society; J. H. Kent, Russellville, Pa., of the Experimental Farmers' Club; S. E. Chamberlin, Waterford, Va., of the Catoctin Farmers' Club; James Calder, Agricultural College of Pennsylvania; George W. Campbell, Delaware, Ohio, of the Ohio State Horticultural Society; W. C. Barry, Rochester, N. Y., of the Western N. Y. Horticultural Society; Gov. Robert W. Furnas, Lincoln, Nebraska, of the Nebraska State Horticultural Society; W. D. Brackenridge, Govanstown, Mo., W. M. Howsley, Leavenworth, Kansas, of the Kansas State Horticultural Society; Dr. J. K. Eshleman, Downing-

town, Pa., of the Pennsylvania Fruit Growers' Society; Gerry Valentine of Hammonton (N. J.) Fruit Growers' Society; Maj. H. C. Williams, Vienna Va., of the Potomac Fruit Growers' Society.

"Delegates appointed, not present: William Saunders, and John Saul, of Washington, D. C., Chalkley Gillingham, George C. Brown, Mt. Holly, N. J., and Alexander Murdoch, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"The Convention was called to order by Mr. J. E. Mitchell who stated its object and purpose and moved that Mr. W. L. Schaffer be appointed Chairman and A. W. Harrison, Secretary, which was adopted.

"The call for the Convention was then read.

"Hon. M. P. Wilder moved the appointment by the Chairman of a Committee to draft a form of organization of a National Horticultural Society and to nominate officers for the same.

"The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen to serve as the Committee: Hon. Marshall P. Wilder of Boston, Gov. Robert K. Furnas of Lincoln, Neb., W. C. Staines of Utah, Edward Tatnall of Wilmington, Del., S. E. Chamberlin of Waterford, Va., J. S. Houghton of Philadelphia, George W. Campbell of Delaware, O., and Isidor Bush of St. Louis, Mo.

"The Committee retired and after due deliberation presented a Constitution and list of Officers, which after some slight amendments were adopted as follows:

" 'Centennial Horticultural Society Constitution.

" '1. This Association shall be called the Centennial Horticultural Society.

" '2. The chief object of this Society shall be to aid the United States Centennial Commissioners in the preparation of plans for the Horticultural Department of the Centennial Exposition, the planting of the Horticultural Garden, the construction and management of Horticultural Houses and to provide for the proper representations of the great interests of Pomology and Horticulture in the coming Centennial Exposition.

" '3. The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, seven Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer, who shall hold their offices until others are elected.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

" '4. There shall be elected an Executive Committee, to consist of twenty-five members, who shall act in conjunction with the Centennial Executive Committee of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, such plans for the Horticultural Department of the great Exhibition in 1876 as in their opinion may be best adapted for that purpose.

" '5. Meetings of the Executive Committee shall be held quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October; and may be called by the Chairman, when requested by five members, which number shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and shall be empowered to add ten members to the Executive Committee.

STATE COMMITTEES

" '6. One member in each State and Territory shall be appointed by the President to act as Chairman of the State Committees; these Chairmen shall have power to select and appoint any number of Horticulturists in their several States and Territories, to act as members of the State Committees. The duty of the State Committees shall be to collect information and suggestions as to the wishes of Horticulturists generally, in regard to the Centennial Exposition, and to report such information, plans and suggestions to the Executive Committee.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

" '7. The American Pomological Society being the acknowledged authority in our land, in relation to fruits, with regularly constituted officers and committees in every State and Territory in the Union, and having voted to hold a session in connection with the Centennial Exposition in 1876, is hereby authorized and requested to co-operate with this Centennial Horticultural Society.

" '*President:* P. Barry, Rochester, N. Y. *Vice-Presidents:* W. L. Schaffer, Philadelphia, Pa., P. J. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga., Dr. J. A. Warder, Cincinnati, O., W. C. Flagg, Alton, Ill., W. C. Strong, Brighton, Mass., Gov. R. Furnas, Lincoln, Neb., J. Strenzel, Martinez, Cal.

" '*Executive Committee:* J. E. Mitchell, *Chairman;* W. D. Brackenridge, Govanstown, Mo., Robert Buist, Philadelphia, Pa., H. W. S. Cleveland, Chicago, Ill., R. M. Copeland, Ridley Park, Pa., Charles Downing, Newburgh, N. Y., George Ellwanger, Rochester, N. Y., Hugh Graham, Philadelphia, Pa., Dr. E. R. Hall, Bristol, R. I., Peter Henderson, New York, Josiah Hoopes, West Chester, Pa., Charles M. Hovey, Boston, Mass., William Howsley, Leavenworth, Kan., H. H. Hunnewell, Boston, Mass., C. M. Kern, St. Louis, Mo., Thomas Meehan, Germantown, Pa., F. L. Olmstead, New York, S. B. Parsons, Flushing, N. Y., Thomas J. Pullen, Hightstown, N. J., William Saunders, Washington, D. C., H. W. Sargeant, Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y., George Such, South Amboy, N. J., Dr. H. A. Swazey, Mobile, Ala., John J. Thomas, Union Springs, N. Y., Dr. J. A. Warder, Cincinnati, O.

" '*Secretary:* A. W. Harrison, 15 N. 9th Street, Philadelphia.

" '*Treasurer:* William Hacker, 21 N. 7th Street, Philadelphia.'

"The Convention then adjourned till 5 o'clock P. M.

"The afternoon session was devoted to an informal discussion upon the interests of the Centennial Exhibition and the best means of promoting them, which was participated in by Messrs. Wilder, Schaffer, Houghton, Parsons, Bush, Mitchell, Barry, Graham, Campbell, and Harrison.

"On motion adjourned,

"A. W. Harrison
Secretary"

September 1873. The Autumnal Exhibition was held on the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th in Horticultural Hall. There was an extensive exhibit of fruits.

Robert Buist displayed a collection of new or rare plants among which were: *Dieffenbachia nobilis*, *Nepenthes sedeni*, *Pandanus furcatus*, *P. heterocarpus*, *P. veitchi*, *Dichorisandra mosaica*, *Cyathea medullaris*, and *cochliostema jacobianum*.

December 1873. A special meeting was held on Wednesday, December 24th. The President in the Chair, announced the decease of Henry A. Dreer, the Treasurer of the Society, whereupon the following resolutions, presented by Thomas Meehan, were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That in the death of Henry A. Dreer, who for thirty-five years has been a member and for eleven years the Treasurer of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, it has lost one of its most honored and valued members, and Horticulture, the love of which he has done so much to encourage, one of its most ardent representatives, while his personal character as a man has endeared him to all his associates.

"*Resolved*, That as a humble tribute to a memory which we cherish, we attend his funeral in a body and that the Secretary be directed to forward a copy of these resolutions to his family."

February 1874. The Exhibition Committee presented their schedule of prizes for the Spring and Autumn Shows. In fruit, premiums were offered "for collections by any State or Society, if in the judgment of the Fruit Committee the collections are sufficiently large and varied to merit the award: the William L. Schaffer Gold Medal, the Marshall P. Wilder Gold Medal, the P. Barry Gold Medal. (The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society's Gold Medal, of the full value of one hundred dollars each, as testimonial of superior skill and success in fruit culture)."

March 1874. The following preamble and resolution were adopted:

"*Whereas*, Several persons have generously offered to present to this Society the stock held by them respectively in the Horticultural Hall, therefore,

"*Resolved*, That all persons who shall make to this Society a gift of stock of Horticultural Hall to the amount of five shares or upwards shall thereupon become Honorary Life Members of this Society and receive a framed copy of the Diploma of membership."

A Committee of five was appointed to confer with the Park Commissioners and the Committee of Councils on City Property with reference to the improvement of the public squares.

April 1874. The Spring Exhibition was held on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th in Horticultural Hall. The exhibit consisted chiefly of plants and flowers, although a few apples and vegetables were shown.

May 1874. A portrait of the late Henry A. Dreer was presented to the Society by his brother, Ferdinand J. Dreer.

August 1874. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"*Whereas*, The Committee on Plans of the U. S. Centennial Horticultural Society having submitted to the Centennial Commission and Board of Finance a plan for the Grand Conservatory to be erected in Fairmount Park and as it is of the utmost importance that the building should be finished in the spring of 1875 in order that the grounds around it may be properly prepared for planting a year in advance of the Exposition, it is therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the Centennial Commission and Board of Finance are very respectfully but earnestly requested to secure estimates for the construction of the Grand Conservatory at once, in order that the building may be put under contract and erected during the coming Fall and Winter.

"*Resolved*, That this Society in connection with the U. S. Centennial Horticultural Society stands ready to render every assistance in its power to carry out the object of these resolutions."

September 1874. The Autumnal Exhibition was held on the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th in Horticultural Hall. A special feature of this exhibition was the National Dessert Table. The report says it was

"Furnished with all the appurtenances of superb porcelain, glassware and table arrangements, tastefully arranged and festooned with

fragrant flowers, the dishes being filled with representative fruit selected from all parts of the United States, contributed by our leading Fruit Growers; the whole being a model for similar decorations enlisting the admiration of every visitor for its exquisite design and artistic arrangement.

"We are indebted for this new and beautiful idea to the skill and taste of our esteemed Secretary, A. W. Harrison, Esq., to whom it affords us great pleasure to award a premium of one hundred dollars."

There was no fruit exhibited at this show which the Committee considered worthy of the Gold Medal.

William Joyce, gardener to Matthias W. Baldwin, displayed the following new or rare plants: *Paullinia thalictrifolia*, *Passiflora aucubifolia*, *Pachyphytum bracteosum*, *Testudinaria elephantipes*, *Psophocarpus tetragonolobus*.

John Dick exhibited *Alocasia sedeni*, *Dieffenbachia bausei*, *Drymonia turrialvae*, and *Pitcairnia corallina*.

November 1874. On motion of Mr. Mitchell a Committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Mitchell, Earl and Ritchie, to prepare and present to the Centennial Commission a report upon the mode of awarding and the kind of premiums for competitors at its exhibitions and the general experience of the Society thereon.

Mr. Mitchell made a brief statement of the present condition of the work on the Horticultural Department of the Centennial Exposition and of the intention of the Building Committee to complete the Conservatory by the Autumn of 1875. He also stated that negotiations were in progress for a large collection of orange trees from Florida, which could be delivered here for about $1.00 each.

March 1875. On motion of Mr. Baker, the Treasurer was authorized to employ a competent person to solicit new members of the Society and to pay a compensation of one dollar for each new member obtained.

June 1875. The Spring Exhibition was held on the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th in Horticultural Hall. In addition to plants and flowers, there were a few exhibits of strawberries, hothouse peaches, cherries and vegetables.

The following was offered by the Recording Secretary and adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the President be requested to appoint a committee of Ladies to take charge of the social and aesthetic department of this Society."

September 1875. The Autumnal Exhibition was held on the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th in Horticultural Hall.

J. H. Ricketts of Newburgh, N. Y., was awarded the Silver Medal for a display of sixty-seven varieties of seedling grapes, native varieties, and hybrids of native varieties.

At the stated meeting of the Society,

"The President announced the appointment of the following delegates to the International Horticultural Exhibition at Cologne: Henry K. Landis, Robert C. Cornelius, Wilson Mitchell, Professor Haldman.

"Also that in company with Messrs. Meehan, Haines and Harrison of this Society, he had attended the Biennial Convention of the American Pomological Society at Chicago on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of this month and had proffered to them and they had accepted an invitation to a Society Reunion with this Society on the 16th of September 1876.

"Your Committee would direct attention to some very excellent lima beans of large size and full pod called 'Dreer's Improved Lima.' "

October 1875. At this meeting the following memorial was read:

"One of the founders of this Society and its first President, the Hon. Horace Binney, has departed this life.

"Mr. Binney was the sole survivor of nine gentlemen who met in the Franklin Institute in November 1827 to establish a Horticultural Society, at which meeting Matthew Carey presided, a Constitution and By-Laws were adopted and Mr. Binney elected President. He resigned the year following in order to make a trip to Europe; but was re-elected in 1836 and continued in office until 1841. Having declined a re-election he was succeeded by Caleb Cope, Esq. The Society prospered greatly under Mr. Binney's administration by a considerable increase in the amount of its investments and in the number of its members; he was also instrumental in securing the present beautiful Certificate of Membership, the steel plate for which was engraved by Cozzens of London.

"Mr. Binney made several donations of books to the Library, and took an active part in the operations of the Society, having served on several of its Committees and was Chairman of the Committee on New Plants up to 1843 at which time he made a very able and interesting report on new plants, with most excellent suggestions in reference to the future operations of the Society.

"Although of late years Mr. Binney has not taken any active part in the operations of this Society he always expressed the deepest interest in its success.

"The members of this Society therefore feel that in the death of Mr. Binney they have lost one of the earliest and best friends of the Society and the community in which he lived one of its most distinguished and useful citizens and join with them in expressing our profound sorrow at the death of Mr. Binney and desire most respectfully to express our heartfelt sympathy with his family in the loss they have sustained.

"(*Signed*) CALEB COPE—J. E. MITCHELL."

June 1876. The Ladies of the Reception Committee of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society gave a reception in Horticultural Hall on Monday evening, June 5th. The affair was attended by several thousand invited guests and was a most brilliant and successful reunion of the members of the Society and the friends of Horticulture. It resulted in adding four life members and seventy annual members to the roll of the Society.

September 1876. The Autumnal Exhibition was held in Horticultural Hall on the 12th, 13th, and 14th. The exhibit of floral designs was the largest and finest ever shown. In the fruit exhibit were many promising grape seedlings, the results of crossing native and foreign sorts. Redmond & Company of Pensacola, Florida, contributed a large collection of native figs and the first sour Florida oranges ever shown before the Society.

Robert Buist exhibited a collection of new and rare plants among which were the following: *Araucaria rulei*, *Adiantum gracillimum*, *Erythrina parcelli*, *Maranta massangeana*, *Martinezia granatensis*, *Pteris gilberti*, *Dryopteris leuzeanum*, and *Phormium veitchianum*.

The Silver Medal was awarded to Hugh Graham for a collection of sixty varieties of palms.

December 1876. The President announced the death of Thomas C. Percival, one of the oldest members of the Society and for many years chairman of its Committee on Plants and Flowers.

At a special meeting appropriate resolutions were adopted in reference to the death of Dr. John S. Houghton.

March 1877. The following communication was read:

"Office of the Commissioners of Fairmount Park, March 16, 1877.

"Dear Sir:

"I transmit copy of Resolution of Fairmount Park Commissioners for the consideration of your Society.

"Truly yours,

"Eli K. Price,

"*Chairman* of Com. on Trees, Etc.

"To William L. Schaffer, Esq., President of Horticultural Society."

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Trees and Nurseries be authorized to open communication with the Horticultural Society for the purpose of ascertaining if any regulations can be adopted relative to the care and management of the Horticultural Building which will unite private and public funds in the development of a public garden at that point in the Park.

"On motion, the President was requested to appoint a Committee of seven members to confer with the Park Committee and report at a future meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed: Messrs. Mitchell, Cope, Earl, Miller, Trotter, Duhring, and H. D. Welsh."

April 1877. At a special meeting the committee appointed at the last meeting recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That in pursuance of the invitation of the Fairmount Park Commissioners The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society will co-operate with said Commissioners in the care and management of the Horticultural Hall in the Park and the contiguous Botanic Gardens; and that the advice and assistance of the Society shall be rendered by a Committee of five members to be appointed by and to report to this Society at its Stated Meetings. The said Committee shall have power to confer and co-operate with the Committee on Plans and the Committee on Trees and Nurseries of the Park Commissioners, each Committee voting separately and acting subject to their respective Bodies, and it is understood that all trees, plants, shrubs, flowers and seeds supplied to said Park Commissioners or their officers shall become the property of the City of Philadelphia as part of Fairmount Park.

"On motion the report was accepted and order to be entered on the minutes. It was thereupon

"*Resolved*, That a Standing Committee of five be appointed to be styled 'Committee on Fairmount Park,' said Committee to consist of four members and the President who shall be Chairman. The duties of said Committee shall be to co-operate and advise with the Committee

on Trees and Nurseries and the Committee on Plans and Improvements of the Fairmount Park Commission.

"On motion of Mr. Charles H. Miller the Committee will be composed as follows: Messrs. Schaffer, Mitchell, Welsh, Meehan, and Earl."

The following letter was read and referred to the Committee on Fairmount Park:

"Walnut and 7th St.
"March 27th, 1877

"My dear Mr. Mitchell:

"I duly received your note but was unable to meet you at the time mentioned. My health has forbid my going out of an evening this whole winter. I suffer much from sore throat and have to be very careful in avoiding exposure, especially at night.

"I should like very much that a general invitation was given our people to plant memorial trees in the Park. It would thus be improved without its costing the City a cent. Among our wealthy Citizens I am sure many subscribers could be found who would gladly furnish the means to pay for a group of trees in the Park the shade of which was to be enjoyed by their descendants in future years, whilst the latter would appreciate the kindness of their ancestor the more in providing so much comfort for them when upon earth.

"I desire to furnish the means to purchase all the Magnolias that are adapted to this climate. They are exclusively found in America and Asia; none in Europe or Africa. Our stately Tulip tree belonging to the order might occupy the centre of a group, and humbler specimens the circumference.

"I wish to plant or cause to be planted a group or copse to the memory of Thomas P. Cope, who may be said to have been the Founder of the Park, for it was through his instrumentality that the City became the owner of Lemon Hill, the nucleus of the great Park. Honored be the memory of his sons, Henry and Alfred, who gave $20,000 towards the purchase of Sedgley as an addition. Still further honored be the memory of Alfred Cope, whose subscription of $27,000 towards the Zoological Garden made that enterprise a success.

"I say embellish the waste places of these magnificent grounds with memorial trees and put me down for $100 subscription to this object.

"Yours truly,
"C. Cope."

At the stated meeting on the 17th, the following communication from Eli K. Price, addressed to A. W. Harrison, Secretary, was read:

"Dear Sir: The Park Commission give the action of your body into the charge of the Committees on Plans, and Trees and Nurseries, respectively, to carry out with you, as their functions indicate; but I await a more efficient Committee on trees, etc. to be appointed in June, when I will name them. In the meantime confer with Committee on Plans, and send trees, etc. to Superintendent and Mr. Miller and advise them as you may desire."

May 1877. The Committee on Fairmount Park reported that a meeting had been held at the Park which was fully attended by the Park Committees to whom they had recommended the selection of a plot of ground suitable for an Arboretum. The Committee on Plans and Improvements had instructed the Superintendent of the Park to locate a proper site and to prepare and report a plan therefor.

June 1877. On the 12th of this month a reception was held in Horticultural Hall to commemorate the inauguration of the fiftieth year of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. It was in charge of the Ladies of the Reception Committee, and was attended by about 1250 persons. The ladies on the committee were as follows: Mrs. Newberry A. Smith, Mrs. W. W. Weigley, Mrs. Charles P. Hayes, Mrs. Edward A. Turpin, Mrs. J. E. Mitchell, Mrs. Mary Bissett, Mrs. Sarah B. F. Greble, Mrs. T. J. Barger, Mrs. John E. Graff, Mrs. R. M. Greiner, Mrs. J. P. Steiner, Mrs. Henrietta Behrens, Miss Louise E. Claghorn, Miss Helen G. Longstreth, Miss Sidney E. Longstreth, Miss Hettie B. Trimble, Miss Rachel L. Bodley, Mrs. M. W. Twaddell, Miss Augusta N. Dreer, Mrs. Virginia C. Havens, Mrs. Marshal Henszey, Mrs. D. C. Landis, Mrs. M. E. Graff, Mrs. Henry K. Fox, Mrs. John Goforth, Mrs. G. F. Jordan, Mrs. John Landenberger, Mrs. Frank Maybin, Mrs. C. E. Warburton, Mrs. Charles H. Caldwell, Miss Sallie S. Fox, Miss Louise Audenried, Miss Jennie M. Scott, Miss Carrie Shaw, Miss Annie Shaw, Miss Mary Mudge, and Miss Annie H. Forney.

E. W. Durand of Irvington, N. J., exhibited strawberries, among which were specimens of the "Great American," measuring eight to nine inches in circumference and weighing from one and three-quarters to two ounces.

July 1877. F. F. Merceron exhibited the "Sharpless" strawberry grown by J. K. Sharpless of Catawissa. It was described as follows:

"Fruit very large (weighing eighteen berries to the pound) of a bright, crimson color, of a cockscomb shape and strongly ribbed on the surface, flesh firm, of a red color and flavor excellent. A marked peculiarity of this fruit is that every berry has a double calyx. We are informed that the foliage is large and the plant a good grower. We consider this fruit quite an acquisition to our list of good varieties."

The Treasurer reported that he had, with the approval of the President, loaned $500 to the Horticultural Hall to aid in paying the interest on its mortgage due May 27th.

September 1877. The Autumnal Exhibition was held in Horticultural Hall from the 18th to the 21st.

There were evidently unusually fine displays. The Committee on Plants and Flowers reported that the collection of plants and cut flowers was the finest ever shown before the Society. The Committee on Baskets, Bouquets, and Designs said that the display was the "handsomest ever made to the Society." The Committee on Fruits congratulated the Society, "upon the great beauty and excellence shown in almost all branches of the exhibition. The native grapes show marked improvement in varieties formerly exhibited, with several new kinds of much value."

November 1877. An engraved portrait of the Honorable Marshall P. Wilder, President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and of the American Pomological Society, was presented to The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

December 1877. "The completion of the first half century of the life of the Society was celebrated on the evening of the twenty-first of December 1877 at the Horticultural Hall, corner of Broad and Westmoreland Streets, Philadelphia, by a Social Reunion of the friends and members of the Society and a Musical Concert and Dance."

February 1878. "In view of the proposed Ladies Reception in the coming month of June and of the great importance of increasing the present membership of the Society on motion, the Treasurer was authorized to confer a Life Membership in the Society and a framed certificate of Membership upon any Lady who should obtain ten new members for the Society and an Honorary Life Membership in like manner for twenty members."

March 1878. Robert Buist presented all the premiums which had been awarded him in 1877 as a gift to the Society.

Miss Elizabeth B. Garrigues presented two shares of Horticultural Hall stock to the Society.

June 1878. Over 2,000 persons attended the third Ladies' Reception which was held in Horticultural Hall on the 11th.

September 1878. The Autumnal Exhibition was held from the 24th to the 27th in Horticultural Hall.

Some of the designs were: rustic chair, harp, cross, wreath, crown, steamboat, pillow, crescent, lyre, star, etc.

The Committee on Apples and Pears made honorable mention of Kieffer's Seedling Pear exhibited by A. L. Felton. "The fruit was tested and found of good quality and the tree and foliage of strong, vigorous growth."

Robert Buist was awarded a special premium of $10 for an exhibit of thirty-eight new and rare plants.

October 1878. "H. A. Dreer & Co. exhibited some very excellent tomatoes, 'Paragon' and 'Acme'; they especially commend the latter."

FIFTH PERIOD

1879—1889

William L. Schaffer continued as president during this period until he died, August 16, 1884, at the age of seventy-eight. Joseph E. Mitchell was elected to succeed him in the following December and assumed office January 1, 1885. Mr. Mitchell, who had served as president twice before, apparently accepted the office in the emergency, but retained it until his death, October 5, 1887. Isaac C. Price was elected in November of that year and served until his death August 8, 1889. He was succeeded by George W. Childs who was elected in October, 1889.

Throughout this period, until August 31, 1886, A. W. Harrison was secretary, and much of the success of the administrations of Presidents King, Schaffer and Mitchell was due to the able assistance which they received from Mr. Harrison. When Mr. Harrison died in August, 1886, he had served the Society as secretary for twenty-five years. He was highly esteemed by all his associates, and the minutes testify to the fact that "by his kind and conciliatory manner he disarmed all enmity and made steadfast and true friends of all with whom he came in contact. Many of the most useful operations of the Society were conceived by him and carried to a successful conclusion through his patient devotion and untiring zeal." In December, 1873, he was elected treasurer, and "he filled both positions with the utmost precision and scrupulous fidelity to the time of his death." When Mr. Harrison died, he was returning from Europe where he had been visiting his two sons, who were studying art in France. He contracted a severe cold on the steamer, which caused his death, and he was buried at sea. Mr. Harrison had been very efficient and active during the Centennial in aiding the Horticultural Department of the great Exposition of 1876. He was always very enterprising in introducing written essays at the Society's meetings and in securing lecturers on interesting subjects. He inaugurated the ladies' receptions "in order to create a social feeling among the members and to add to the membership." He was very influential in organizing the spring and autumn exhibitions and much of the success of the popular Chrysanthemum Shows was due to his untiring energy. The different activities of the Society were managed by him in the most courteous manner and

this so endeared him to all the members that it seemed difficult at the time of his death to understand how they could be carried on in the future without his efficient aid.

At Mr. Harrison's death resolutions of sympathy and grief were passed by the Society, entered upon the minutes, and copies sent to the family. Eulogistic addresses were made by President Mitchell, H. S. Baker, Robert Palethorp and Thomas Meehan.

To find a successor for Secretary Harrison was a very difficult task and the Society engaged Edwin Lonsdale as Secretary *pro. tem.* Soon afterward, he was made Secretary and paid a salary of twenty-five dollars per month. He held the office for one year. Mr. Lonsdale was a rose grower in Chestnut Hill. He was succeeded by D. D. L. Farson in March 1888. Mr. Farson had been a retail florist in West Philadelphia.

In February, 1880, President Schaffer announced that Horticultural Hall had been sold at Sheriff's Sale under foreclosure of the first mortgage and he himself had purchased it for $75,300. He stated that the Society should continue to have use of the hall as heretofore until further notice. The Society adopted a resolution accepting his generous offer and expressing grateful acknowledgment of the interest he had always manifested in its welfare. In January, 1881, Horticultural Hall was partly destroyed by fire, and in June of the same year Mr. Schaffer decided to rebuild the hall and proceeded to do so under the direction of Addison Hutton, architect.

After Mr. Schaffer's death Horticultural Hall passed to his sister, Elizabeth, and she, in November, 1886, conveyed it to Trustees for the use and benefit of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, without any power, however, "to alienate or incumber same."

In December 1887 the receipts for dues for the year were given as $1880, with the membership consisting of approximately 659 Annual Members and 120 Life Members, a total of 779.

The Chrysanthemum reigned supreme throughout this period. Camellias, which had been such strong favorites for many years, were entirely forgotten. Hybrid tea roses were beginning to be known and appreciated. Exotic and variegated leaved plants retained their popularity and formal beds of coleus, alternanthera,

etc., were very popular. Cannas and *Salvia splendens* were to be found in nearly all gardens.

Monthly exhibitions were renewed in September, 1880, and the Fifty-second Autumnal Exhibition was held in the Main Centennial Building in Fairmount Park. The Chrysanthemum Show in Horticultural Hall in November, 1885, was the largest ever held. Owners of large estates contributed liberally to the prizes.

Contributions for prizes in 1884 and 1885 were given by George C. Boldt of the Bellevue Hotel, George W. Childs of the *Public Ledger*, H. G. and G. R. Crump of the Colonnade Hotel, and William M. Singerly, of the *Record*. In 1888 silver cups were offered by William M. Singerly, Mrs. Charles Wheeler and Mrs. William P. Henzey. A gold medal was offered by Mrs. George W. Childs.

Roses became an important feature in 1887, and prizes for them were increased. The varieties most frequently exhibited were: American Beauty, LaFrance, Papa Gontier, Perle des Jardins, The Bride, Comtesse de Frigneuse, Puritan, Francis Bennett. Other flowers exhibited were: begonias, geraniums, cinerarias, cyclamens, hyacinths, calla lilies, primulas, dahlias, verbenas, petunias, phlox, gloxinias, coleus, rhododendrons, amaryllis and tulips.

Among the frequent exhibitors during this period were the following:

(NAMES IN PARENTHESES ARE GARDENERS EMPLOYED BY THE EXHIBITORS.)

PLANTS AND FLOWERS: David Allan, E. M. Allen of Woodbridge, N. J., Miss M. S. Baldwin (Wm. Joyce); Joel Bailey, George Bullock (Alexander Kerr); Robert Buist, Miss Annie Bissett, Chas. Crawford, R. Crawford, Jr., R. Craig, Walter W. Coles, Clarence H. Clark (Robert H. Wark and Alfred Warne); George W. Childs (John Hughes); Craig & Bros., J. W. Colflesh, Robert Carey, F. T. S. Darley (Wm. Joyce); Henry A. Dreer (David Emery); John Dick, Charles Dissell (David Emery); A. J. Drexel, Evans & Battles, Christian Eisele, Charles F. Evans, Friends Asylum (John Shaw); E. Fewkes & Son of Newton Highlands, Mass., D. Ferguson & Sons, Charles Fox, Hugh Graham & Co., Mrs. J. B. Heyl (Gebhart Huster); John M. Hughes, Heron & Nisbet, George L. Harrison (Wm. Jamison); Mrs. H. Ingersoll (Frederick H. Sykes); Mrs. David Jayne (John Nisbet); Joseph Kift & Son, LaRoche & Stahl, Lonsdale & Burton, Edwin Lonsdale, Karl Muller, John N.

May, Thomas Meehan, W. K. Morris (P. Van Landeghem); Isaac Price, Pennock Bros., James H. Ricketts, of Newburgh, N. Y., Wm. Sutherland, William M. Singerly, Thos. H. Spaulding of Orange, N. J., E. D. Sturtevant of Bordentown, N. J., Chas. W. Trotter, E. P. Wilbur (John Cullen); William Weightman.

VEGETABLES: Henry A. Dreer, Anthony L. Felton, Mrs. J. B. Heyl (Gebhart Huster); John Hunter (John Sproule); E. Satterthwait, M. Y. Warren, Marshall P. Wilder.

FRUITS: H. M. Engle & Son, Ellwanger & Barry of Rochester, N. Y., F. F. Gutinjunst, Mrs. J. B. Heyl (Gebhart Huster); Dr. Robert Huey, A. & J. Maguiham, Samuel W. Noble, Wm. Parry, J. H. Ricketts of Newburgh, N. Y., Wm. L. Schaffer, W. Saunders of Ontario, Canada, E. Satterthwait and Hon. Marshall P. Wilder of Dorchester, Mass.

CHRONOLOGY

1879–1889

September 1879. The Autumnal Exhibition was held on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th, in Horticultural Hall.

Among the flowers exhibited were: dahlias, verbenas, petunias, roses, herbaceous phlox, begonias, geraniums, and gloxinias.

Robert Buist exhibited two new *Acalyphas—macafeana* and *musaica.*

The designs were similar to those exhibited the previous year. Many funeral designs were shown.

January 1880. The death of ex-President Daniel Rodney King during the past week was duly announced, and the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

"*Whereas*, The members of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society have heard, with deep regret, of the decease of our late ex-president, D. Rodney King, it is therefore,

"*Resolved*, That in the death of Mr. King this Society has lost one of its most efficient and active members, who, for a long series of years as President, Vice-President and a member of important Committees, devoted his time and talents in carrying out the objects of this Society.

"*Resolved*, That we deeply deplore his death and beg leave to offer to his family our most respectful sympathy.

"*Resolved*, That a Committee of three members be appointed to prepare a memorial to Mr. King to be placed on the records of this Society."

Messrs. Mitchell, Harrison and Earl were appointed as the Committee.

February 1880. The President announced that Horticultural Hall had been sold at Sheriff's sale, under foreclosure of the first mortgage, on the 2nd inst. and had been purchased by himself for $75,300; that he intended that the Society should continue to have the use of the Hall as heretofore till further notice.

On motion of Mr. Hayes the following Preamble and Resolution were adopted:

"*Whereas*, Our President, Mr. Schaffer, has informed us that he has purchased the Horticultural Hall and now gratuitously offers the use of the same to the Society for holding its monthly meetings and annual exhibitions, be it

"*Resolved*, That we most cordially accept his generous, kind and voluntary offer and gratefully acknowledge the interest he has ever manifested in the welfare of this institution and his continued attachment as shown by the bestowal upon us of this liberal token of his generosity."

"On motion it was agreed that monthly exhibitions should be held at dates to be fixed hereafter, during the months of March, April, May, October, and November and that a committee be appointed to secure contributions of plants, etc. thereto."

Messrs. Harrison, Mitchell, Hayes, Earl and Dreer were appointed as the Committee.

March 1880. The Committee appointed to prepare a memorial to D. Rodney King, ex-President, reported the following:

"As, one after another, our associates in the labors of this Society leave us, it is natural that we should divert to the part they took in its management and it is due to their memory that we should make a permanent record of our appreciation of their labors and of the respect we bear to their memory.

"Of such was D. Rodney King, who was elected a member in 1843 and who died on the 13th day of January 1880, after an active participation for many years in the affairs of this Society.

"A favorite project of Mr. King was the establishing of a Botanic Garden and Arboretum and in 1858 he was appointed on a Committee to advertise for proposals for a suitable site, and in 1859 was a member of a Committee to ask City Councils to devote a part of Fairmount Park for the purpose.

"Mr. King took an active part in the organization and carrying forward of the great Sanitary Fair for the benefit of our soldiers in the field

in 1864. He was appointed Chairman of the Horticultural Department, which was acknowledged to be the most charming feature of the whole display.

"Mr. King was elected President in December 1864, and continued in office until November 1867.

"The Society having been without a permanent home since the destruction of the Chinese Museum in 1854 it became a matter of necessity that it should be permanently located, and in 1865 Mr. King appointed a Committee to procure subscriptions for building a Hall, which was accomplished, and in January 1866 the Committee was authorized to purchase the lot on the corner of Broad and Lardner Sts. and proceed to erect the present Hall, which was completed on the 26th day of May 1867, and opened with a grand Bazaar under the direction of Miss Percival.

"On this occasion Mr. King delivered an able address replete with highly interesting facts in reference to the early history of the Society, and filled with the most admirable suggestions in regard to its future management.

"Mr. King was a very active member of various Committees and contributed largely to our monthly and annual exhibitions from his beautiful country seat at Roxborough; although of late years he has been prevented by physical infirmity from participating in the active duties of the Society, he has always manifested a lively interest in its welfare."

April 1880. At a special meeting of the Society, ex-President General Robert Patterson was called to the chair, and Joseph E. Mitchell addressed the chair as follows:

"Mr. Chairman: In November last, notice was given this Society that a mortgage debt held by the Philadelphia Savings Fund would be foreclosed unless the arrears of interest were paid. This notice was given very reluctantly by the Savings Fund Officers and not until the Directors had been given ample time to raise the money, but unfortunately they could not succeed in doing so, nor could they, after using every exertion and practising every economy raise enough money out of the rental of the Hall to pay its current expenses the past three years. In this emergency the Directors thought it to be their duty to state these facts to the Bond and Stockholders and a meeting was called on the 20th of November when a statement was laid before them showing a deficiency of $10,000 and stating that a payment of 20 per cent of the amount of the bonds and $2.00 per share on the stock would enable the stockholders to retain their property; but unfortunately this scheme failed of being carried out and the Hall was sold by the sheriff on the second day of February last, and with this sale the home and all the property of The

Pennsylvania Horticultural Society was merged and lost, and we could see nothing in the future but that this time honored institution should wind up its affairs and cease to exist.

"But fortunately for us, and for this Society, the Hall was bought in by one of our own members, who announced at the next meeting that one object he had in view in making the purchase was to retain it as a home for this Society, and offered the free use of it for our meetings and displays as formerly held.

"This generous offer was gratefully accepted by the Society and we are met here tonight to ratify this most noble gift and to testify to the giver our grateful acknowledgment for the invaluable service he has rendered this Society and the community at large in retaining for their convenience and our use this large and commodious building, and in recognition of this we have caused to be prepared a very modest written testimonial which has been signed by our surviving ex-presidents, together with the present officers and members of the various Committees of the Society and I will now ask our oldest ex-president and highly respected chairman, General Patterson, in behalf of the signers and of the Society at large to present this testimonial to President Schaffer.

"At the request of the chairman the Secretary then read the testimonial, which was handsomely engrossed and richly framed, as follows:

"Horticultural Hall,
"March 9, 1880.

"To William L. Schaffer, Esq.,

"The Undersigned, your friends and fellow members of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society having been informed that you have purchased Horticultural Hall and kindly offer the same, as a home, to our time honored institution, we therefore desire to express our grateful acknowledgment of this generous act whereby this old and useful Society will be enabled to continue in its career of usefulness and without which it may have ceased to exist. We further desire to express our high regard for you personally and our full appreciation of the admirable manner in which for many years you have presided over this Society and for the care and good judgment with which you have managed its affairs and watched over its interests, and this last munificent act of yours in securing for it a home after its 53 years of useful life deserves our sincere thanks and commendation and those of the community over which it exerts so benign an influence. We do sincerely hope that you may live long to enjoy the well earned fruits of your liberality and unceasing devotion to the interests of this Society.

"*Ex-Presidents* { Caleb Cope, R. Patterson, J. E. Mitchell } *Vice-Presidents* { R. Buist, Samuel W. Noble }

Thomas Meehan, Corresponding Secretary, A. W. Harrison, Recording Secretary and Treasurer, Thomas P. James, Professor of Botany, James C. Booth, Professor of Horticultural Chemistry, S. S. Rathvon, Professor Entomology.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEES FOR 1880

"R. Kilvington, James Ritchie, Charles P. Hayes, Thomas Evans, George W. Earl, William Parry, Robert Scott, Robert Cornelius, Charles W. Trotter, Isaac C. Price, E. Satterthwait, C. H. Duhring, William Joyce, William Hacker, A. S. Jenks, Hugh Graham, R. P. Harris, Charles Schaffer, Henry D. Welsh, T. A. Andrews, John Bell, Isaac F. Baker, G. F. Wiggan, C. W. Lyon, W. F. Dreer, C. Wetherill, B. Landreth, E. D. Brooks, W. Mitchell, C. H. Marot, George H. North, J. W. Wright."

"The Chairman then presented the testimonial, on behalf of the signers and his fellow members of the Society, to President Schaffer, who accepted it with expressions of grateful feeling. After a few words of congratulation and the gift of floral offerings from friends the meeting adjourned."

At the stated meeting the following report was made:

"Your Committee on Plants and Flowers respectfully report that upon this, the first occasion of a revival after many years, of the former custom of monthly displays, a very attractive exhibit was made by some of our leading florists, who have thus testified their devotion to the interests of the Society by contributing without expectation of reward, —no premiums having been offered on this occasion.

"Mr. Buist presented a fine collection of named coleus and thirteen varieties of his own seedlings of 1880; also *Cyclamen giganteum* of great variety and beauty, cinerarias of large and abundant bloom, azaleas, and other plants, all of excellent quality.

"From Henry A. Dreer came a large display of hybrid seedling coleus of the most varied and brilliant hues, comprising many singular and graceful forms of foliation, an exhibit unsurpassed in the history of the Society.

"Hugh Graham Co. contributed a collection of decorative plants of large size, great beauty and excellent condition.

"Robert Scott made a handsome display of azaleas of rich and abundant bloom and pleasing variety of color.

"John Bell brought an assortment of cut flowers of hardy and cold frame plants which proved very attractive to our guests; among them, three varieties of hellebore, and Mahonia japonica, whose fragrance rivals that of the rose.

"LaRoche & Stahl offered a handsome basket of graceful proportions and design.

"A. & J. Maguigan gave variety to the tables by a display of choice tropical fruit.

"We congratulate the Society upon the success of its first revival of the Monthly Displays, so popular in former days."

September 1880. The Secretary announced that the 52nd Autumnal Exhibition was held on the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th days of September 1880, in the Main Centennial Building, Fairmount Park, in connection with the 27th Annual Exhibition of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society.

The Horticultural Society received $1000, less the amount of admission tickets given to members, as its share of the proceeds.

February 1881. The President announced, "That Horticultural Hall had been burned and partly destroyed on the morning of Monday, January 31st. At present it is impossible to say whether it will be rebuilt or not as the insurance losses are not yet settled. Both parties are at work endeavoring to adjust the loss.

"The Secretary stated that the loss on the Library, Fixtures, and Furniture had been satisfactorily arranged and the amount paid in full, it being $514.70."

May 1881. A tribute was presented to the memory of Miss Mary Percival who died April 4, 1881. Miss Percival became a member of the Society in 1837 and continued to be an active and contributing member for forty years. Shortly before her death, Miss Percival bequeathed the Society her interest in Horticultural Hall and constituted four of her friends life members.

June 1881. Mr. Mitchell announced that Mr. Schaffer had decided to rebuild Horticultural Hall and that it was in process of reconstruction under the direction of Addison Hutton, Architect.

September 1881. Mr. Mitchell announced the death since the last meeting of General Robert Patterson and presented the following tribute to his memory, which was unanimously adopted:

"We are again called upon to mourn the loss of one our oldest and most respected members.

"General Robert Patterson died on the 7th day of August 1881, at the advanced age of 89 years. General Patterson joined this Society on the 17th day of October, 1837, and was elected its President in January 1852 and continued to hold the office until January 1858. During



(SECOND) HORTICULTURAL HALL
Built in 1881 by William L. Schaffer, *President*



INTERIOR SECOND HORTICULTURAL HALL

the whole of that period his extensive greenhouses were always placed at the disposal of this Society, and the beauty and interest of its annual displays were very much enhanced by the valuable and beautiful plants from his conservatory.

"*Resolved*, That the above be placed upon our minutes as a testimony of our respect and that a copy be transmitted to the family of the deceased, to whom we most respectfully tender our heartfelt sympathy."

January 1882. Horticultural Hall was re-opened on the 5th with a concert by the Germania Orchestra. All members of the Society, officers of the principal American and German singing societies and leading members of the Press were among those invited.

March 1882. J. E. Mitchell spoke as follows:

"Mr. President, I sometimes think that the enterprises of the world are carried forward more by the energy and exertions of the individual than by the labor of men in the aggregate; that some men so closely identify themselves with the work they have on hand that they seem to be indispensable to its proper performance, and that should they pass away their work would cease. Of such men was our lamented friend and associate in the labors of this Society, Thomas P. James, who, during 19 years of active service as its Recording Secretary, performed an amount of patient labor, which the records of the Society filling several volumes, can fully disclose. Painstaking and precise, nothing was too insignificant to be unworthy of his notice.

"Mr. James became a member of our Society May 16, 1836, and at once entered into its operations with a zeal and industry begotten of an intense love of nature as displayed in all her works however minute,—the study of mosses having engaged his attention at a very early period, and of which branch he became widely known as a proficient and untiring student.

"The speaker visited the subject of this notice at his beautiful home in Cambridge during the meeting of the Pomological Society in September last, and he was, at that time, enjoying a vigorous old age, and looking forward with great interest to taking possession in a short time of a beautiful house then in the course of erection, which he had scarcely entered in the enjoyment of when he was called away by death on the 22nd of February last.

" 'Not like the quarry slave at night, scourged to his dungeon, but sustained and soothed by an unfailing trust, approach the grave like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.'

"Mr. President, desiring that a permanent record be made in our transactions of the high regard and esteem which his fellow members hold, I offer the following resolutions:

" '*Resolved*, That The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society has heard with profound sorrow of the sudden death, on the 22nd of February last, of our esteemed fellow-member Thomas P. James, in the 79th year of his age, who for over forty-five years took a lively interest in its affairs and for nineteen years was its most efficient and valued Recording Secretary.

" '*Resolved*, That this Society will ever hold in kind remembrance the memory of his association with us. Although called away from active participation in its management for several years past, he has always expressed the interest he felt in its success.

" '*Resolved*, That we beg leave most respectfully to tender to his family our profound sympathy with them in the loss they have sustained.' "

September 1882. The Autumnal Exhibition was held on the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd in Horticultural Hall. There were not as many exhibitors as usually participated in the fall shows. The only vegetables displayed were six eggplants by Henry A. Dreer. E. Satterthwait exhibited a large collection of pears, apples, and peaches. The new seedling grape, the "Empire State," the stock of which had been sold for $4000, was exhibited by James H. Ricketts of Newburgh, N. Y., and was described by the committee as an "amber berry, bunch long, shouldered compact, berry medium size, a seedling of Hartford and Clinton."

Craig & Brother exhibited the "Duke of Connaught" rose.

December 1882. The Committee on Establishing Premiums reported the following program for the coming year:

"Monthly displays shall be held on the evenings of the Stated Meetings of the Society, subject to the control of the proper Committee in the months of February, March, April and November. Contributors to notify the Secretary in advance of the objects they propose to exhibit. The Treasurer is authorized to pay the necessary expenses of hauling to and from the Hall.

"The Ladies' Reception will be given on Thursday evening, June 7th, 1883 at 8 o'clock P. M.

"The Autumnal Exhibition will be held in connection with the 19th Biennial Meeting of the American Pomological Society on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th days of September 1883, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M."

February 1883. A Committee of the Florists and Growers' Association was present at the monthly meeting with its President, Robert Kift, and Secretary, William Graham. They announced that they had secured and would obtain subscriptions amounting to $1000, which they offered to the Horticultural Society, to be paid into its Treasury on or before July 1st proximo, to be used as premiums at the Fall Exhibition of 1883. These premiums were to be offered only to florists and growers.

April 1883. The Committee gave special mention to the new rose "Madame Gabrielle Luizette" exhibited by Lonsdale & Burton and described as "of pink color, rich fragrance and supposed to withstand our severest winters."

September 1883. The 54th Annual Exhibition was held in Horticultural Hall in conjunction with the meeting of the American Pomological Society, from the 11th to the 14th, inclusive.

The following addresses were delivered at the reception and banquet given by The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society to the American Pomological Society at the Union League House:

"Pomology of the South"—Dr. Samuel Hope, Vice-President of the Georgia Horticultural Society.

"Fruits and Flowers of the Old World"—Rev. J. S. MacIntosh, Philadelphia.

"Pomology of the Far West"—Oliver Gibbs, Secretary of the Minnesota Horticultural Society.

"Pomology of Canada"—William Saunders, President of the Fruit Growers' Society of Ontario, London, Canada.

Marshall P. Wilder was awarded a Silver Medal for a fine collection of pears.

At a special meeting the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

"*Whereas*, The Florists and Growers' Society desire to hold an Exhibition for two days, of Chrysanthemums, in the latter part of October or early in November of this year, and have prepared a schedule of premiums therefor; and provided Messrs. Wanamaker & Brown shall agree to assume the payment of all the premiums in consideration of the plants which shall be contributed by the Growers becoming their property at the close of the Exhibition, be it

"*Resolved*, That the said Exhibition shall be held under the auspices and control of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society which shall assume the payment of advertising and other expenses of the said Exhibi-

tion, the entire cost of which shall not exceed $150., to defray which a charge of 25 cents for admission shall be made to all persons not members of this Society or exhibitors, and any surplus, after paying the expenses, shall revert to the Horticultural Society."

October 1883. "Mr. Kift presented a list of proposed premiums to be offered at the Chrysanthemum Show on the 5th and 6th of November, stating that Messrs. Wanamaker & Brown had agreed to pay $400 therefor. He asked that the Society assume the payment of a further sum of $200 for premiums for Dealers and for Amateurs. It was decided that the sum of $125 be offered in prizes to Dealers and $75 to Amateurs and that the Society shall pay the same."

Joseph E. Mitchell offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"*Whereas*, A building was erected at the Northwest corner of Broad and Westmoreland Streets by The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society in 1865 and 1866 for holding its meetings and exhibitions, and was named at that time Horticultural Hall, and has been known by that title to the present day, and

"*Whereas*, The Centennial Commissioners erected a building in Fairmount Park for the exhibition of Plants and Flowers during the Centennial display of 1876, which was very properly designated by the Hon. A. T. Goshorn, Director General, a 'Grand Conservatory,' being intended for the growth and preservation of Plants and Flowers, but which has since been called 'Horticultural Hall,' thereby confounding it with Horticultural Hall on Broad Street, erected ten years previously, and as the name does not properly convey the idea of its use or location, be it therefore

"*Resolved*, That the Park Commissioners are hereby respectfully and earnestly requested to designate, in future, the building in Fairmount Park now known as 'Horticultural Hall' by the name originally applied to it, or, what would be more expressive of its location and the purpose for which it was erected, 'The Park Conservatory,' and if necessary, that an ordinance be reported to the City Councils to carry it into effect."

November 1883. The Chrysanthemum Show was held in Horticultural Hall on the 5th and 6th. The premiums were divided into three classes—those for growers, dealers, and amateurs. The largest premium was $50. This was offered to growers for a collection of not less than fifty plants, not more than two of a kind. W. K. Harris was the winner of this prize.

Entries were made in the following classes: large flowering pompons, yellow, white, assorted, Japanese, incurved, and new varieties.

December 1883. It was decided that the President appoint a Committee to solicit new members, and another to obtain funds for premiums for the coming year.

The President announced that after an interview with the Committee on Plans and Improvements of the Fairmount Park Commission, they had decided to report to the Commission that it was inexpedient to change the name of Horticultural Hall in the Park.

January 1884. The following letter was read at the stated meeting:

"New York, Jan. 12, 1884.

"A. W. Harrison, Esq., *Sec.*,
Hort. Hall, Phila., Pa.

"Dear Sir:

"We have just offered Premiums to the N. Y. Horticultural Society for the two leading novelties we are offering this year, namely, new Tea Rose 'Sunset' and the new self-blanching Celery, 'White Plume.' If your Society cares to accept I will give the following sums to be competed for at your meeting in November or December next as you may deem best.

"$25. for the best twelve cut buds of 'Sunset.'
"$10. for the best four roots of 'White Plume' Celery.
"In first prizes or first and second as you see fit.
"Your reply will oblige,

"Yours very truly,

"Peter Henderson."

On motion, Mr. Henderson's offer, was accepted.

August 1884 The Chairman (vice-president Joseph E. Mitchell), announced, in a few feeling words, the death, on the 16th inst. of the President of this Society, William Lehman Schaffer, aged 78 years.

On motion, a Committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Caleb Cope, J. E. Mitchell, James Ritchie, Isaac C. Price, Hugh Graham, A. W. Harrison, "to prepare a Memorial to our late President, which shall be presented in person by the Secretary to his surviving sister, Miss Elizabeth Schaffer."

September 1884. The Committee appointed "to prepare a Memorial to our late President" reported as follows:

"William Lehman Schaffer—

"Died August 16, 1884, aged 78 years.

"Death having removed from his field of labor and of usefulness, William L. Schaffer, The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society is called upon to mourn the loss not only of its presiding officer but its most efficient and beloved friend, who for over a third of a century has watched over its interests with a fatherly care, and for over 17 years has presided over its deliberations and managed its business affairs with the most consummate skill and wisdom.

"Mr. Schaffer became President of this Society November 17, 1867, having been elected a member April 16, 1850, and from that day to this he was identified with and took an active part in every enterprise projected in the interest of this Society, from the Horticultural Department of the United States Agricultural Fair at Powelton in 1854 to the magnificent display of fruits and flowers of the great Centennial of 1876, of which he was the Chairman of the group of Judges in the Horticultural Department.

"He was most active in organizing The National Horticultural Society for the purpose of securing the active co-operation of the various states in that great enterprise.

"As a loyal citizen he took a deep interest in the success of the Sanitary Fair for the relief of our Soldiers and Sailors engaged in the great war of the rebellion, and gave largely in time and money in aid of the Horticultural Department, thereby making it one of the most successful as well as the most beautiful departments of this wonderful display of the patriotism of our people.

"Mr. Schaffer was a most efficient member of the Finance Committee of this Society for over ten years, beside being a contributor of fruits raised by himself on his farm at Mount Airy.

"After the destruction by fire of the Chinese Museum in 1854, where the Society held its displays and meetings, it became a necessity that it should erect a Hall of its own, and in 1865 and 1866 the necessary authority was obtained from the State Legislature and Committees were appointed to secure subscriptions to defray the expense to which Mr. Schaffer responded promptly and liberally.

"As the whole amount necessary to complete the building could not be obtained by voluntary subscription the Directors were compelled to supplement it by a mortgage on the premises. Mr. Schaffer was elected President of the Board of Directors and the enterprise succeeded admirably for a few years, but hard times came on and the demand for places

of amusement fell off so much that the Directors found it impossible to pay interest on the incumbrances, with taxes, repairs and cost of management, out of the very limited rental it produced, and after raising several thousands of dollars and struggling manfully to sustain it, without success, the mortgage was foreclosed and the property sold by the sheriff in February 1880, and The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, whose savings of 40 years were lost in the enterprise, was without a home.

"In this emergency Mr. Schaffer came to its aid and bought the property, and from that day to this the Society has been the recipient of his bounty in the free use of the Hall, as formerly, for its meetings and displays. But for this generous and timely aid the Society, without money and with a limited income from membership, must have been disbanded. These are but a part of the benefits bestowed on this Society by its most excellent friend and benefactor, but enough has been shown to prove his attachment to the institution and his genuine love of Horticulture and the works of nature.

"Desiring to place on record our high appreciation of the services he has rendered this Society, we adopt the following Preamble and Resolutions:

"*Whereas*, It has pleased God to remove from us our most excellent friend and presiding officer, William Lehman Schaffer, who for over 34 years has shown his attachment to this Society by generous gifts of time and money to carry it forward, therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That by the death of Mr. Schaffer this Society has lost its best friend, one on whom it could always rely in time of need, and by whose wisdom this Society has been carried forward to its present high standing in the community and whose memory we shall ever most gratefully cherish.

"*Resolved*, That we respectfully offer to the Sister, whose love and ever watchful care was his support in the hour of affliction, our heartfelt sympathy in the irreparable loss she has sustained."

The Autumnal Exhibition was held in connection with the State Fair under the auspices of the State Agricultural Society. The following interesting report of the affair was given by W. L. Springs, a member of the Committee of Arrangements, dated September 16th, State Fair Grounds:

"The Committee appointed at the request of the officers of the State Society to take charge of the Horticultural Department of the State Fair beg leave to report that the Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Messrs. Hugh Graham, Chairman, T. M. Ferguson, C. H. Miller, R. Craig, W. F. Dreer, W. L. Springs, arranged with great taste the tables for Plants, Flowers and Fruits, the displays being held under

oval canvas tents, that for plants being 170 x 80 feet, and that for fruits 130 x 80 feet.

"The display of ornamental foliage plants was very large and of superior growth, the Caladiums being particularly beautiful, whilst the display of Palms, Marantas, Crotons, Ferns and Selaginellas was probably never excelled. The other plants competed for were shown in large quantities and were of great beauty.

"The display of cut flowers was not large, but was compensated for by the beautiful display of Bouquets, Baskets, and Plateaux, which were arranged with great taste. There were three Wedding Canopies in competition and all of them so beautiful that it must have puzzled the judges to decide which was the best.

"A design for a garden was beautifully laid out with walks, rockwork, etc., and was the centre of attraction for the crowd.

"The designs in Immortelles were arranged with great taste, showing a great variety in color and form.

"The only large design of cut flowers was a light-house, artistically arranged, which attracted great attention.

"There were four competitors for decorated dinner-table designs which showed considerable taste in their arrangement, but your Committee would suggest that the effect would have been better had they not been so crowded with flowers, which left but little space for the dishes and glassware.

"The display of fruits filled all the tables and was of excellent quality. The hot weather of the first three days caused it to rot badly, but, upon the whole it was a large and creditable display,—one contributor alone showing 2,000 dishes of the various kinds, the pears being particularly large and fine. A collection of 153 varieties from Boston was much admired. The collection of grapes,—as it could not be called a display,—was very meagre and of poor quality. One or two varieties of native grapes were shown which were of great excellence, but the foreign grapes were few in number, and quite inferior. This is to be wondered at, as we have graperies in our own City which could have made a large and beautiful display.

"Whilst the entire show was a credit to our Society, we hope in future to hold our displays in our own beautiful Hall in the City."

November 1884. The second Chrysanthemum Show was held in Horticultural Hall from the 5th to the 8th.

December 1884. The Schedule for the year 1885 included an exhibit in February at which no prizes were to be offered, a Spring Exhibit on March 24th to 26th, inclusive; an April exhibit with only

honorary awards, the Autumnal Exhibit on October 6th to 9th, inclusive, and the Chrysanthemum Show to be held November 10th to 13th, inclusive. June 2nd was chosen for the Ladies' Annual Reception.

February 1885. A life-size portrait of William L. Schaffer, in crayon, richly framed, was received as the gift of Dr. Charles Schaffer.

March 1885. The death of James Ritchie, one of the vice-presidents, and an active member of the Society since 1835, and of Thomas Evans, who was librarian of the Society for 25 years, was announced.

The Spring Flower Show was held in Horticultural Hall, on the 24th, 25th, and 26th.

The Committee on Plants and Flowers reported as follows:

"Your Committee would also mention some things of a special interest.

"The azaleas of Alfred Warne, gardener to Clarence H. Clark, Esq., were very finely flowered, handsome and of great merit.

"The cut roses of Messrs. Lonsdale & Burton, and Robert Craig were also in fine condition and attracted universal attention, being perhaps, the best feature of the exhibition. The collections of plants were all in excellent condition, finely and cleanly grown and contributing very largely to the beauty of the exhibition, which altogether was an excellent one, creditable to all concerned."

The Committee on Baskets, Bouquets, and Designs reported:

"We would make special mention of the new plant vases exhibited by J. Kift & Son, which we think will become very popular with all persons interested in room and window gardening. They resemble terra-cotta ware, but are of a more porous nature. They are hollow and can be filled with water, the plants being planted on the outer side of the vase, and absorb enough moisture to do away with any watering. All that is required is to keep the vase full of water."

April 1885. "An engraved portrait of our former President, General Robert Patterson, was received from Mr. Ferdinand J. Dreer, for which the thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned."

Under date of the 21st, the Committee on Plants and Flowers gave the following report on the April exhibit:

"W. K. Harris' exhibit consisted of a fine collection of hydrangeas, several boxes of forced tulips in fine condition; a new variety of forget-me-nots, dwarf habit and free bloomer. The hydrangeas in this exhibit were especially fine.

"Joseph Kift & Son exhibited four well-grown plants of *Asparagus tenuissimus*, placed at the four corners of the tables, forming an arch over a fine collection of cut roses arranged on plaques, eight different varieties each forming one solid color—the intention of the exhibition being mainly to show the effectiveness of this plant for table decoration.

"Ferguson & Sons had some fine plants of rhododendrons in bloom and some good specimens of hyacinths in pots.

"Charles F. Evans had magnificent blooms of the new and beautiful rose, W. F. Bennett, the exquisite odor, fine form and color of which will make it a general favorite with florists.

"Alfred Warne, gardener to Clarence H. Clark, Esq., had a very fine exhibition of azaleas, rhododendrons, hyacinths and tulips. The azaleas in this collection were marvels of good culture, the flowers on some of the plants being so dense as to completely obscure the foliage. They were admirable specimens of good care and skill.

"A new carnation was exhibited, called Edward Banyard, which promises to be an acquisition to florists on account of its prolific blooming qualities. The owner's name was not attached.

"Charles Fox had a plateau of cut roses and other fine flowers in fine condition, exceedingly pretty and beautifully arranged.

"Heron & Nisbet, florists, exhibited a beautiful basket of cut roses, rich in color and form; a very handsome exhibit.

"H. C. Sheafer sent a fine basket of carnation blooms, with a design of colored pansy blooms in the form of a butterfly. This was a pretty exhibit showing great taste and skill in design.

"Lonsdale & Burton had a fine display of cut roses, some of which measured as much as five inches across. These blooms showed great skill in cultivation.

"Craig Brothers sent a fine collection of cut roses and carnations, some very pretty and well-grown pots of several varieties of ferns, all in fine condition."

May 1885. The following communication was read at the stated meeting:

"Haarlem, May the 2nd, 1885.

"To the President of the Philadelphia Horticultural Society, Philadelphia,

"Dear Sir:

"The General Union for the promotion of the cultivation of bulbs under the patronage of the King of the Netherlands, at Haarlem, having in view to promote by all proper means, the love for flowers in general, and in particular the growing and consequently the trade in flower roots, has been considering the propriety for this purpose to offer to

your Society out of their funds their aid in this branch of floriculture by prizes for Hyacinths in bloom to be competed for Nursery, Seedsmen and Florists at your next Spring Exhibition in 1886.

"In case your Society should approve of this our intention and thus be willing to accept our assistance in this way we would lay before you our proposal to offer for fifty Hyacinths in fifty pots, forced in pots

First Prize	Gold medal	*Engraved with the official stamp of our Union*
Second Prize	Silver gilt medal	
Third Prize	Silver medal	

to be competed by nursery seedsmen and florists trading in these articles.

"When we consider the small importations of flower roots to the United States, a country so very powerful in wealth and increasing in civilization, in comparison to what England, Germany and other countries employ, we think that an advancement and extension of the love for flower roots can only be desirable to all who appreciate the enjoyment of winter gardening and blooming of this beautiful flower and we trust that you will gladly assist the promotion of our views in this matter.

"If your Society would have the kindness to favour us with your early reply to the above proposal we would feel obliged and we should then let the medals be forwarded in time to your President in order to deal with them in accordance to their intended destination.

"The Special Committee of the General Union for the promotion of the cultivation of bulbs.

"For the Committee,
D. Bakkedt, *Secretary*."

The offer was accepted.

August 1885. The library of the late James Jones, consisting of 76 volumes, was presented to the Society.

October 1885. The 56th Autumnal Exhibition was held in Horticultural Hall, October 6th to 9th inclusive.

The fruit exhibit was small but that of David Allan was reported as the best that had been shown in many years. Gebhard Huster was the only exhibitor of vegetables, and his display was considered defective in quality, due to a long drought and the lateness of the season.

Special mention and a premium of $10.00 was awarded to E. D. Sturtevant of Bordentown, N. J., "for a rare collection of Tropical Water Lilies and a beautiful specimen of the Lace Plant, *Ouvirandra fenestralis*."

November 1885. The Chrysanthemum Show was considerably larger than in previous years and several exhibits other than chrysanthemums were staged. Among these were collections of orchids by Henry A. Dreer and Seibrecht & Wadley of New York.

The Silver Medal of the Society was awarded to John N. May, Summit, N. J., for a new rose, "The Bride." Several new carnations were exhibited. Seventy-five varieties of seedling chrysanthemums were shown—"all of them possessing some merit which will undoubtedly develop into something better than we have today."

The Society received one-fifth of the net proceeds of the sale of chrysanthemum plants sold at auction after the show by the florists.

February 1886. An exhibit of hyacinths, grown in glasses, was held. Competition was open to ladies only. Silver medals were awarded to Mrs. Edward Hoopes and Miss Mary B. Garrigues.

March 1886. The Spring Exhibit was held in Horticultural Hall from the 16th to the 19th.

There were exhibits of azaleas, lilies of the valley, tulips, hyacinths, geraniums, ornamental foliage plants, ferns, calla lilies, amaryllis, cinerarias, cyclamens, and primulas. Many Easter designs were shown.

The Gold Medal offered by the General Union of Holland for the promotion of the cultivation of bulbs was won by D. Ferguson & Sons.

April 1886. A letter was read from D. Bakkedtt, Secretary of the General Union for the promotion of the cultivation of bulbs, announcing that the competition for its medals at our coming Spring Exhibition in 1887 will be open to all persons residing in the United States and asking that early publicity be given to it.

The following resolution was adopted:

"*Whereas*, The Society of American Florists has decided to hold its next Annual Convention in Philadelphia; and as there will be from six hundred to nine hundred Horticulturists from all parts of the United States, therefore, be it,

"*Resolved*, That the Florists' Club of Philadelphia (organized for the reception and entertainment of these visitors) has the hearty endorse-

ment of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society which approves of the object of said Club and respectfully asks its members to contribute toward defraying the necessary expenses of the entertainment of the delegates and make the reception worthy of the Horticulturists of Philadelphia."

September 1886. The 57th Annual Exhibition was held in Horticultural Hall from the 1st to the 4th.

Mrs. Williams exhibited the new plant, *Aristolochia elegans.*

November 1886. Isaac C. Price moved that the regular order of business be dispensed for the present. Carried.

Mr. Price then read an advertisement taken from a daily paper, as follows:

"The members of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society are particularly requested to attend the stated meeting to be held at their Hall, on Tuesday evening next, at 8 o'clock, to consider the acceptance of Horticultural Hall which has been tendered to the Society by Miss Elizabeth Schaffer in memory of her deceased brother, our late President, William L. Schaffer. By order of J. E. Mitchell, President."

Mr. Price also read the following correspondence:

"CHARLES SCHAFFER, M. D., "November 2nd, 1886.

"My dear Sir:

"In our conversation yesterday relating to The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society and the very liberal aid proposed to be furnished to it by your Aunt, Miss Schaffer, I propose to call a meeting of the officers of the Society as early as possible to whom I will submit the whole matter. I desire to know whether I state correctly the proposition of Miss Schaffer in order to lay it before them. I have no doubt her very liberal and kind offer will be accepted with thanks. For myself, I prefer the proposition for the Society to retain the Hall, because with that Mr. Schaffer was intimately connected from the first, and I believe Miss Schaffer would consider it a fitting memorial of her brother.

"I think we can manage it so as to keep the memory of William L. Schaffer 'as green as a bay tree' ever before the Society—for seventeen years its active and efficient President, and friend at all times. The present officers I believe can carry on the work successfully, so long as we retain control, and when the time shall come for us to lay down the work, able successors will be found to fill our places.

"I understand the offer made by Miss Schaffer through you to be as follows: to pay off and have off and have satisfied of record the Mortgage of $75,000, now upon the Hall property, and extinguish the Ground

Rent upon the 15 feet wide lot adjoining the Hall to the Northward, and to purchase the interest of Mr. J. E. Mitchell in both said properties and as a perpetual memorial of her deceased brother, William L. Schaffer, late President of the Society, to convey or secure the entire property, clear of incumbrance to Trustees forever, for the use and benefit of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, without any power to alienate or incumber the same. The said property to be used, as is now done, by the Society for meetings, library, exhibitions of plants, flowers, etc., with the privilege of renting the Hall, from time to time, when not required by the Society for lectures, concerts, etc., in order to furnish a revenue for the use of the Society. Provided that if at any time the said Society shall cease to use the property as above mentioned, or cease to exist, then in such case the entire property shall immediately revert to the heirs or legal representatives of Miss Schaffer free from all trusts whatsoever.

"2nd. In case the said Society feel unable to accept and carry out the intentions and desires of Miss Schaffer as above mentioned, she proposes to donate and give to the said Society in Trust as above mentioned the sum of $50,000 as a perpetual fund to be kept invested at all times, the interest or income of which to be devoted by the said Society for the payment of premiums upon exhibitions of plants and flowers and expenses of such exhibitions, no part of the principal ever to be used for such purposes.

"If the above is the substance of what we spoke about, or if not exact, please correct, and mark your approval on this paper, and return it to me, so that I may present at our meeting and oblige,

"Yours very truly,

"Isaac C. Price,

"Vice-President, Penna. Hort. Society."

Isaac C. Price, Esq., "November 3, 1886.

"Dear Sir:

"I have read carefully to my aunt, Miss Schaffer, your statement of her proposition to the Horticultural Society as expressed above in your note to me and she says that it clearly embodies her intentions in regard to her offer of Horticultural Hall or the endowment, if the Hall is declined, but she evidently prefers the Hall to be retained, if equally advantageous to the Society.

"Sincerely yours,

"Charles Schaffer.

"1309 Arch Street."

"Miss Elizabeth Schaffer, "November 12th, 1886.
"No. 1213 Arch Street,
"Philadelphia.

"My dear Miss Schaffer:

"A meeting of the officers of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society was held this morning at the office of Mr. Cope, S. W. cor. Walnut and Seventh Streets, to take into consideration the very kindly offers made by yourself, through Dr. Schaffer for the benefit of the Society. My letter of the second instant to Dr. Schaffer was read stating my understanding of his verbal communication to me of the previous day, and his note of the 3rd inst. added thereto, stating that he had carefully read to you my statement of your proposition to the Horticultural Society, as expressed in my note to him, and that it clearly embodied your intentions in regard to the offer of Horticultural Hall, or the endowment should the Hall be declined.

"The Officers present were profoundly impressed by your very generous offer and unanimously resolved to accept the Hall with its appurtenances, and to preserve the same forever, in trust, for all the purposes of the Society in perpetual remembrance not only of our late President, William L. Schaffer, who for seventeen years presided over the Society and whose efficient management and liberal assistance was manifest at all times, but also in grateful remembrance of the devoted sister, who, when left the absolute disposal of all his affairs, so nobly carried out what she believed would have been his pleasure to do, had life been prolonged, as it is now her own.

"The whole matter will be presented to the Society at their Stated Meeting on Tuesday evening next, when suitable resolutions will be adopted.

"I remain,
"Yours very truly,
"Isaac C. Price."

(Copy of note received by I. C. Price, November 13th, 1886.)

"Mr. Isaac C. Price,

"Dear Friend:

"I received with pleasure this morning your very polite note in relation to the Hall.

"Allow me to thank you kindly for the interest you have taken in the Horticultural Society.

"Respectfully yours,
"Elizabeth Schaffer,
"1213 Arch Street, Philadelphia."

Mr. Isaac C. Price offered the following resolution:

"*Whereas*, Miss Schaffer having tendered to The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society the Hall they now occupy, as a testimony of affection to the memory of her Brother, William L. Schaffer, our late President, we desire to place on record our high appreciation of her generosity, and tender to her our heartfelt thanks for thus placing this time honored Society on a firm basis by putting it in possession of a building admirably adapted for the purpose of holding our meetings and exhibitions and when not needed for our purposes is well adapted for Concerts and Meetings, the rental from which will enable the Society to increase its premiums for Flowers, Fruits, Vegetables, etc., and thereby stimulate a very useful class of florists and others to increased excellences in their various calling. It will also enable us to establish a reading room and to resume the publication of our transactions; it is therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we gratefully accept Miss Schaffer's truly munificent gift to be placed in the hands of Trustees designated by her Brother at such time as may be most agreeable and convenient to herself, and we hereby pledge ourselves to carry out her wishes in every particular, and will ever remember the interest she has taken to carry out the wishes of her beloved Brother 'whose many generous acts will ever be held in grateful remembrance'."

The Resolution offered by Mr. Price was adopted by a rising vote.

President J. E. Mitchell spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen: I congratulate you on the result of the evenings work. It is simply carrying out Mr. Schaffer's intention since he bought the Hall at Sheriff's Sale at which time he told the Society that he had bought it for their use, without any charge whatever.

"It was burned and rebuilt at a cost of about $47,000, of which he paid a large portion. It may not be known to our members generally that besides this expense, the Hall was run at very considerable loss, of which Mr. Schaffer paid seven-eighths, and while we were enjoying the use of the Hall without charge of any kind Mr. Schaffer in his quiet and unostentatious way was paying about $1500. a year for the last three years to keep the Society in a home, and had he not stepped in and advanced a considerable sum, the Hall would have passed out of our possession and the Society would have been disbanded. Our members will now know how much we are indebted to this excellent man whose love for this Society was the absorbing feature of the latter years of his life, and he spared no expense to conduce to its prosperity and I trust his memory may always be kept green, and that his disinterested exertions on our behalf may always be remembered with gratitude, and may his example

stimulate us and those who will follow to renewed exertion in behalf of our time honored Society."

January 1887. A number of special premiums were offered by members of the Society for the Chrysanthemum Show to be held in November. An entrance fee of $15 to be paid before May first, was required of all competitors for these awards. The premiums offered were as follows:

Collection twenty-five plants, twenty-five varieties. Plants grown on single stems, at least one inch from soil: 1st prize, $200.; 2nd, $150.; 3rd, $100.; 4th, $50.

"The Pembroke Prize." Silver cup offered by Mrs. Charles Wheeler for four Japanese, four varieties.

"The Wootton Prize." Silver cup offered by Mrs. G. W. Childs for four Chinese, four varieties.

"The Red Leaf Prize." Fifteen dollars offered by Mrs. W. P. Henszey for three yellow, three varieties.

"The Wilbur Prize." Silver cup offered by E. P. Wilbur, Bethlehem, Pa., for collection of cut flowers, not less than one hundred varieties, three flowers of each variety.

"The Sunnyside Prize." Silver cup offered by Mrs. Joel J. Baily, for seedling plant in bloom never before exhibited.

For amateurs only, the "Waterer Prize," $25.00, offered by H. Waterer for ten plants, ten varieties, introduced by H. Waterer in 1887.

March 1887. A "Bulb Show" was held on the 15th in Horticultural Hall. The Committee which awarded the premiums especially commended the variety and excellence of the display of cut roses made by Charles F. Evans, and also noted the general excellence of the rose exhibits.

June 1887. The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved,* That the Treasurer of the Society be authorized to loan the Trustees, holding the Property under the gift of Miss Schaffer, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars in advance to meet the taxes now due on the property."

The Committee chosen to urge Council to provide necessary funds for the repair of Horticultural Hall in Fairmount Park reported that they had been unable to accomplish their object.

September 1887. The Fifty-eighth Annual Exhibition was held in Horticultural Hall from the 27th to the 30th.

October 1887. Roses became such an important feature of the displays that it was resolved to increase the premiums on this flower. The varieties most frequently exhibited during this period were: American Beauty, La France, Papa Gontier, Perle des Jardins, The Bride, Comtesse de Frigneuse, Puritan, and Francis Bennett.

November 1887. From the minutes of the stated meeting on the 15th.

"Dr. W. A. Reed on behalf of the Committee appointed to draft suitable resolutions respecting the death of the late president, J. E. Mitchell, read as follows:

" 'Joseph Eastburn Mitchell, late President of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society was born in this city August 20th, 1817.

" 'He succeeded his father in business which he pursued with great success until his death, which after several years of distressing ailment took place October 5th, 1887.

" 'Early in life and early in the history of the Society he became a member and was identified thereafter with its operations, being active and efficient in various committees until, on the death of President Schaffer he was called to preside over the Society.

" 'With extensive knowledge of horticulture he not only embellished his grounds with tasteful gardens, plant houses and fruit trees, but was able to give to the Society a wise, practical service that but few of its members have ever been able to give.

" 'He was largely engaged in caring for the public welfare and was identified with many movements for the good of the citizens of this, his native city.

" 'On the appointment of the Commission to visit and to report on the great Vienna Exposition in 1873, he was chosen its president and rendered efficient and very valuable service in that capacity.

" 'The Centennial Exposition in our own city in 1876 afforded him an opportunity to exercise his abilities in the furtherance of its designs, and especially in the department of Horticulture. It is undoubtedly true, that to his efforts is largely due the erection of Horticultural Hall in Fairmount Park, and the gardening and embellishment pertaining thereto.

" 'Mr. Mitchell has been justly honored as a valued citizen, a man of unsullied character, a gentleman of high tone, a faithful friend, beautiful in his family life and devoted to his relations with the Society.



ISAAC C. PRICE
(*Twelfth President*) 1888–1889

" 'In his death we mourn the loss of a Christian gentleman, and a President whose memory will be cherished with grateful and profound admiration.'

"Resolutions

"*Whereas*, The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society has lost its President by the death of Mr. Joseph E. Mitchell, therefore, be it,

"*Resolved*, That of our late President we do testify that in all his relations to this Society, we have ever found the most diligent care for its interests, the most efficient discharge of his official duties, and a great and unselfish help in whatever difficulties may have arisen in its history during the years of his Presidency.

"*Resolved*, That in his character as a gentleman, a citizen, a wise patron of many enterprises designed for the welfare of our city, and in his love, and practical efforts for the fostering and development of Horticultural Science, we recognize that, the loss of which to the Society and to the city can but be sincerely mourned.

Signed { W. A. Reed
Robert Palethorp
Robert Craig."

"Dr. Gross moved that the resolutions be adopted—carried.

"Dr. Reed moved that the resolutions be transmitted to Mrs. Mitchell and that they be given to two or three of the city papers—carried."

The Chrysanthemum Show was held from the 8th to the 11th, in Horticultural Hall.

December 1887. The receipts for dues for this year were $1880. The membership consisted of approximately 659 annual members and 120 life members. The receipts of the Spring Show were $411; the Autumn Show, $273; the Chrysanthemum Show, $1443; expenditures—$399.44, $459.55 and $788.42 respectively.

D. D. L. Farson was elected Secretary.

April 1888. The Spring and Bulb Exhibition was held from the 10th to the 13th, inclusive. Premiums on plants were awarded chiefly for azaleas, hydrangeas, and orchids. William Jamison was the winner of the first premium offered by the General Union of Holland. The cut flower displays consisted largely of roses and carnations. The hybrid perpetual rose, "Mrs. John Laing," was exhibited by Evans & Battles and was awarded first premium.

May 1888. Dr. W. A. Reed announced the death of Caleb Cope, and offered the following memorial which was unanimously adopted and ordered placed on the minutes:

"On the twelfth day of this month died Caleb Cope, aged ninety-one years. For eleven years from 1841, the President of this Society, he was always concerned for its welfare, and contributed largely to the success of its undertakings.

"One who in all his life was esteemed for his unselfish career of active care for the welfare of his fellows, of his city, and of his country and who was so generous and so graceful in the advancement of the Science of Horticulture. Our Society must add its testimony to the universal verdict that Caleb Cope was preeminent in all the virtues and graces of the Christian Gentleman."

June 1888. "Dr. W. A. Reed called attention to the fine crayon picture of the late President, Joseph E. Mitchell, Esq., and in a few words presented the same on behalf of the artist, Addison B. Burk, Esq., to this Society. It was on motion duly seconded that this Society show its appreciation for this handsome gift by placing the name of Addison B. Burk on the Roll as a life member of this Society."

September 1888. At the Autumnal Exhibition the principal commercial exhibitors were Hugh Graham's Son, who took most of the prizes for ornamental foliage plants, and Henry A. Dreer, who staged collections of tuberous rooted begonias and caladiums. Many palms were staged. Roses and dahlias were the leading cut flowers shown. Gebhart Huster, gardener to Mrs. J. B. Heyl was the winner of the prize offered by Henry A. Dreer for the best collection of vegetables raised from Dreer's seeds. Fruit premiums were offered only for grapes.

October 1888. The offer of the Florists' Club of Philadelphia to decorate the Hall for the Chrysanthemum Show was accepted.

It was decided to discontinue the Autumnal Show for one year.

November 1888. The Chrysanthemum Show, held on the 14th, 15th, and 16th, was noted for its many and fine exhibits. William K. Harris was again chief prize-winner. He was awarded a special premium of $10. for a plant on which twenty-five varieties had been grafted.

E. Fewkes & Son of Newton Highlands, Mass., exhibited chrysanthemums imported from Japan. "Lilian B. Bird," a large quill white with a pink center, and "Kioto," a yellow incurved, were given special mention.

"Mrs. Alpheus Hardy," a new white chrysanthemum, was pronounced worthy of the highest award of the Society.

February 1889. The committee to devise ways and means for advancing interest in the monthly meetings of the Society proposed a series of scientific lectures on the Art of Horticulture and urged that exhibitions of novelties in plants and flowers be held at the monthly meetings. Their proposals were adopted, as well as the suggestion that full publicity be given the meetings in the daily press and horticultural journals.

March 1889. Thomas Long, gardener to Mrs. A. J. Drexel, exhibited a collection of small plants, one new and rare palm, of fan type (*Livinstonia hoogendorpi);* and J. G. Gardner, Johnstown, N. J., a dish of the new tomato, "Lorillard."

April 1889. The Spring Show, held in Horticultural Hall, was opened on the 2nd and continued four days. The regular admission of fifty cents was reduced to twenty-five cents for the fourth day. Numerous collections of orchids, both as plants and cut flowers, were staged. The first prize of $100 for orchids in bloom was awarded to Pitcher & Manda, Short Hills, N. J.; second prize of $75 to Siebrecht & Wadley, New Rochelle, N. Y.; third prize of $50 to Charles Dissell, Wynnewood, Pa. (David Emery, gardener), and a special prize of $25 to R. S. Mason, Germantown (William Jamison, gardener). Other prizes were awarded for azaleas, hydrangeas, primulas, cyclamens, hyacinths, roses and carnations.

May 1889. A premium of $300 was accepted by the Society from C. Strauss & Co., of Washington, D. C., for twelve blooms of the new rose, "Souvenir de Wootton," to be competed for at the November Show.

September 1889. "The Chairman (Dr. W. A. Reed) referred in a feeling manner to the death of our late President, Isaac C. Price, Esq. The Chairman, Robert Craig, and George W. Earl were appointed to draft resolutions of respect to the memory of the deceased, and convey copy of the same to the family of the deceased."

October 1889. Dr. W. A. Reed, Chairman of the Committee appointed to draft resolutions of regret on the death of the President read the following, which was adopted:

"Isaac C. Price, late President of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, born June 24, 1817, died August 8, 1889. A man who was faithful to every duty in private, social and public life. Wise and good in his family relations, courteous and genial among his friends; just, yet merciful to wrong-doers; a loyal citizen, imperilling estate and life in serving his Country; well fitted to occupy a high position in the State but ever choosing to put others forward; it was fortunate for the Horticultural Society that he was induced to accept its Presidency. Though spared us but two years in this office, in all that time he was untiring in his attentions to the affairs of the Society. When unable in his declining health to continue the practice of his profession, he yet labored, planned and executed, amazingly, and ministered to better the estate of the Society. In his last illness his anxieties for its prosperity, and his earnest mention of his colleagues, showed a love for its interests, and theirs, which like the tender care of a Father for his offspring, ended only with his life.

"We are surely his debtors; his memory will be long cherished by his fellow members."

November 1889. The Chrysanthemum Show was held from the 11th to the 16th, inclusive. A special exhibition of roses was held on the fourth day.

December 1889. A special premium of $20 was offered by Mrs. H. C. Hart for best six plants, chrysanthemums, to be grown in pots outdoors by amateurs who have no greenhouses; needed protection from frosts, by cold frames or otherwise, allowed.



SIXTH PERIOD

1890–1920

With the election of George W. Childs in November 1889, the presidency became entirely an honorary position. Although an enthusiastic lover of flowers and a frequent contributor to the Society's exhibitions, Mr. Childs took no active part in the Society's affairs. Mr. Childs took office January 1, 1890, at a meeting held in Horticultural Hall, which was largely attended. Dr. William A. Reed, one of the vice-presidents, presided, and Mr. Childs was introduced by Robert Craig, another vice-president. Letters of congratulation were received from different florists' clubs throughout the country and baskets of flowers were presented to Mr. Childs as a token of esteem.

Over one hundred names were added to the list of members during the first few months of Mr. Childs' administration. These were mostly personal friends of the president who joined the Society because he requested them to.

The second Horticultural Hall was destroyed by fire in May, 1893, and as the Society possessed no funds adequate to repair the building, even with the aid of the insurance money, and as the deed of trust prohibited borrowing upon or encumbering the premises, the Society, through the trustees, requested Miss Elizabeth Schaffer to give them power to sell the premises and invest the proceeds for the use and benefit of the Society. This she did; but several members of the Society remained strongly in favor of rebuilding Horticultural Hall and consequently the property was not sold nor was the deed recorded at this time.

January 1, 1894, the balance in bank was only $26.25.

Mr. Childs retained the presidency until his death, February 5, 1894. During his administration, the chief presiding officer at the Society's meetings was Dr. William A. Reed. Others who presided from time to time were: Messrs. George W. Earl, William K. Harris, Robert Craig, A. Miller and Edwin Lonsdale. After Mr. Childs' death, the Society was without a president until December 1894, when Clarence H. Clark was elected.

In February 1894, Mr. Clark had been made Chairman of a Committee to devise ways and means of financing the erection of a new Horticultural Hall upon the site of the former one,

and to have plans prepared for the proposed building. It was largely through his tireless efforts that the third Horticultural Hall was built. Plans for the new hall were prepared by Frank Miles Day & Brother, and work was started on it the latter part of 1895. It was completed the next year and was ready for occupancy by the Society in October 1896. The cost of erecting the building was $225,000. Of this amount, $200,000 was raised by issuing income certificates or bonds, and $25,000 represented insurance money paid for loss of building destroyed by fire May 27, 1893.

In October 1895, D. D. L. Farson resigned as secretary and George C. Watson was elected to succeed him, but he held the office only two months. David Rust was elected in December to succeed Mr. Watson.

An amendment to the by-laws was passed in January 1895, creating an executive council consisting of the officers of the Society, the chairmen of the sections and of the finance and library committees. However, it proved to be executive only in name and conditions were not improved the next year when the following amendment to the by-laws was adopted:

"The Executive Council shall consist of the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, and the Chairman of the Finance Committee, together with seven members who shall be elected at the stated meeting of the Society, held in December, to serve for one year."

As all of the transactions of the Council were reviewed, cancelled or amended by the Society's monthly meetings (at which a quorum of only ten members was necessary), the functions of the Executive Council became merely suggestive. The affairs of the Society were really conducted by the Secretary, who was to some extent directed by the members who chose to attend the regular monthly meetings. These were generally commercial or professional members and the amateurs took but little or no part in the Society's activities. The membership apparently dropped to about 250, although no membership records appear in the minutes. During Mr. Clark's administration the meetings were conducted by Vice-President J. Ewing Mears almost exclusively for the first two years. After that, Robert Craig presided over the Society's meetings, and Burnet Landreth over the Council meetings.

Mr. Clark was succeeded in 1899 by James M. Rhodes. Mr. Rhodes apparently made an earnest effort to revive the Society during his term of office, but after attending a number of meetings he seems to have given up the undertaking in despair. The presiding officers during this period were Henry F. Michell, Moses Paxson, John McCleary, J. Otto Thilow, Robert Craig, John Westcott, and Edward LeBoutillier. Moses Paxson and Edward LeBoutillier were the only amateurs.

After Mr. Dreer resigned as treasurer in 1899, no mention is made in the minutes of a treasurer's report, neither is it possible to learn the true membership in the Society during this period. Many persons were carried on the roll long after they ceased to pay dues, and the affairs of the Society were in very poor shape.

Exhibitions were continued and were often very beautifully staged, but the public did not show much interest and the attendance was very poor. Most of the prizes were distributed amongst the professional gardeners. There was an unusually large display of fruits and vegetables in the 1899 Exhibition.

The Secretary's time was much occupied in securing lessors for Horticultural Hall. It was rented for concerts, dances, lectures, banquets, conventions, exhibitions, bazaars, dog shows, food shows, billiard tournaments, etc. The first automobile show held in Philadelphia was held in Horticultural Hall. The first five years after the new hall was completed it earned enough money to pay the interest on the investment certificates, but after that the receipts fell off considerably and it barely earned enough to pay taxes and cost of heating.

In 1900, Sidney W. Keith was elected treasurer to succeed Mr. Dreer.

In 1902, James W. Paul was elected president. At the meetings during his administration of seven years, Vice-President Henry F. Michell was the chief presiding officer. Others were Edwin Lonsdale, Dr. George Goebel, John McCleary, Robert Craig, John Thatcher, Prof. Stewardson Brown, Joseph McGregor, Joseph Hurley and Robert C. Lippincott. These were all commerical or professional men with the exception of Messrs. Goebel, Brown and Lippincott.

Mr. Paul died while in office, in 1908, and Clement B. Newbold was elected to succeed him in 1909. When Mr. Newbold

became president he presided at a few meetings and then was apparently discouraged and made no further effort. During his administration the meetings were conducted by Henry F. Michell, William Kleinheinz, Xavier E. E. Schmitt, John McCleary, Joseph McGregor, William Robertson, Joseph Hurley, John F. Sibson, and Robert C. Lippincott. The latter was the only amateur who took any part in the administration of affairs during Mr. Newbold's term of five years.

The financial condition of the Society meanwhile was growing more acute each year. In June 1909, a written offer to purchase Horticultural Hall was received by the Society and a special meeting was held on June 15, 1909, to consider the matter. It was decided to sell the premises and building at a price not less than $500,000, from which amount $200,000 was to be set aside to pay off the certificates issued to raise the funds to erect the building. However, considerable litigation was necessary before a clear title to the property could be established and a sale was not consummated until August 1, 1917. The price finally obtained was $550,000, and after deducting $200,000 for the certificate holders and paying the commissions and expenses of sale, the net proceeds to the Society amounted to $349,613.40.

The minutes of November 1912, show that David Rust, the secretary, reported that up-to-date there was owing to him for salary $2,250 which had accumulated from 1907 to that time. It was voted at the meeting held on that date that the treasurer should pay to the secretary this money as soon as he could, which may be taken as evidence that the Society at that time was without funds to pay its debts. However, no statement was made by the treasurer showing what was possessed or what was owed.

Samuel T. Bodine followed Mr. Newbold as president in 1914. He held office for one year and seldom presided at the meetings. Henry F. Michell, Xavier E. E. Schmitt, John F. Sibson, Joseph Heacock, and William Graham presided at the different meetings. All of these were commercial men. The year 1914 marked the commencement of the World War, and even in Mr. Bodine's administration the effects were beginning to be noticed.

In 1904 the annual dues were advanced to $5.00, while the gardeners were allowed to retain membership at $3.00. At this

time the Society had only about 300 members, and the membership continued to decline until in 1915, there were only about 150 members.

C. Hartman Kuhn followed Mr. Bodine as president in 1915. Mr. Kuhn obviously accepted the office with a determination to improve the condition of the Society. He presided at nearly all of the meetings of the Executive Council and some of the Society's meetings. Unfortunately, however, the Executive Council which was supposed to be the governing body, was obliged to have its actions reviewed by the Society's monthly meetings, which were attended only by a few gardeners, and under these circumstances very little could be accomplished. The secretary continued to be the real executive officer, and between instructions from the Executive Council and the gardeners' monthly meeting, which was called the Society's meeting, his position was rather difficult.

After Horticultural Hall was sold in 1917, the Society rented Room 606 in the Finance Building for its office and library.

In 1919, Mr. Kuhn was succeeded by James Boyd. Mr. Boyd accepted the presidency with a determination to change conditions. He presided at all of the meetings of the Executive Council and the Society. At the first meeting of his administration he made a number of suggestions, among them being a revision of the by-laws, the creation of an actual Executive Council and the establishment of a garden. He also recommended a consolidation with "The Flower Show Association of the Main Line," which brought in 125 active amateur members. The number of vice-presidents was reduced from four to two, and the number of council members increased from fourteen to eighteen, six of whom were elected annually for three years. At this time three women, Mrs. Wm. T. Elliott, Mrs. Horatio Gates Lloyd, Miss Elizabeth Leighton Lee, were elected members of the Council—the first who had ever been chosen to serve in that capacity. The Executive Council met monthly, but the Society met only twice a year. Members of Council were elected at the Annual Meeting in November. The dues were made uniform at $3.00 and the membership began to increase. With the close of the World War and the sale of Horticultural Hall, the Society began to regain prosperity.

During this period the Library was utterly neglected and the books were stored in locked cases without any systematic arrangement. The Society's quarters in the Finance Building were dark and contracted. All the office equipment was old and out-of-date. There was but one large room which had to answer for offices, council room and library. Conditions were very bad.

During the years between 1890 and 1920, the following special Flower Societies were organized:

American Carnation Society	1891
American Dahlia Society	1895
American Rose Society	1899
American Peony Society	1903
American Sweet Pea Society	1909
American Gladiolus Society	1910
American Iris Society	1920

Occasionally a show was held in conjunction with one of these Societies, and interest in that particular flower seemed to be stimulated, but this did not benefit the Society as a whole.

In 1890, the Chrysanthemum Show had completely replaced the fall exhibition. Chrysanthemums and roses were the predominating flowers. Orchids, palms, crotons and marantas were second in importance. There were small exhibits of fruits and vegetables. By 1892, fruit exhibits had disappeared entirely, and by February 1893, carnations were rapidly coming into public favor and a special exhibition of them was held in this month.

In 1891, prizes were offered by George W. Childs, Isaac H. Clothier, Edwin H. Fitler (then mayor of Philadelphia), William M. Singerly, C. W. Trotter, and Mrs. Charles Wheeler. Contributions of prizes were resumed again in 1894—Frank Thomson (who was then president of the Pennsylvania Railroad) being the largest contributor—and they were continued, with a growing list, until 1918, when it became the custom for the secretary annually to ask for subscriptions, from owners of large estates. Among the names noticed in the list of donors at that time, are:

Livingston L. Biddle, Samuel T. Bodine, Louis Burk, George W. Childs Drexel, William L. Elkins, C. Hartman Kuhn, R. W. Meirs, Mrs. Paul D. Mills, James W. Paul, Jr., Mrs. F. C.

Penfield, John W. Pepper, Mrs. Caleb S. Ridgway, Countess Santa Eulalia, Edward A. Schmidt, William M. Singerly, Joseph F. Sinnott, Mrs. Charles Wheeler, George D. Widener, Dr. Edward H. Williams.

Each of these members donated hundreds of dollars, totalling over $15,000; Mr. Meirs gave $1,250; Mrs. Penfield, $1,590; Mr. Thomson and his daughter, $1,570; and Mr. Widener, $1,626. The prize money donated by Mrs. Penfield and Mr. Meirs was generally for palms, crotons, and foliage plants. Mr. Burk's contributions ($686) were always for orchid prizes. The prizes offered by Mr. Thomson, Mr. Childs, Mrs. Wheeler, and Mr. Widener were generally for chrysanthemums.

In 1902, the secretary commenced to solicit prize money from tradesmen, such as grain and feed merchants, carriage builders, harness makers, grocerymen, practical horseshoers, carpenters, builders, butchers, coal and lumber dealers, etc. Most of these tradesmen were located on the "Main Line," and presumably looked upon their prize offers as an advertisement worth the money. The Bailey, Banks and Biddle Co., and the Philadelphia Lawn Mower Co., also offered prizes at this time. For a number of years the William Penn Hotel, between Haverford and Bryn Mawr, contributed a five-dollar prize. In 1904, Israel H. Supplee & Co. (lumber and coal merchants), of Bryn Mawr, gave $40., and William J. Baldwin (horseshoer), of Bryn Mawr, gave $15. At the exhibition of 1908, contributions by estate owners for prize money amounted to $1,152. For twenty-three years they averaged $650 per annum. In addition to these, subscriptions were solicited from seedsmen. W. Atlee Burpee Co., Henry A. Dreer, D. Landreth & Sons, and Henry F. Michell were all generous contributors, to the extent of thousands of dollars.

In 1916, the Society co-operated in the National Flower Show, which was held in Convention Hall at Broad and Allegheny Avenues. This was a very large and successful show and secured for the Society 198 new members, as compared with seven the year before. This improvement, however, was only temporary and the membership soon dropped again to a very low mark, and, in 1918, but one new member joined the Society. At this time, the effects of the World War were felt throughout the country. Fuel was very expensive and those who grew flowers

for pleasure only were compelled to close and dismantle their greenhouses.

Among the frequent exhibitors during this period were the following:

(NAMES IN PARENTHESES ARE GARDENERS EMPLOYED BY THE EXHIBITORS.)

Andorra Nurseries, Joel J. Baily, Miss M. L. Baldwin (William Joyce), Mrs. Charles F. Berwind (Patrick Dunn), Samuel T. Bodine (Francis Canning and Harold B. Vyse), John A. Brown (Frank West), James H. Bull, Louis Burk, W. Atlee Burpee Co., John Burton, Mrs. J. W. Cardeza (Edward Jones), George W. Childs (John M. Hughes), Clarence H. Clark (Robert Wark), C. H. Clark, Jr. (Luther Batchelor), E. W. Clark (Henry B. Shurman), Mrs. G. Dawson Coleman Estate (Frederick R. Sykes), Robert Craig & Son, Mrs. J. Leslie Davis, Henry A.Dreer, A. J. Drexel (James Verner), G. W. Childs Drexel (Thomas Long), Rudulph Ellis, William S. Ellis (Axel Lindroth), Mrs. R. B. Ellison (Axel Lindroth), W. W. Frazier, Jr. (Hugh Scott), Hugh Graham & Co., Clement A. Griscom, William K. Harris, James Heacock, Joseph Heacock, Heron & Nisbet, Charles Hebard (William Boyce), Mrs. J. B. Heyl (Gebhart Huster), E. G. Hill Co., H. S. Hopper (John H. Dodds), Richard Kaighn of Ellisburg, Camden Co., N. J.; Clay Kemble (C. W. Cox), C. Hartman Kuhn, John Kuhn, Edward LeBoutillier (John Thatcher), Emil Leiker, Edwin Lonsdale, Craig Lippincott, George H. McFadden (David Aiken), Thomas McKean (John Sibson and Robert Abernethy), Mrs. J. Willis Martin, R. S. Mason (William Jamison and William Wilkie), Dr. R. V. Mattison, John M. May of Summit, N. J., Thomas Meehan & Sons, J. Vaughan Merrick (Frank Ibbotson), Henry F. Michell, Clement B. Newbold (George Robertson and Samuel Batchelor), James W. Paul, Jr. (Joseph Hurley), Mrs. Frederick C. Penfield (John McCleary), Pennock Brothers, John W. Pepper (William Robertson), Alphonse Pericat, A. N. Pierson, H. A. Poth (M. J. Flynn), Mrs. William M. Potts (William Henderson), Thomas C. Price (Robert G. Carey), James M. Rhodes (Joseph Hurley), Mrs. S. D. Riddle, Percival Roberts (Patrick Conlan), Percival Roberts, Jr. (James Cullen), Countess Santa Eulalia (Thomas Gaynor), E. A. Schmidt (John Hobson), Robert Scott & Son, Mrs. Thomas A. Scott (Joseph McGregor and Richard C. Kaighn), Mrs. Joseph F. Sinnot (Gordon Smirl and David Ingram), J. C. Strawbridge (William Power), E. A. Stroud, C. W. Trotter (Thomas Monahan), Samuel M. Vauclain, Richard Vincent, Jr., Mrs. R. J. C. Walter (John McCleary), Mrs. Philip Walsh (Alexander Kerr), John Wanamaker (Alexander Young and John H. Dodds), Henry Weber & Sons, Oakland, Md., William Weightman (John McCleary), Mrs. John Lowber Welsh, Westcott Brothers, P. A. B. Widener (William Kleinheinz),



GEORGE W. CHILDS
(*Thirteenth President*) 1890–1894

Mrs. Charles Wheeler (William Fowler), Mrs. George B. Wilson (Alphonse Pericat), and John Welsh Young.

Most of these exhibitors were interested only in the chrysanthemum shows, and the professional gardener often selected and staged exhibits in which the real owner had taken but little interest.

CHRONOLOGY

1890–1920

January 1890. Meeting held in Horticultural Hall to inaugurate the new president. At the suggestion of the President, Mr. Craig read the following remarks by Mr. Childs, which were well received and appreciated by the meeting, which was unusually well attended:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—My fellow members of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society:—You have paid me a very high compliment by electing me President of your time-honored Society. It is, I believe, the oldest institution of the kind in the United States. It goes back over sixty years, and has a most creditable history.

"Among its founders were such eminent Philadelphians as Dr. Chapman, George Pepper, John Vaughn, Joseph Hopkinson, Nicholas Biddle, Charles Chauncey, Matthew Carey, and David Landreth.

"Among its Presidents have been Horace Binney, Joseph R. Ingersoll, George Vaux, Caleb Cope, General Robert Patterson, Matthias W. Baldwin, and its munificent benefactor, William L. Schaffer, who occupied the Chair during seventeen years.

"In view of this brief recital, I must say again that your action in electing me your President to succeed such distinguished citizens is a very acceptable compliment indeed, and an honor I highly appreciate.

"The Society has held sixty Autumnal Exhibitions; many hundred monthly shows of plants, flowers, fruits, and vegetables; and has distributed nearly forty thousand dollars in premiums.

"During the last quarter of a century there has been a largely increased interest in horticulture, and there should be a corresponding increase in the scope and usefulness of our Society. It will be a pleasure to me to co-operate with you in the promotion of that object in every way in my power."

The following Florists' Clubs sent letters and flowers as a token of esteem to Mr. Childs and congratulated the Society upon its choice of a president: Gardeners and Florists' Club of

Boston, New York Florists' Club of New York City, Chicago Florists' Club, Indiana State Society, Terre Haute, and the Florists' Club of Philadelphia.

At this meeting the Society held a monthly exhibition of plants, flowers, and vegetables from private conservatories and commercial establishments, which, in the opinion of the oldest members, was the most creditable monthly show ever held by this Society.

The Committee on Plants and Flowers reported that, "every offering was worthy of special mention or certificate of merit."

March 1890. The Spring Exhibition was held in Horticultural Hall from the 25th to the 28th.

April 1890. The following letter accompanying the excellent portrait of Miss Elizabeth Schaffer, who so generously presented to this Society the building, Horticultural Hall, was read by the Secretary:

"1309 Arch Street, Philadelphia,
April 9, 1890.

"Mr. D. D. L. Farson, *Secretary*, Horticultural Society of Pa.

"Dear Sir:

"In response to the urgent request of some of the members of the Horticultural Society of Penna., my aunt, Miss Elizabeth Schaffer, begs that you will present to that Society in her name, the accompanying portrait of herself; and tenders with it the heartiest assurance of her enduring interest in and sympathy with, its prosperity and aims.

"Very truly yours,
Charles Schaffer.

John Gardener & Co. offered a premium of $100. for a collection of spring bulbs and C. Strauss & Co. of Washington, D. C., offered $300. in premiums for cut blooms of the rose, "Souvenir de Wooton."

November 1890. The Chrysanthemum Show, which had now completely replaced the Fall Exhibition, was much like that of 1889. Chrysanthemums and roses were again the predominating flowers, and orchids, palms, crotons, and marantas were second in importance. There were also small exhibits of fruits and vegetables.

A display of *Aristolochia grandiflora* by E. D. Sturtevant of Bordentown, N. J., received special comment.

December 1890. A premium of $25. was ordered to be inserted for the best arranged exhibit of plants, of any variety, shown at the Chrysanthemum Show (1891).

March 1891. The Spring Exhibition was held from the 18th to 21st. During this period these exhibitions gave prominence to hydrangeas, cinerarias, bedding plants in bloom, spring bulbs, and carnations. A second series of awards was again given for roses on Thursday of the flower show week.

It is worthy of note that the formal designs, which for so many years were a prominent feature of the exhibitions, had been completely superseded by corsage bouquets and cut flowers.

November 1891. The Chrysanthemum Show was held in Horticultural Hall from the 9th to the 13th inclusive. A special premium of $50. was awarded to A. Blanc for a magnificent display of cacti. John Burton was awarded a silver medal for his new rose, the pink American Beauty. A silver medal was also awarded to Edwin Lonsdale for a new pink seedling carnation, "Grace Battles."

March 1892. The Secretary announced that the Society had since the last meeting received a donation of books from Miss Elizabeth Schaffer; also a large donation of magazines from John Bell.

The Spring Exhibition was held in Horticultural Hall, March 29th to April 1st. There were entries in practically all classes with the result that the exhibits were somewhat more varied than previously. Cyclamen, callas, anemones, begonias, primulas, English daisies, primroses, marguerites, pansies, and zonale geraniums were among the lesser exhibits. There was no fruit display.

June 1892. The following offers of special premiums were received by the Committee:

"Craig Prize"—silver cup, offered by Robert Craig for twelve blooms, best Carnation, new variety, not disseminated.

"Wentworth Prize"—$50., offered by Dr. Edward H. Williams. $25. for the three best seedling Carnations in pots, in bloom, in three

varieties never before shown; $15. for the best twelve plants of Carnations in bloom, six varieties; $10. for the best collection of cut blooms of Carnations.

November 1892. The Chrysanthemum Show was held in Horticultural Hall from the 7th to the 11th.

Although the chrysanthemums were the major attraction at the exhibit, there were also displays of pansies, carnations, roses, foliage plants, palms, lycopodiums, marantas, dracaenas, fruits, and vegetables.

March 1893. The Spring Exhibition was held in Horticultural Hall from the 15th to the 17th, inclusive. A special premium was awarded to Ernest Asmus, W. Hoboken, N. J., for the rose, "Madame Caroline Testout." The judges considered it worthy of an award because of "its superb color (pink) and stiff stems."

May 1893. On the 27th, Horticultural Hall was completely destroyed by fire.

July 1893. At a meeting on the 18th instant, the following resolution was adopted by the Society:

"*Whereas*, The building on Broad Street granted by Elizabeth Schaffer by her Deed of Trust dated May 17, 1887, to Trustees, for the benefit of this Society for the uses and purposes, and on the trusts, conditions, and limitations therein set forth, has been destroyed by fire, and the Society possesses no funds adequate to restore said building even with the aid of the insurance held by the Trustees, and said Trustees are prohibited by the terms of the trust from borrowing upon and encumbering said premises, and,

"*Whereas*, It was provided in the Deed of Trust that in case the Society should cease to use the property that the said Trustees should reconvey the same to the Grantor,

"*Resolved*, That this Society request the Trustees, to obtain from the said Elizabeth Schaffer such power and authority as will enable them to sell and convey the said premises, discharged of all Trusts, in favor of this Society or any other party, and to invest the proceeds for the use and benefit of the Society in accordance with the instructions of the said Elizabeth Schaffer."

November 1893. The Chrysanthemum Show was held in the Armory of the State Fencibles Battalion on Broad Street above Cherry, November 7th to the 11th.

The display of plants and flowers at this show was excellent and the exhibition was highly successful, both from an artistic and financial standpoint.

December 1893. Mr. Cartledge (treasurer) reported that the Spring shows of the past few years had been financial failures and that it had been necessary to draw on the profits and receipts of the chrysanthemum shows to pay the premiums offered in the Spring.

January 1894. It was decided to abandon the Spring flower show for this year.

February 1894. The following resolutions were adopted:*

"*Whereas*, In the death of our President, George W. Childs, the Horticultural Society of Pennsylvania has sustained an irreparable loss, and,

"*Whereas*, Like a great and useful flower at its termination, and, like a cut flower should be made the means of carrying its beauty and fragrance far from the scene of its life, therefore, it is,

"*Resolved*, That while bowing reverently before the decree which has called him to his rest—has garnered him as a ripe sheaf of wheat—we deplore his absence from our midst, where even his name was a tower of strength and his willing assistance in all our efforts for the advancement of horticulture, both in its scientific and practical aspect, was always so freely bestowed.

"*Resolved*, That The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society makes this public note of its mourning for its great and good President, not only because it recognizes that it will be impossible to supply his place, but because his gentle encouragement, his faithful assistance and his unobtrusive advice were to us (as to many other institutions of varied purposes) a strong bond of union and a guarantee of success.

"*Resolved*, That none but those privileged to know him well can speak of the many good deeds by which, unknown to the public, he adorned the noble and useful life thus brought unexpectedly to a close, when we had hoped he would have been long spared to enjoy the fruits of his exertions, and see the good results of his labors for others.

"*Resolved*, That we tender our respectful sympathy to his family and relations to whom a copy of these resolutions shall be sent."

James Meehan read a paper entitled, "Trees for City Use—the Kinds to Plant, and How to Treat Them." The reading was

*These resolutions were drawn by Dr. J. Cheston Morris and Prof. Persifor Frazer, but they were so carelessly copied by the secretary in the minutes, it is impossible to make sense of them.

followed by a discussion and the passage of a motion to ask the City Councils to create a Commission which should have control of the planting and care of all street trees, or to recommend other means which may seem advisable.

March 1894. The committee appointed to confer with the Board of Trustees of Horticultural Hall on the advisability of rebuilding the Hall on the present site reported that the Board was unanimously in favor of rebuilding, should it be possible to raise the sum required in any way which would not encumber the property.

April 1894. The following motion was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Society desires the Trustees (of Horticultural Hall) to know that, in its opinion, it will be for its best interest that a building should be erected on the present site, and that the proposal of a number of gentlemen to secure the amount required for such a purpose is considered to be worthy of the consideration of the Trustees."

May 1894. C. H. Clark offered the following motion which was adopted:

"That the officers of this Society are hereby requested to use such means as they may deem best for the collection and cancellation of all the outstanding (old) Bonds and Stock issued in former years by the Society."

June 1894. The following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Trustees of Horticultural Hall be applied to for the sum of thirty-five hundred dollars to be used in payment of the architect's bill for completing the working plans and drawings of the new Hall; the above amount to be placed in the hands of the Building Committee for the purposes referred to.

"*Resolved*, That Dr. J. Ewing Mears' Committee on behalf of the Society be authorized to proceed as they may deem best in raising the sum of $50,000 for building purposes."

The Secretary was directed to express the thanks of the Society to A. C. Zillinger, proprietor of the Hotel Stenton, for the free use of the Banquet Room for the display and examination of the plans of the proposed Hall.

The Architects were invited to be present on the evening of July 3rd and place the plans of the proposed Hall on view for examination by the Society, these plans to be shown in the Library Room, at 7:00 p. m.

September 1894. "The Secretary suggested that a greater effort be put forth by the Society in order to have a larger display of vegetables at our shows, especially at the approaching Chrysanthemum Show. On motion of Dr. Reed, the Secretary was instructed to communicate with those interested in this line, and urge their co-operation in the matter."

The Library Committee reported a donation of horticultural books and pamphlets from the estate of J. Willis Martin.

November 1894. Edwin Lonsdale was chosen to represent the Society in the State Agricultural Society.

The Committee appointed by the Chair to consider the desirability of dividing the Society into Sections for the promotion and better execution of its work reported that, after careful consideration, it was of the opinion that such divisions would be conducive to the development of interest and to the advancement of instruction among its members, and would provide a systematic arrangement of work.

The Committee recommended the organization of the following sections: 1. Forestry and Fruits; 2. Vegetables and Small Fruits; 3. Decorative Plants and Flowers; 4. Plant Foods; 5. Insects and Fungous Diseases; 6. Farm and Dairy.

The Committee further recommended that the Sections be organized by annual appointment (by the president) of a Chairman and Recorder for each Section, and that members of the Society be permitted to enroll as members of any or all Sections; each Section to meet monthly and to provide a program for at least one of the monthly meetings of the Society; at Exhibitions, each Section to have charge of the exhibits relating to its respective department.

The Committee proposed the appointment of Chairmen and Recorders as follows:

Section on Forestry and Fruits—William H. Moon and J. G. Gardener.

Section on Vegetables and Small Fruits—W. Atlee Burpee.

Section on Decorative Plants and Flowers—Robert Craig and Edwin Lonsdale.

Section on Plant Foods—Frank Simpson.

Section on Insects and Fungous Diseases—Wm. F. Dreer and Dr. Geo. Goebel.

Section on Farm and Garden—Burnet Landreth and Jason Sexton.

The report and suggestions of the Committee were adopted.

The Chrysanthemum Show was held from the 6th to the 10th, inclusive, in the Academy of Music. The rental for this period was $1500. The Henry A. Dreer Seed House awarded $121. in premiums for vegetables displayed. A Certificate of Merit was awarded to John N. May for the new rose, "Mrs. Pierpont Morgan."

The following letter from Miss Elizabeth Schaffer was read:

"1313 Arch Street,

"November 19, 1894.

"Mr. George W. Earl

"President (Board of Trustees of Horticultural Hall)

"My dear Mr. Earl:

"Having read in the papers that the rebuilding of Horticultural Hall has not begun, I write to the Board of Trustees to say I would very much prefer that the lot at Broad and Lardner Streets be sold and an appropriate building for the Library and meeting purposes be erected, and the balance of the money invested for the benefit of the Horticultural Society.

"I am very sincerely yours,

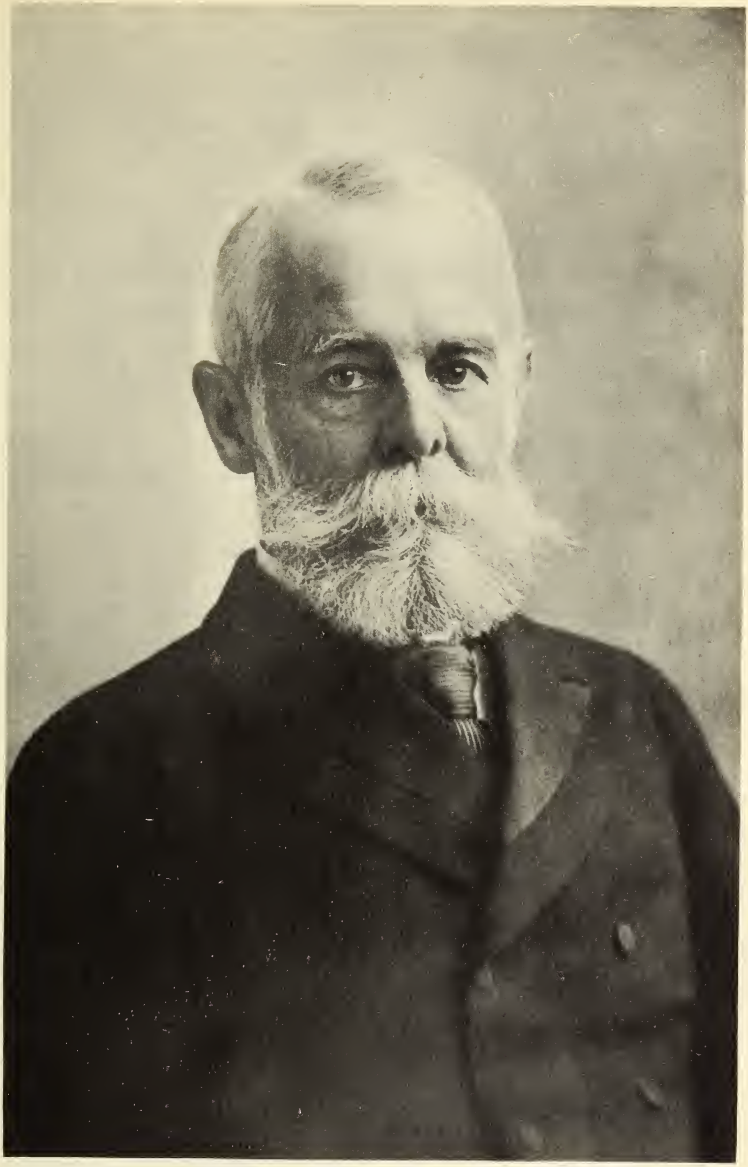
"Elizabeth Schaffer."

After discussion, it was moved and carried: "That the letter addressed to the Trustees of Horticultural Hall be returned with the regret that action, such as is requested by Miss Schaffer, is too late."

Dr. J. Ewing Mears read the report of the committee in charge of all matters pertaining to the rebuilding of Horticultural Hall, and the following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Horticultural Society approves of, and accepts the report of the Committee having in charge the matter of rebuilding the Hall.

"*Resolved*, That the plans prepared by Frank Miles Day & Bro. for the new Hall be approved, and that the Committee in charge be authorized to make contracts for the erection of the same, with such modifications as may seem desirable to the Committee as soon as it has secured subscriptions to a sufficient amount to pay in full for the building.



CLARENCE H. CLARK
(*Fourteenth President*) 1895–1898

"*Resolved*, That the Trustees of the property be requested by the Society to execute the lease as prepared, as soon as the Committee on Building is in a position to proceed with the work of erection.

"*Resolved*, That the President and Secretary be and are hereby authorized and directed to execute, on behalf of the Society, the agreement as prepared between the Society and the Trustees for the certificate holders, as soon as the Committee on Building is prepared to proceed with the erection thereof."

Dr. Mears stated that $130,000 had been subscribed for bonds and the prospects for raising the balance were very encouraging.

The Chrysanthemum Show was held in the Academy of Music from the 6th to the 10th. Prizes were awarded for chrysanthemums, orchids, ornamental foliage plants, crotons, palms, marantas, dracaenas, carnations, roses, violets, vegetables, and grapes.

December 1894. The program for the regular monthly meeting was provided by the Section on Plants and Flowers. This was the first of the section programs.

January 1895. The following amendment to the By-Laws was passed:

"An Executive Council shall be formed which shall have charge of the executive business of the Society, and shall consist of the officers of the Society, with the Chairmen of the Sections, and the Chairmen of the Finance and Library Committees. It shall hold monthly meetings and present a report in writing at each monthly stated meeting of the Society. The President shall appoint each year from among the members of the Council, a member who shall act as Chairman in his absence."

Messrs. Siebrecht & Wadley of New York exhibited a new rose, "Belle Siebrecht," described as possessing "a bright rose color and a nicely shaped bud."

April 1895. The Committee on Establishing Premiums announced the subscription of $650 by individuals and firms to be used for premiums on vegetables.

May 1895. The newly elected Executive Council made its first report. The Council met at the office of Dr. Mears on April 26th, and the following members were present: C. H. Clark, Chairman, Thomas Cartledge, Burnet Landreth, Dr. J. Ewing Mears, and D. D. L. Farson.

The Council passed the following resolutions which were approved by the Society:

"*Resolved*, That the Trustees of Horticultural Hall be requested to pay to the Treasurer of the Society any sum of money they may now or hereafter have during the years 1895 and 1896, over and above the sum of $25,000 reserved for the building fund, to be used by him only toward the payment of the city taxes for the said years.

"*Resolved*, That the action of the Secretary and Treasurer in renting a room at 1414 South Penn Square as an office for the Horticultural Society for one year, at a rental of sixteen dollars per month, be hereby approved.

"*Resolved*, That the Treasurer be authorized to pay monthly rent on orders drawn in the usual form and signed by the President and Secretary.

"*Resolved*, That the Treasurer be authorized to make payment of all claims against the Society only on orders drawn in the usual form, duly signed by the President and Secretary."

June 1895. Robert Kift stated that a new Society, styled the "American Dahlia Society," had been formed whose object was to advance the Dahlia and bring it more into prominence.

After discussion it was voted to invite the Dahlia Society to hold its September exhibition in Philadelphia, under the auspices of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. This invitation was accepted.

September 1895. The following report in relation to the laying of the Corner Stone of the new Horticultural Hall was approved.

"Brief ceremonies were held at the New Hall, Broad and Lardner Streets, at noon, Thursday, August 15, 1895; J. Ewing Mears, M. D., presiding. The members of the Society present were: Thomas Cartledge, Treasurer, D. D. L. Farson, Recording Secretary, William Hacker, Joseph Heacock, John Westcott, John Joyce, David Rust, William Joyce, Dr. George Goebel, Sydney W. Keith, George Huster, and Chester Davis.

"In the absence of President Clarence H. Clark, Dr. Mears presided, and spoke as follows:

" 'We are assembled here today to perform a ceremony, simple in character, and yet, it is believed, of sufficient importance to invest it with interest, not only to the members of the Horticultural Society whose home this building is to become, but also to the community at large. To the Society, because the occasion gives promise of the speedy completion of a building which will provide it with a home, a



(THIRD) HORTICULTURAL HALL

place in which its meetings can be held, a room for the deposit of its Library, and ample space in its large halls for its Exhibitions, which are so attractive and instructive. To the community, it is believed it will give a building the need for which has been long felt, in providing a suitable place for social entertainments, musical entertainments, lectures and meetings.

" 'To accomplish this, the efforts of the Building Committee have been directed towards the construction of a building, solid in structure, useful for the purposes of the Society, equipped with all the modern appliances which would insure safety from fire, perfect ventilation, and heating and lighting. It is believed that the architect in his plans has not only secured these important conditions but has also provided for a building which, in its attractive appearance and harmonious proportions, will ever remain an ornament to the city.

" 'The contents of the box, which we deposit in the corner-stone, consist of articles having relation to the Sciences of Horticulture. In addition, the box contains a brief history of the Horticultural Society, and drawings of the two buildings which have occupied this site, and of the one which is now in course of erection.

" 'With regard to the history of the Society it may not be inappropriate on this occasion to say a few words. Organized as it was in 1827, the first of its kind in this country, by ten of the most prominent citizens of this city, which list includes those distinguished in the various callings of life, in Law, Medicine, in Commerce and in Finance, it has always maintained its high character. Its list of membership has embraced in the many years of its existence the names of citizens representing the culture and education of the community.

" 'From the first permanent president, the eminent lawyer, Mr. Horace Binney, the chair of the presiding officer has been filled by gentlemen occupying prominent positions in the community. The immediate predecessor of the present occupant of the Chair was Mr. George W. Childs, the well-known public benefactor and philanthropist, whose greatest aim in life consisted in giving happiness to others.

" 'To Mr. William L. Schaffer, the Society owes a debt of gratitude which it will be difficult to repay. His noble generosity has placed for ever at the disposal of the Society the use of this valuable site, and there is little doubt that were he living today he would again reconstruct the building which was destroyed by fire.

" 'What we see today and what remains to be completed in the future is largely the effort of Mr. Clarence H. Clark, President of the Society. When the prospect of securing the building on this site seemed all but hopeless, some of the active members of the Society turned to

him for aid. With the energy which characterizes all his work, he took up the burden, and in a short time established such financial conditions, as to make reconstruction of the building an assured fact. In confidence under his leadership, the Building Committee has appealed to the public, and it has received in return a generous response, so that in a few months more the subscribers to the bonds will have in their possession a building which will give them prompt returns for the investment which they have made.

" 'The box also contains drawings which will illustrate a remarkable evolution in the art of building. Interesting as it is to examine these today, how much more so will it be in years to come when this box may be opened? We deposit this box in the corner-stone with the earnest hope that, resisting the assaults of time, unharmed by the devouring element, it may remain for a long time to come, and this building, the highest type, today, of architecture, may endure for ever.'

"The following is a complete list of objects placed in the box:

"1. Act of Incorporation and By-Laws of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. List of members as published in 1888. Premium list of the Chrysanthemum Shows, 1894 and 1895. Plans for the new building. Schedule of the Building Committee and History of the Society.

"2. Copies of the *Public Ledger*.

"3. The Florists' Club of Philadelphia,—Charter, By-Laws, History and portraits of members.

"4. The proceedings of the 1895 meeting of the American Carnation Society; 'Something about Vegetables'; report of the Botanical Department of the New Jersey Experimental Station upon Fungous Diseases of Plants; the Cornell Spray Chart for 1895; reports of the Pennsylvania Forestry and City Parks Association.

"5. The leading horticultural publications of the day, including the *American Florist*, *Florists' Exchange*, *Gardening*, *Garden and Forest*, *Journal of Horticulture*, *Meehan's Monthly*, *American Cultivator*, *Rural New Yorker*, *Massachusetts Plowman*, and *Horticultural Advertiser*.

"6. Florists and growers' catalogues of the year, including two sent from Japan.

"7. Photographs and colored plates of all worthy plants introduced in 1895. Seeds in original packages from Japan. Curious seeds from all parts of the world. Best samples of best gardeners' pots (flower pots), fibrous material for gardeners' use. Photographs taken by Mrs. Charles Schaffer of the Halls of 1867, and 1881. Also the architects' plan of the new building.

"8. Photographs of Clarence H. Clark, J. Ewing Mears, M. D., Hon. Thomas Edge (Secretary State Board of Agriculture of Pennsyl-

vania), Dr. B. E. Fernow, George W. Childs, Edwin Lonsdale, Robert Craig, D. D. L. Farson (Secretary), William K. Harris, Thomas Cartledge, Robert Kift, Professor J. M. Macfarlane, Professor L. H. Bailey, Byron D. Halstead, Dr. W. P. Wilson, and the plains of New Jersey."

November 1895. The Chrysanthemum Show and Horticultural Exhibition was held from the 5th to the 9th at the Academy of Fine Arts. There were few new chrysanthemum plants exhibited, but many cut blooms. Designs made of cut flowers were few in number. Besides chrysanthemums, there were displays of carnations, ferns, orchids, and roses.

September 1896. It was ordered that five delegates be appointed to attend the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture at Ambler on October 7th and 8th.

November 1896. The Chrysanthemum Show and Exhibition of Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables was held at Horticultural Hall from the 10th to the 14th. Among the plants and flowers for which prizes were offered, were: chrysanthemums—in pots and cut blooms, orchids, foliage plants, palms, ferns, Japanese evergreens, ornamental grasses and bamboos, berry-bearing plants, crotons, dracaenas, carnations, caladiums, and tender roses. $1,491 was awarded in premiums.

January 1897. The Schaffer Memorial Tablet to be placed in the entrance of Horticultural Hall was to be engraved as follows:

"The ground upon which this building stands and a hall then upon it were presented in 1887 to the Horticultural Society of Pennsylvania by Elizabeth Schaffer as a memorial to her brother, William L. Schaffer, President of the Society from 1867 to 1884."

April 1897. It was ordered that a committee be appointed to compile a history of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society from its organization up to the present day.*

May 1897. Mrs. E. S. Starr was appointed as delegate to represent the Society at the election of Trustees of State College in June.

June 1897. It was

"*Resolved*, That The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society grant the Dahlia Society the privilege of holding its exhibition on September 21, 1897, in conjunction with our regular monthly meeting on that date,

*There is no record in the minutes that such a committee was ever appointed.

and that the Secretary communicate with the management of Horticultural Hall and obtain a rate for renting the hall on behalf of the Dahlia Society for the day of September 21st and the day and evening of September 22nd."

October 1897. The monthly exhibition consisted of cosmos, and was reported as the finest display of this flower ever made before the Society.

November 1897. The Annual Exhibition was held in Horticultural Hall from the 9th to the 13th. John Thatcher received special mention for *Saintpaulia ionantha.* Hugh Graham was the chief prize-winner.

There was a more varied range of exhibits than staged at the show in 1896. Special mention should be made of the fine collections of ornamental foliage plants and palms.

A unique exhibit by C. E. Cox consisted of a miniature dwelling-house with grounds laid out surrounding it, planted with ferns.

On the second day of the exhibition, a display of roses and carnations was held. On the third day, exhibits of design work were featured. (From *The American Florist*, v. 13, pp. 336–7.)

December 1897. The chief feature of the monthly exhibition was a display of orchids from the estate of C. G. Roebling, of Trenton, N. J.

January 1898. The Building Committee submitted a report of their work in connection with the erection of Horticultural Hall, committed to its charge in 1894, which follows:

"It was estimated that a suitable building could be
erected at a cost, for the building.....$200,000.00
for extras, including architects' commission 25,000.00

$225,000.00

"It was proposed to provide this sum, $200,000, by the sale among the friends of the Society of 3% Income Certificates, secured by a lease of the new Hall to Trustees until all of the Income Certificates should have been paid by the operation of a sinking fund of $4,000 per annum, payable out of the net earnings of the Hall after the payment of the $6,000, 3% interest on the total issue of $200,000 Income Certificates, and by the sum of $25,000 to be contributed by the Trustees of the property under Miss Schaffer's deed, being the amount remaining

in their hands from the proceeds of the policies of fire insurance collected after the late fire that destroyed the former building.

"The Income Certificates have all been sold and paid for at par, the sum of $21,224.55 has been paid in cash by the Trustees of the property towards the subscription of $25,000, the remainder of the sum, viz. $3,775.45 by a check on the Solicitors' Trust Company. Owing to the failure of this trust company, it has not been possible, up to this date, to collect this claim or to dispose of it on any reasonable terms, if at all.

"The actual cost of the building and fixtures has been $225,921.44, showing a total expenditure over estimated cost of only $921.44, a result that may fairly be claimed as a satisfactory one.

"The Building Committee have further been called on to advance the taxes on the property for 1896, say $2,775, making a total of $228,696.44.

"The above amount has been provided from the following sources:

From Income Certificates sold	$200,000.00
From Trustees of Property (on account of their $25,000 contribution)	21,224.55
From interest on balances and discount. . .	1,901.11
From donations	725.00
From 2-year loan	5,000.00
	$228,850.66

Leaving a surplus of $154.22.

"The two-year loan is secured by a deposit of the check of the Trustees of the Property, on the Solicitors' Trust Company, $3,775.45, being the balance due on their contribution of $25,000, and is further guaranteed by seven members of the Building Committee. It is expected that this loan of $5,000 will be liquidated first by the proceeds of the claim against the Solicitors' Trust Company, secondly, by any subscription that may be secured for that purpose from the friends of the Society, and thirdly, as far as necessary from the net receipts of the Hall during the coming two years, thus, in fact, returning to the Building Committee so much of the amount advanced to pay the taxes on the property. In the meanwhile, however, the seven gentlemen who have guaranteed the loan are bound to see to its ultimate payment.

"While the Committee make this report, it is proper to remark that all the contracts have been satisfactorily executed and settled for, save one, that with Francis Brothers & Jellett, for the mechanical plant. The Committee are not yet satisfied with the work done by Francis Brothers & Jellett, and are retaining the amount yet due them, about $1,100, until the work has been made to the satisfaction of the Committee.

"The total sum needed has thus been provided with which to settle in full for the cost of the work. The building is finished, saving the mechanical plant referred to above, in a most substantial and satisfactory manner, and while a recognized ornament to our City, is fully equal to all demands for the accommodation of the Horticultural Society and the various classes of entertainments and functions, it was intended to serve."

February 1898. The Council recommended to the Society that the membership in the State Board of Agriculture be continued.

March 1898. A Spring Exhibition was held in Horticultural Hall, March 29, 30, 31, and April 1st.

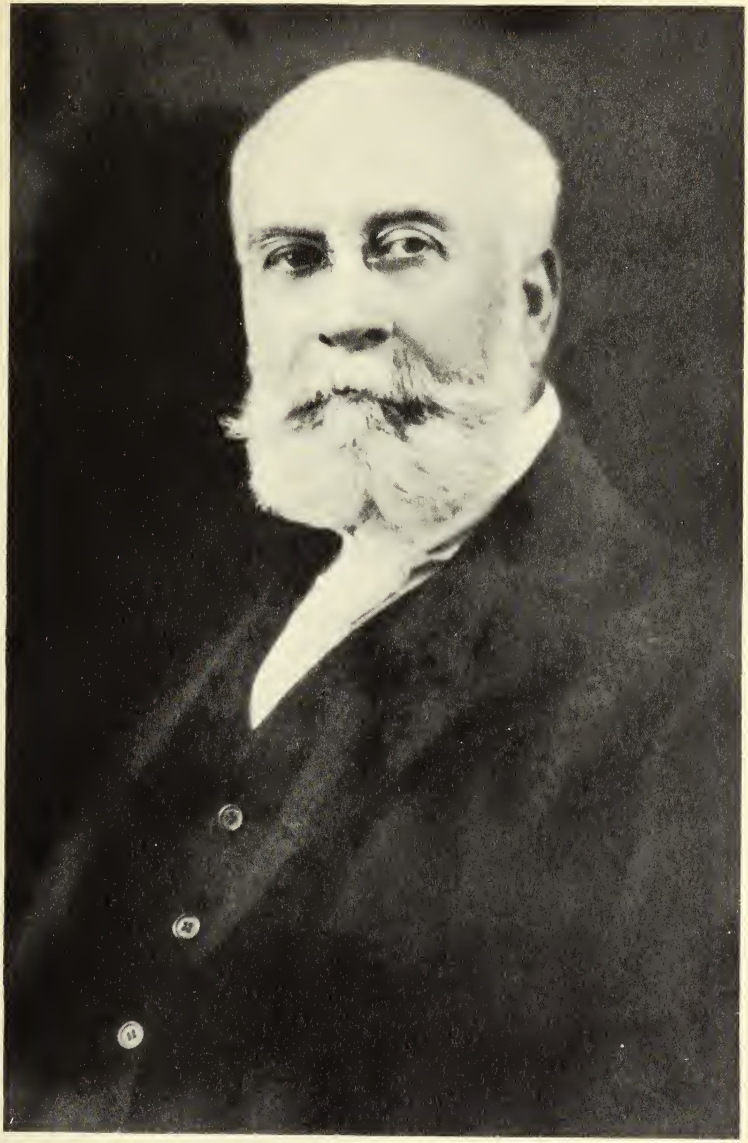
May 1898. The history and culture of calceolaria and the adaptability of clematis to this climate were discussed at the monthly meeting.

June 1898. A letter was read from the Academy of Natural Science asking this Society to appoint a delegate to attend a meeting to make arrangements for the meeting of the American Association of Natural Science to be held in this city next year.

On motion duly seconded and carried, Dr. Goebel was appointed as delegate to attend the above meeting.

The exhibition for this month was very interesting. Henry A. Dreer exhibited fifteen varieties of Japanese Iris. Among the other displays were: *Phlox drummondi* from the gardens of Mrs. Joseph Harrison, *Bougainvillea glabra*, *sanderiana*, a specimen of *Aerides odoratum* with four spikes in bloom, a plant of *Cattleya harrisoniæ alba* reported as the only plant of this variety in cultivation, *Francoa ramosa*, and *Anguloa clowesi*.

The Committee on Exhibits recommended that a Silver Medal be awarded to W. A. Manda of South Orange, N. J., for the following collection of new roses, progenitors of a new type, being the results of crosses between the Tea and Wichuriana Roses: "Evergreen Gem," Madame Hoste X Wichuriana, color creamy white; New Rose, no name, Meteor X Wichuriana, color light pink, very double; "Gardenia," Perle X Wichuriana, color yellow in the bud, opening to white; "Jersey Beauty," Perle X Wichuriana, color opens yellow, shades to white; and "Manda's Triumph," Noisette X Wichuriana, a fine double white flower borne in great clusters. All but the last named rose were evergreen, holding their foliage the entire season.



JAMES M. RHODES
(*Fifteenth President*) 1899–1901

Mr. Manda also exhibited some flowers of the new yellow *Calla elliottiana.*

September 1898. It was decided to hold the contest for the Silver Cup offered annually by the Chrysanthemum Society of America under the auspices of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

An exhibition of dahlias was held at this meeting. The Committee on Exhibits recommended that a Certificate of Merit be awarded to W. P. Peacock for a fine collection of dahlias, and that special mention be given to Henry A. Dreer for a collection of aquatics, petunia and begonia flowers, and perennial flowers.

November 1898. The Annual Exhibition was held in Horticultural Hall from the 8th to the 12th. Yellow varieties of chrysanthemums predominated. The foyer of the Hall was a fern paradise.

The chief prize-winner was Hugh Graham, who took eleven first and four second premiums. (From *The American Florist*—Vol. 4, p. 424).

February 1899. It was decided to invite the American Pomological Society to hold its meeting under the auspices of this Society on September 7th and 8th, 1899, provided there be no expense incurred by this Society.

March 1899. Clarence H. Clark, Chairman of the Building Committee of Horticultural Hall, made a final report stating that the building was completed and asking that the Committee be discharged. On motion, duly made and seconded, the report was approved and the Committee discharged.

Francis Canning received special mention for an exhibition of *Heuchera sanguinea, Primula obconica, grandiflora* and *fimbriata.*

November 1899. The Annual Exhibition was held in Horticultural Hall from the 7th to the 11th. The lower foyer was ornamented with groups of ferns and the staircase was decorated with jars of chrysanthemums. Henry A. Dreer exhibited a water garden. The Landreth exhibit consisted of a bamboo summer-house with palms. A prominent feature of the show was the group arranged by Hugh Graham. This was a center space, oval, or diamond shaped. Mounted high in the center

were a number of *Acalypha sanderi*. These were undoubtedly the best specimens of this plant in this country and, arranged as they were, made a grand showing. Between them and the pedestals on which they stood were arranged Boston ferns, palms, and other foliage plants which acted as a background for varieties of long-stemmed chrysanthemums.

There was a large display of fruits and vegetables. (From *The American Florist*—Vol. XV, pp. 404–6.)

A special meeting was called to discuss the matter of planting trees on the streets of the city. Representatives of the Civic Club, the City Parks Association, the New Century Club and the Florists' Club of Philadelphia were present. The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this meeting that the Mayor's proposition to beautify the city by the planting of trees on Broad Street be and hereby is heartily endorsed and that a committee of three be appointed to visit His Honor and present this resolution."

Robert Craig, Edwin Lonsdale and Burnet Landreth were appointed on the committee.

December 1899. The Secretary read a communication from the Department of Agriculture asking this Society to send photographs of the officers of the Society, and pictures of Horticultural Hall to be placed with the exhibit at the Paris Exposition.

January 1900. C. W. Cox was awarded a Certificate of Merit for a new form of cyclamen with feathered flowers.

March 1900. A Spring Exhibition was held in Horticultural Hall from the 20th to the 23rd inclusive.

April 1900. It was ordered that the winners of prizes at the monthly meetings be asked to prepare and read papers at the succeeding meeting, on subjects pertaining to the exhibits that won prizes.

The Floral Exchange exhibited their new rose the "Queen of Edgeley" and was awarded a silver medal. Albert Knapper exhibited a pan of edelweiss.

June 1900. Henry A. Dreer exhibited a new perennial, *Incarvillea delavayi*.

September 1900. L. H. Peacock read a paper on "Dahlias" and was awarded a silver medal for his extensive and valuable collection of this flower.

November 1900. The Annual Exhibition was held in Horticultural Hall from the 13th to the 17th. Exhibits included chrysanthemums, foliage plants, palms, ferns, crotons, dracaenas, marantas, begonias, cyclamens, geraniums, and anemones.

A gold medal was awarded to Mrs. George B. Wilson for a corner decoration including George Washington sago palm, foliage plants, and orchids.

A silver medal was awarded to Henry A. Dreer for a display of aquatic plants and to John Thatcher for a collection of specimen ferns.

January 1901. It was decided to establish a Committee on New Plants, Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables,—the following regulations to govern exhibits: (1) Exhibitors must announce their intention of exhibiting one week in advance; (2) Information concerning the origin and principal characteristics of the exhibit must be given to the committee.

March 1901. The Spring Exhibit was held in Horticultural Hall from the 19th to the 22nd.

April 1901. The Secretary read a letter from the Society of American Florists stating that one silver and one bronze medal had been appropriated to be awarded through The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society at one of the public exhibitions, for new and meritorious plants or flowers of American origin. Papers were read on Begonia, Gloire de Lorraine, and *Primula chinensis.*

June 1901. It was decided to hold an exhibition of out-door roses on the 18th.

November 1901. The Annual Exhibition was held in Horticultural Hall from the 12th to the 16th. Plants, flowers, fruits, and vegetables were on display. The installation had many new features. The central group was a moss-covered tree trunk topped by an immense sword fern. About the trunk were growing orchids of many kinds. The far end of the hall was filled with giant palms and foliage plants from the houses of John Wanamaker. Near the entrance on either side were

groups of *Pandanus sanderi*. The main feature of the north side was an orchid display by Mrs. George B. Wilson.

A silver medal and very honorable mention was given to Henry A. Dreer for the display of *Pandanus sanderi*. (*Public Ledger*, November 13, 1901).

January 1902. The following resolutions were adopted:

"*Whereas*, This Society having learnt with deep regret of the death of Thomas Meehan, who had been a member since May 15, 1850, and was Corresponding Secretary in 1864, and again from 1867 to 1888, and in 1896 was elected Professor of Botany, which position he held at the time of his death, be it,

"*Resolved*, That this Society does hereby express its sorrow at the sudden termination of such a brilliant and useful life, and does express its great appreciation of the services rendered to horticulture and science by our deceased member, and be it further

"*Resolved*, That we do hereby heartily sympathize with the family of the deceased in the great loss they have sustained."

March 1902. The Spring Exhibition was held from the 18th to the 20th, inclusive.

May 1902. It was decided to extend an invitation to the American Rose Society to hold its next exhibition, in the spring of 1903, under the auspices of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, in connection with the Spring Exhibition. This invitation was accepted.

July 1902. The President appointed two delegates to attend the International Plant Breeding Conference in New York in the Fall.

August 1902. At the monthly exhibit, special mention was given to Henry A. Dreer for a vase of *Stokesia cyanea*, and to John G. Gardener for the rose "Gruss an Teplitz."

October 1902. Henry A. Dreer exhibited a large collection of perennials at the monthly exhibition.

November 1902. The Annual Exhibition was held in Horticultural Hall from the 11th to the 15th. Chrysanthemums were displayed in all shades as well as orchids, ferns, and foliage plants. The vegetable display included mangel roots, leeks, cabbages, turnips, pumpkins, and celery—all of titanic size.



JAMES W. PAUL, Jr.
(*Sixteenth President*) 1902–1908

A gold medal was awarded to Thomas Long for a display of ten specimen ferns. (*Public Ledger*, November 12, 1902.)

March 1903. The Spring Exhibition was held in Horticultural Hall, March 24, 25, and 26th, in conjunction with the Fourth Annual Exhibition of the American Rose Society.

November 1903. The Annual Exhibition was held in Horticultural Hall from the 10th to the 14th. A feature of the exhibition was the elaborate display arranged by John Graham & Co. in the centre of the Hall representing a Japanese garden.

The opening night was characterized by a beautiful display of chrysanthemums. One day was given over to a special display of roses and carnations, and another was devoted to table and mantel decorations, baskets and cut flowers.

March 1904. The Spring Show was held in Horticultural Hall from the 22nd to the 24th, in conjunction with the Fifth Annual Exhibition of the American Rose Society.

November 1904. The Annual Exhibition was held in Horticultural Hall from the 6th to the 9th.

December 1904. At the monthly meeting of the Society the gardeners recommended that the regular dues of the Society be raised to $5.00 and their own dues kept at $3.00. This action was afterwards approved by the Executive Council.

February 1905. At the monthly exhibition, John W. Pepper received special mention for his display of the "Enchantress" carnation.

March 1905. The Spring Exhibition was held in Horticultural Hall from the 28th to the 30th.

May 1905. H. S. Hopper exhibited a plant of *Nicotiana sanderæ*.

June 1905. The Annual Exhibition of outdoor roses was held on the 8th. Dr. Robert Huey was awarded a certificate for six new roses.

At the meeting held on the same date, Dr. Huey spoke on the history and development of the rose, giving special emphasis to the rose, "Gloire Lyonnaise," as being very suitable for hybridization because of its adaptibility to the climate in the vicinity of Philadelphia.

At the monthly exhibit John W. Pepper was awarded a prize for his display of *Iris kaempferi*. Several exhibits of delphinium received special mention.

November 1905. The Annual Exhibition was held in Horticultural Hall from the 7th to the 11th. At the north side of the upper corridor was a bank of chrysanthemums in vases sent by E. Wells of London, England. Despite the fact that they were kept out of water ten days, they were wonderfully fresh.

In addition to the flowers, there was a complete display of fruits and vegetables. A column of these attracted much admiration. The base was formed of radishes, peppers, and string beans, while the column itself displayed a vast array of onions, pears, apples, bananas, etc. arranged in a scroll effect. It was exhibited by Joseph Clark, gardener to E. N. Cox.

On motion, duly seconded and carried, the Chrysanthemum Society of America was invited to hold its meeting in 1906 in connection with the November exhibition of this Society.

March 1906. The Spring Show was held in Horticultural Hall from the 27th to the 29th.

June 1906. The first Peony Exhibition was held May 31st and June 1st. Messrs. James Paul, Jr., C. A. Griscom, and John W. Pepper received all the prizes.

The same exhibitors took most of the awards at the exhibit of outdoor roses held June 7th and 8th.

November 1906. The Chrysanthemum Show was held in Horticultural Hall from the 6th to the 9th. Prizes amounting to $1,518.50 were awarded, of which the Society gave but $414.50. The remainder consisted of donated prizes.

The principal prize-winners were James W. Paul, Jr., C. B. Newbold, Mrs. Joseph F. Sinnott, and P. A. B. Widener.

The new chrysanthemum, "Morton F. Plant" was staged at this show, also "Clear View," exhibited by P. A. B. Widener.

John E. Haines of Bethlehem, Pa., exhibited the new carnation, "Imperial" and F. R. Pierson of Tarrytown, N. Y., also displayed a new variety, "Windsor."

December 1906. The following resolution was passed:

"*Whereas*, The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society recognizes thoroughly that the original intent of the law to distribute by the United

States Government, seed of rare and new plants, was to increase the useful diversity of Agricultural and Horticultural products that could be grown in this country, and

"*Whereas*, The Congressional distribution as now conducted, consists of sending to the farmers and gardeners of America annually, forty millions packets of common vegetable and flower seeds, that could be purchased at any village store and is of no possible benefit to the recipient, therefore, it is,

"*Resolved*, That this Society is opposed to this continual appropriation, and suggests that this amount be expended in the useful work of the State Experimental Station, and in the importation and obtaining from domestic hybridizers, seeds, of such varieties as are new and likely to prove valuable."

March 1907. The Spring Exhibition was held in Horticultural Hall from the 26th to the 28th.

June 1907. A Peony and Outdoor Rose Show was held in Horticultural Hall.

July 1907. A Sweet Pea Exhibition was held on the 9th in Horticultural Hall.

October 1907. The Committee on Exhibits made,

"Special Mention of a new type of Cosmos exhibited by Samuel B. Brown, of Haverford, Pa. If this type can be retained we feel sure it will prove a valuable acquisition. The flower is of the anemone type, very double in the centre."

November 1907. The Chrysanthemum Show was held on the 12th to the 15th in Horticultural Hall.

The Hall had been suitably decorated for the show. In the center of the main aisle was a Japanese Pagoda tastefully decorated with lanterns, and around this were grouped the large chrysanthemum plants of Japanese type. In plants, the principal prize-winners were James W. Paul, Jr., Mrs. Joseph F. Sinnott, John W. Pepper, and Mrs. R. J. C. Walker.

P. A. B. Widener exhibited a new chrysanthemum "Lynnewood Hall," a pure white, incurved variety.

The new hybrid tea rose, "Mrs. Jardine," was exhibited by Robert Scott & Son.

February 1908. Mrs. C. H. Clark, Jr. presented a portrait of the late Clarence H. Clark, a former president of the Society.

March 1908. The Spring Show was held in Horticultural Hall on the 31st, and April 1st and 2nd.

April 1908. A certificate of merit was awarded to P. A. B. Widener for *Cypripedium curtisi novilio*, and to Alphonse Pericat for a pink *Cattleya schroderæ.*

June 1908. Mrs. F. C. Penfield, James W. Paul, Jr., and C. A. Griscom received most of the awards at the Exhibition of Peonies and Outdoor Roses held on the 2nd.

A Sweet Pea Exhibition was held on the 23rd. Rudulph Ellis showed the finest sweet peas in almost all classes. Japanese iris, hardy herbaceous perennials, gloxinias, and cut flowers were also shown.

September 1908. At a special meeting called on the occasion of the death of the President, James W. Paul, Jr., the following resolutions were adopted:

"*Whereas*, It has seemed good to the Almighty Ruler of events to remove from our midst our honored and beloved President; it is

"*Resolved*, That in submitting to this decree we can but deplore our loss; and that we earnestly desire thus to place on record our sense of the important services he has unfailingly rendered to the cause of Horticulture and the beautifying of our homes.

"*Resolved*, That we tender to his family and friends this tribute to his memory. In all his dealings with this Society there was evidenced the considerate spirit of the Christian gentleman whose urbanity led him to consider the feelings of others, while he was always in the forefront of every movement of true progress, and ready to help with mind and purse the advance of every betterment that was proposed. We shall miss his clearness of view and modest firmness in pursuit of every advance proposed in our efforts to bring the culture of flowers, fruits and vegetables to the perfection we all desire.

"*Resolved*, That the above be sent to his family and to the newspapers of the day, and that the Executive Council attend the funeral."

November 1908. The Annual Exhibition was held in Horticultural Hall from the 8th to the 10th.

C. G. Roebling of Trenton, N. J., staged a beautiful collection of orchids—classed as one of the largest and finest private collections in the country—for which he was awarded a gold medal. First prize in the orchid display was given to P. A. B. Widener (William Kleinheinz, gardener). Mr. Widener also took four first prizes in the rose and carnation display.



CLEMENT B. NEWBOLD
(*Seventeenth President*) 1909–1913

December 1908. It was ordered, "That no more Silver Medals be awarded until this Society is in a position to provide the same."

March 1909. The Spring Exhibition was held in Horticultural Hall on the 23rd, 24th and 25th.

April 1909. The National Association of Gardeners accepted the invitation of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society to hold their next annual meeting and exhibition in Philadelphia, in connection with the Society's Spring Exhibition.

An invitation was extended to the Chrysanthemum Society of America to hold their next meeting and exhibition in connection with the coming Annual Exhibition of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

May 1909. Henry A. Dreer exhibited a new ivy *Ampelopsis lowi.*

The Peony Exhibition was held on the 27th.

June 1909. A special meeting of the Society was held in the Lecture Room of Horticultural Hall on the 15th. Clement B. Newbold, President, presided. The President stated that this meeting was called at the request of six members of the Society: Robert Craig, C. Hartman Kuhn, Sidney W. Keith, Dr. Robert Huey, John W. Pepper and J. G. Cassatt. The President further stated that this meeting was called in accordance with the By-Laws of the Society and for the purpose of considering matters pertaining to the sale of Horticultural Hall, as set forth in the following resolutions which had been adopted by the Executive Council:

"*Whereas*, In the judgment of the Executive Council of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, it would be of advantage to said Society for the property known as Horticultural Hall to be sold, and out of the proceeds of such sale for a sum to be set aside that may be sufficient to equitably pay off the holders of the trust certificates which were issued to raise the funds to erect the building, the balance to be invested and the income thereof applied to the furthering of the objects of the Society, therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the President be requested to call a special meeting of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society to consider this subject.

"*Resolved*, That the Society be recommended at such meeting to adopt the necessary resolutions to authorize such sale, and the taking of

any legal steps that may be necessary in order to perfect the title to said premises."

These resolutions had been adopted at a meeting of the Council held June 4th, at which were present: Clement B. Newbold, Dr. Robert Huey, Sidney W. Keith, John W. Pepper, J. G. Cassatt, C. Hartman Kuhn, Robert Craig, and William Robertson. At this meeting Mr. Keith stated that he had received a letter from a real estate man of this city offering $500,000 for the property known as Horticultural Hall. Mr. Keith further stated that the bond holders of Horticultural Hall were willing to have the property sold, inasmuch as it was no longer a paying proposition. He said that in 1908 the Hall made $1800 above expenses. The interest on the bonds amounted to $6000 and, owing to the increased competition springing up each year, it was likely that the receipts of the building would be still less with the possibility of increased taxes, increased expenses for repairs, etc. In his opinion he thought it would be best for all parties concerned to agree to a sale.

George Vaux, Jr., offered a series of resolutions approving the sale of said premises and building at a price not less than $500,000. These resolutions were read twice in order that everyone present might understand them. After some discussion, in which William K. Harris, George Vaux, Jr., Joseph Heacock, Sidney W. Keith, Col. E. V. Morrell, Robert Kift, and Dr. J. Ewing Mears participated, they were adopted.

During the discussion, George Vaux, Jr., made the following explanation:

"As one of the Trustees of the Schaffer gift, I think I can explain the situation in a few words so that it can be understood by everybody. When the original conveyance was made by Miss Schaffer, of the property known as Horticultural Hall, there was a provision in the deed that the property was not to be sold and that it should always remain a memorial to her brother, William L. Schaffer, who was for a number of years the President of this Society, who had bought the property at a sale and added it to his estate. After the Hall burned down and there was not sufficient insurance money to erect a new building, the ruin stood here for many months and was an eyesore to everybody passing up and down Broad Street. Miss Schaffer was then seen again and she executed a second deed. By that deed she released to the Trustees to whom she had made the original conveyance all rights which she had reserved in the property, which included the whole of

the question of the memorial and the revision of the property to her heirs in the event of the Horticultural Society going out of existence, etc. When, a few months ago, our President spoke of the question of taking some steps necessary to get title in the property in legal shape, he had immediate reference to the conditional clauses which were in the deed executed by Miss Schaffer, and the result is there is more or less confusion as respects the title, which, however, seems to me can be easily straightened out by application to the Court of Common Pleas. It is the opinion of Mr. Johnson that there is no doubt that the matter is in such shape that by the aid of the Court, the Horticultural Society and the Trustees of Miss Schaffer's gift could make a perfectly valid sale of the property. In view of Miss Schaffer's subsequent deeds it is entirely in accordance with her announced and expressed intention that this may be done. Of course we know that by the action taken in 1904 the property was leased to those gentlemen who are trustees for the certificate holders. This building cost $225,000 in round numbers; $200,000 was supplied by these certificates to which reference has been made. The plan was that the building should be for the use of those who wished to give social functions, shows, etc. It was expected that the surplus of revenue derived from the building, after the payment of the expenses of the management, taxes and water rent, repairs, etc., would be sufficient to sink the bonds within a thirty-year term. During the time that has passed the total amount that has been received has been something less that $30,000, whereas to pay the interest at 3% during the fifteen-year period, would have required $90,000, so that the fact is evident that the plan of sinking these certificates out of the surplus receipts of the building has not worked out.

"However, on the other side there is the situation that the Society has outstanding this lease to the owners of the certificates, to the Trustees for the owners, at least. Such being the case, of course, before any definite move can be made in this, it is necessary for these certificate holders to be taken care of."

Col. E. V. Morrell also addressed the meeting, favoring the sale of the Hall. He concluded by saying:

"I would like to impress upon the gentlemen present two things: First, that the building for the purposes for which it was erected has been unsuccessful from the bondholders' point of view and to the Horticultural Society. It is right and proper that we should get together, remembering the fact that the thing has been a failure, and do what we consider best to carry out the original intention of the donor of this property to the Horticultural Society."

Dr. J. Ewing Mears also addressed the meeting.

A Sweet Pea Show was held on the 29th. W. Atlee Burpee & Co. staged a large exhibit.

September 1909. A Dahlia Show at which most of the prizes were taken by John W. Pepper, Mrs. F. C. Penfield, and C. B. Newbold, was held on the 21st.

November 1909. The Annual Exhibition was held in Horticultural Hall from the 9th to the 12th. The displays were more numerous than they had been for a number of years.

March 1910. The Spring Show was held in Horticultural Hall from the 15th to the 17th, in conjunction with the annual exhibition of the National Association of Gardeners.

June 1910. The Peony and Outdoor Rose Exhibition was held on the 1st.

September 1910. A Dahlia Show was held on the 20th.

November 1910. The Annual Exhibition was held from the 8th to the 11th in Horticultural Hall. The exhibit of Clement B. Newbold, president of the Society, of a seedling white, single chrysanthemum caused great interest, as did an unusual variety of cattleya exhibited by P. A. B. Widener. Mrs. F. C. Penfield took seven first and six second prizes.

There was a large vegetable display and most of the prizes were taken by Mrs. J. Lowber Welsh, George S. Bodine, and Mrs. George H. McFadden. Mrs. Welsh captured ten first and five second prizes. (*Public Ledger*, November 9, 1910).

It was decided to arrange a series of lectures to be given at the monthly meetings during the winter.

January 1911. It was decided to invite the Sweet Pea Society to hold their exhibition here in 1911.

March 1911. The Spring Show was held in Horticultural Hall from the 21st to the 23rd.

April 1911. The Secretary read the report of Judge Kinsey of Common Pleas Court No. 1 in regard to the equity suit pertaining to Horticultural Hall. Judge Kinsey gave an opinion stating that Miss Elizabeth Schaffer had conveyed to the Trustees all her "right, title and interest" in said property, "free and discharged from all trusts," with "full power and authority on the part of said Trustees to sell and dispose of said lot of ground."

This suit had been defended by the Contributors of the Pennsylvania Hospital, the devisees under the will of Elizabeth Schaffer, who bequeathed to them her reversionary interest in the said property, but as she had conveyed to said Trustees all such interest, the Court decided that there was no estate which she could bequeath or which the Contributors of the Pennsylvania Hospital could take.

June 1911. The Peony Show was held on the 14th and 15th.

The Sweet Pea Show was held on the 29th and 30th. Robert Craig was asked to make the address of welcome on behalf of the Society at the meeting of the National Sweet Pea Society.

November 1911. The Annual Exhibition was held in Horticultural Hall from the 7th to the 10th. On the first day, chrysanthemums and ornamental foliage plants were featured; on the second day, roses and carnations, and on the third, fruits and vegetables. (*Public Ledger*, November 8, 1911.)

The resolution previously passed discontinuing the award of Silver Medals was repealed.

March 1912. The Spring Show was held in Horticultural Hall from the 19th to the 21st.

June 1912. The Peony and Outdoor Rose Show was held on the 5th.

July 1912. The Sweet Pea Show was held on the 2nd.

September 1912. The Dahlia Show was held on the 17th.

November 1912. The Annual Show was held in Horticultural Hall from the 5th to the 8th. Chrysanthemums, roses, ferns, orchids, crotons, palms and carnations were banked around the staircase, platform and auditorium. On the third day of the exhibition the flowers were removed and fruits and vegetables displayed. John W. Pepper, by winning nine first places, made the best showing. He scored heavily with his beautiful chrysanthemums and foliage plants. John Wanamaker won five first prizes, Mrs. J. G. Cassatt four, and Countess Santa Eulalia, three. Louis Burk exhibited a miniature garden, which was much admired.

A gold medal was awarded to Joseph Heacock & Co. for a display of orchids and cybodium ferns. (*Public Ledger*, November 6, 8, 9, 1912.)

March 1913. The Spring Show was held in Horticultural Hall from the 18th to the 20th.

June 1913. The Peony and Outdoor Rose Show was held on the 3rd; the Sweet Pea Show on the 26th.

September 1913. The Dahlia Show was held on the 16th.

October 1913. An invitation was sent to the Chrysanthemum Society of America to hold their exhibition and meeting in 1914 in connection with the Annual Exhibition of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

November 1913. The Annual Show was held in Horticultural Hall from the 4th to the 7th in conjunction with the Philadelphia Florists' Club.

More than fifty bush chrysanthemums were on display. The principal attraction of the show was a "Pandanus Lindenhurst," a novel plant produced by John Wanamaker's gardener and named after his estate. It was not unlike a large growing pineapple in appearance, with long leaves of yellow, striped with green. The plant was said to be a sport from a sanderi. A splendid collection of foliage plants was exhibited by Harry S. Betz, and a number of fruit trees by Adolph Muller. There were beautiful orchid displays from the greenhouses of Rudulph Ellis, P. A. B. Widener, and Louis Burk. Robert Craig Company exhibited fifty seedling crotons. From the estate of W. W. Harrison came a basket of strawberries.

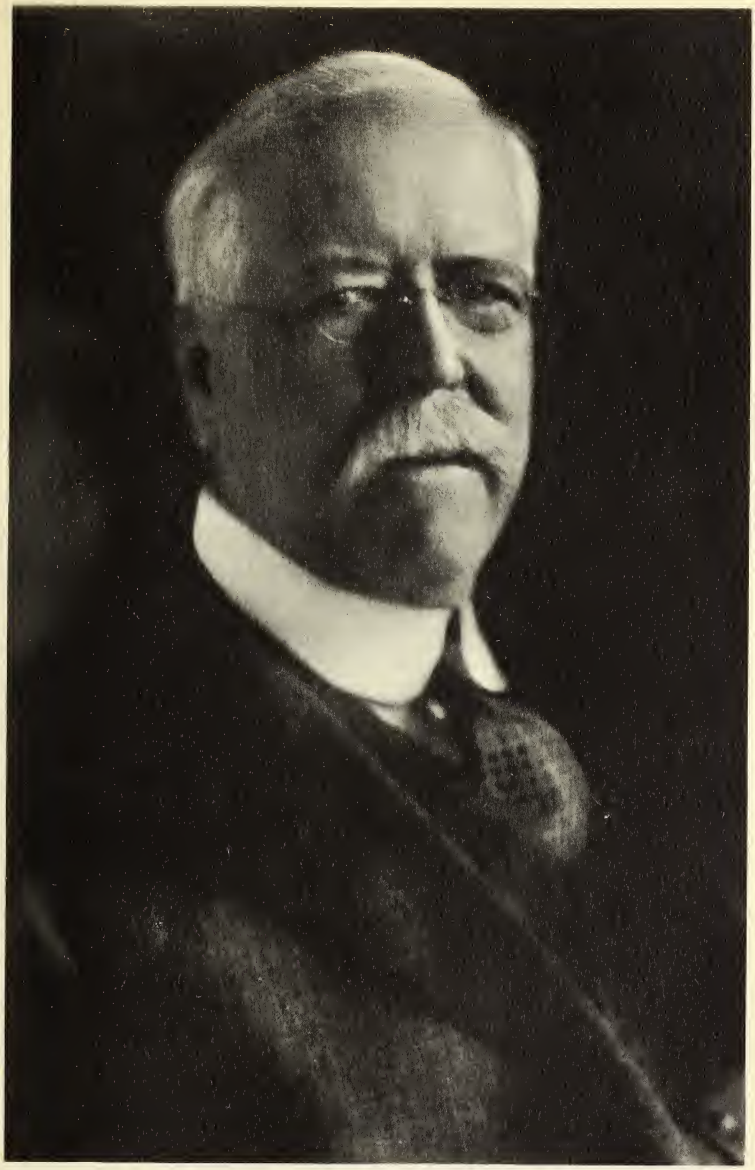
The prize-winners were the same as in the previous year. A gold medal was awarded Franklin Barrett for his collection of goldfish. (*Public Ledger*, November 5, 7, 1913.)

March 1914. The Spring Show was held from the 24th to the 26th.

April 1914. The President was authorized to appoint a committee to solicit subscriptions for the National Flower Show of 1916.

May 1914. The Council recommended the appropriation of $25 for prizes for school gardens.

The Council recommended the appointment of a committee to co-operate with a similar committee from the Florists' Club in establishing a rose garden in Fairmount Park.



SAMUEL T. BODINE
(*Eighteenth President*) 1914

June 1914. The Peony and Outdoor Rose Show was held on the 4th; the Sweet Pea Show on the 23rd.

September 1914. The Dahlia Show was held on the 15th.

November 1914. The Annual Exhibition was held in Horticultural Hall from the 3rd to the 6th. The second day was "Rose Day." Pennock Brothers staged a beautiful exhibit of bouquets for debutantes. Some of the most noteworthy exhibits were foliage plants from the estates of G. W. C. Drexel and George McFadden, and an orchid collection shown by Louis Burk.

March 1915. The Spring Show was held from the 23rd to the 25th.

September 1915. The Dahlia Show was held on the 21st.

The Committee appointed to prepare a program of lectures for the coming winter presented the following schedule which was approved: November, Dr. Robert Huey; January, Dr. Wilson; February, J. Otto Thilow; March, Ernest Hemming; April, Bertrand H. Farr. All the lectures were to be illustrated; admission to be free to members, but a charge of twenty-five cents to be made to all others.

An invitation was sent to the American Dahlia Society to hold their Exhibition in 1916 in conjunction with the Annual Exhibition of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

October 1915. The Committee of Arrangements recommended that the Annual Exhibition, November 9th to 12th, be run on the same lines as last year,—that space for commercial exhibits be charged for at the rate of twenty cents per square foot in the lower hall, and twenty-five cents per square foot around the stairway and corridor; that William Graham be engaged on the same terms as last year to decorate the building and arrange the exhibits.

November 1915. The Secretary was instructed to write a letter to the Commissioners of Fairmount Park stating that the Society was willing to co-operate with them in establishing a Botanical Garden.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Society of American Florists saying that the National Flower Show Committee had allotted a space of 20 x 26 feet at the National Flower Show to The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, and that a season

ticket would be given to each member of the Society—this ticket to admit two persons. It was decided to confer with a committee from the Garden Club of America to discuss plans for this exhibition.

The Annual Show was held in Horticultural Hall from the 9th to the 12th. One of the most striking displays was that of Louis Burk consisting of nearly one hundred varieties of orchids, representing all the continents of the world. Among the novelties were two miniature gardens with fountains, walks, hedges, urns, and neatly planted beds. One was exhibited by Thomas McKean, the other by W. W. Frazer, Sr. On the second day of the exhibit there was a display of flowers by school children. These flowers had been grown from seeds distributed by the Society in May.

December 1915. It was decided to table the matter of a Botanical Garden in Fairmount Park until the Rose Garden had been realized.

March 1916. The National Flower Show was held March 25th to April 2nd at Convention Hall, Broad and Allegheny Avenue. It was held by the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists co-operating with The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, the American Rose Society, the American Carnation Society, Florists' Club of Philadelphia, American Sweet Pea Society, American Gladiolus Society, National Association of Gardeners, American Dahlia Society, Chrysanthemum Society of America, and Florists' Telegraph Delivery.

Among the Philadelphians offering prizes were: Bailey, Banks & Biddle, Hugh B. Barclay, H. H. Battles, H. Bayersdorfer & Co., Louis Burk, W. Atlee Burpee & Co., J. E. Caldwell Co., Henry A. Dreer, Inc., Charles Henry Fox, J. J. Habermehl's Sons, W. Freeland Kendrick, Lord & Burnham Co., McDonald & Campbell Co., Henry F. Michell Co., Henry J. Muller, Leo Niessen Co., Pennock Brothers, Edward Reid, M. Rice Co., S. S. Skidelsky, George C. Thomas, Jr., Ludwig Vollers, Mrs. John Wanamaker, Hosea Waterer, Mrs. Charles Wheeler, and George D. Widener, Jr.

June 1916. The Peony Show was held in Bryn Mawr and the Sweet Pea Show in Jenkintown.



C. HARTMAN KUHN
(*Nineteenth President*) 1915–1918

September 1916. The Dahlia Show was held in Chestnut Hill.

November 1916. The Annual Exhibition was held in Horticultural Hall from the 7th to the 10th. The special features of the show were the orchid exhibits by Louis Burk, and William Kleinheinz of the P. A. B. Widener Estate. Some of the most attractive of the orchids were the fox-tail variety from Burma, the pearl necklace, and the *Vanda sanderina* obtained in the Philippines. John Wanamaker had a large entry, including several kinds of chrysanthemums. G. W. C. Drexel exhibited many unusual ferns. Edward A. Schmidt displayed a collection of crotons.

Gold medals were awarded to Louis Burk for a showcase collection of orchids plants and flowers, and to P. A. B. Widener estate for a collection of orchids arranged for effect. The last named exhibit was supervised by William Kleinheinz. (*Public Ledger*, November 8, 1916).

March 1917. The Spring Show was held in Horticultural Hall from the 20th to the 22nd.

June 1917. The President presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

"*Whereas*, A petition has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia by the Trustees under the deed of trust of Elizabeth Schaffer of the lot of ground and building known as Horticultural Hall, situated on the west side of Broad Street and north side of Lardner Street, Philadelphia, containing in front on Broad Street ninety feet and extending of that width in depth along Lardner Street two hundred feet, for leave to sell said property for the sum of $350,000, subject to the lease to J. Ewing Mears et al Trustees, dated November 28, 1894.

"*Resolved*, That the officers of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society appear in said proceedings and assent to said sale and take any action and sign any papers necessary to aid in the consummation thereof."

A Peony Show was held in Horticultural Hall on the 14th—a joint affair in which was embodied the 14th annual exhibition of the American Peony Society, the Flower Show Association of the Main Line, and The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. The door receipts were turned over to the American Red Cross.

The principal exhibitors were James Boyd of Haverford, B. H. Farr of Reading, A. H. Scott of Oak Lane, E. K. Schultz of Jenkintown, John C. Wister of Germantown and Mrs. Arthur H. Bailey of Harrisburg. Mr. Boyd took the Gold and Silver

Medals and seven first prizes; Mr. Farr captured five first prizes.

Other flowers exhibited besides peonies were: iris, aquilegias, lupines, foxglove, Canterbury bells, mignonette, bachelor's buttons, larkspur and roses.

The enthusiasm of the exhibitors may be guessed by the fact that there were several competitors in the class for six blooms, any variety, that came more than 300 miles. It was won by Miss Clara Anderson of Van Wert, Ohio.

August 1917. Sidney W. Keith, treasurer, reported that the officers had made the following arrangements for housing the Society;—they had rented Room 606, in the Finance Building, for the office and library, a storeroom at 319 S. Juniper Street, and Griffith Hall for the coming lecture season, to be paid for as used.

October 1917. The following is a statement of the report of the Secretary of the Society on the proceedings in the sale of Horticultural Hall during the summer of 1917:

"The firm of Bernheimer & Sundheim first made inquiries about the Hall in March. Their representative was referred to Mr. Steere of the Girard Trust Company, the Managing Trustee of the Board of Trustees of the Schaffer Bequest to The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. On April 25th, Bernheimer & Sundheim took an option on the property for three months. The sale was consummated August first. $550,000 was received for the building and adjoining property."

November 1917. The Annual Exhibition was held in the First Regiment Armory from the 7th to the 9th. There were twelve hundred individual entries. The collection of pot plants and cut blooms was the best and largest shown for several years. The hall was arranged to obtain a garden effect. In the center, William Kleinheinz of the P. A. B. Widener Estate staged a splendidly arranged pyramid of orchids, ferns, and other choice foliage plants. An immense kentia canopied this exhibit, which had, as an additional feature, stuffed game-birds and an electric fountain. H. F. Michell Co. arranged a garden effect with lawn and border of hardy chrysanthemums. Henry A. Dreer staged a collection of house plants, ferns, dracaenas, pandanus and crotons. Thomas Meehan & Sons staged an assortment of hardy, berried shrubbery—one of the features of the show.

A gold medal was awarded to the P. A. B. Widener Estate for the design of orchids.

After the show an auction of flowers, contributed by exhibitors, was held and the receipts given to the Red Cross. (*Public Ledger*, November 8, 1917, and *The American Florist*, November 10, 1917.)

January 1918. A letter was read from the Girard Trust Company stating that no commission would be charged on the sale of Horticultural Hall, but that a commission of 2% would be charged on the investment.

February 1918. The Trustees reported that after selling Horticultural Hall and making all necessary adjustments, they held $349,613.40 for the benefit of the Society.

March 1918. In order to protect the small gardeners on vacant lots, the Society decided to have cards printed quoting the Act of the State Legislature which makes it a misdemeanor to steal, destroy, or disturb any plants or seeds after same have been planted. The cards were to be supplied to the Vacant Lots Cultivation Association and similar organizations for distribution.

May 1918. The Exhibition of Peonies, Outdoor-Grown Roses and Hardy Perennials was held at Bryn Mawr on the 31st.

This Exhibition was scheduled for June 4th and 5th, but the date had to be moved forward because the season was unusually early.

Among the varieties of peonies staged were: Couronne d'Or, Edulis Superba, Felix Crousse, L'Indispensable, Dutchesse de Nemours, Louis Van Houtte, Mme. Ducel, Marie Lemoine, Rosea Elegans, La Fiancee, La Tulipe, Marie Calot, Magnifica and Paul Verdier.

One vase of M. Martin Cahuzac exhibited by Mrs. C. A. Griscom (Peter Curtin, gardener), was probably admired more than any other single vase in the Show.

The exhibit of outdoor roses was the largest for several years. Among the hybrid teas were blooms of Hadley, Ophelia, Hoosier Beauty, Jonkheer J. L. Mock, Killarney, both pink and white, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, and My Maryland. In these varieties the flowers were fully equal to roses grown under glass, and most of the stems were two feet long.

In the classes for out-door cut flowers, the most striking exhibit was a vase of delphiniums exhibited by John A. Brown

of Devon (George Bissett, gardener). In the classes for hardy perennials, W. S. Ellis (Axel Lindroth, gardener), exhibited a beautiful vase of campanulas—the flowers very large and well colored with stems forty inches long. He also staged a vase of aquilegias in assorted varieties.

Samuel T. Bodine (Alexander McLeod, gardener), exhibited a collection of flowering plants in pots consisting of campanulas in four different colors, pink spirea and gloxinias for which he was awarded a special prize.

This Exhibition was the first at which prizes were offered to school children for a display of vegetables. There were excellent exhibits of rhubarb, spinach, radishes, lettuce and other vegetables.

September 1918. A Dahlia Exhibition was held at Ardmore on the 17th and 18th. There were also exhibits of other flowers and a large display of vegetables. A special prize was awarded to E. B. Morris for specimen palms and a specimen plant of *Peristeria elata.* A certificate of culture was awarded to Mrs. Lewis Neilson for a seedling dahlia. Samuel M. Vauclain, George H. McFadden, and Emily Hurley took prizes for both dahlias and vegetables.

October 1918. It was decided to omit the show scheduled for November, probably because of the war.

The Treasurer was ordered to subscribe for Liberty Bonds in the Fourth Loan to the amount of $2000.

December 1918. J. G. Sanders, Economic Zoologist of the State Department of Agriculture, showed specimens of potatoes infected with wart, a new disease discovered near Hazleton, Pa.

January 1919. The President, James Boyd, made the following suggestions, all of which were approved: (1) that a Committee on Membership be appointed; (2) that the By-Laws be revised; (3) that the Society subscribe to the best horticultural publications in this country and in Europe; (4) that the Society purchase *Bailey's Cyclopedia of Horticulture;* (5) that a committee be appointed to consider the advisability of starting a Society garden; (6) that admission to lectures be by ticket only (two to be sent to each member) and not advertised as free, as in the past; (7) that the Society invite all firms in the horticultural business who send out or introduce novelties to send the Society slides of novelties in plants, flowers, fruits, or vegetables; and

(8) that the Society purchase lantern slides (not to exceed $100 in amount) of the best things that have been introduced in Horticulture.

February 1919. A discussion took place in relation to the Plant Embargo, but it was not thought necessary to change the protest which had been sent to the Federal Horticultural Board.

March 1919. It was decided to eliminate the names of all seedsmen from vegetable displays except when the firm or individual was originator of the variety.

April 1919. A motion was passed approving the consolidation of the Flower Show Association of the Main Line and The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, provided the plan was ratified by the former.

The President, reporting for the Garden Committee, stated that the piece of land offered by the Commissioners of Fairmount Park was not suitable for the garden, and on the advice of Thomas W. Sears, Landscape Architect, the Committee had suggested the proper place for the garden was on each side of the Sunken Garden from Belmont Avenue to Horticultural Hall. A conference was held on the matter with Eli Kirk Price, representing the Park Commissioners, and, although no objection was offered to the garden being located on that site, Mr. Price said that before any action could be taken by the Commissioners it would be necessary for the Society to have definite plans to show. Thereupon it was decided to have a topographical survey made.

The Committee recommended that five landscape architects in Philadelphia be asked to prepare plans for the garden and that three prizes be offered for preliminary plans: first prize, $1000; second prize, $400; third prize, $200.

The plans of the Garden Committee were approved.

May 1919. A meeting of the ladies of the Society was held for the purpose of forming a Ladies' Auxiliary Committee to manage the Main Line Shows. The following were appointed on the Committee: Mrs. H. G. Lloyd, Chairman, Mrs. Richard L. Barrows, Mrs. Charles Biddle, Mrs. Benjamin Bullock, Mrs. Sabin W. Colton, Jr., Mrs. Richard McCall Elliott, Mrs. William T. Elliott, Mrs. William W. Frazier, Jr., Mrs. Henry S. Jeanes,

Mrs. C. Hartman Kuhn, Mrs. Robert W. Lesley, Mrs. Stacy B. Lloyd, Mrs. J. Willis Martin, Mrs. Louis R. Page, Mrs. Walter B. Stephenson, Mrs. C. F. C. Stout, Mrs. Clarence A. Warden, and Mrs. Robert C. Wright.

June 1919. The following awards were made for preliminary plans for the proposed garden in Fairmount Park; first prize to Thomas W. Sears; second prize to Dreher, Churchman, Paul & Ford; third prize to Louis S. Adams.

The Garden Committee decided to submit these plans as soon as possible to the Park Commissioners.

September 1919. Because of the high price of bulbs, the quarantine on plants (Federal Quarantine No. 37), and the fact that many greenhouses were closed during the past winter, it was decided to postpone the plans for a Spring Exhibition until 1921.

The Secretary reported that the Flower Show Association of the Main Line had ratified the plan of consolidation with the Society and had transferred the amount in their treasury, $998.

October 1919. It was decided to rent the Auditorium of the New Century Club for the lectures of the 1919–20 season.

The Treasurer reported that in accordance with the resolutions passed at the last meeting, the special Committee on Finance had bought securities as follows: $5000 American Telephone and Telegraph, 6¼%; $5000 American Tobacco, 7%; the total cost being $10,370.83; $195.83 of this being accrued interest which will be paid back to the Society.

November 1919. The Annual Exhibition was held in the Masonic Hall at Ardmore on the 4th and 5th. The vegetable exhibit was staged at the rear of the building in a tent. Several new roses were introduced at this show. Robert Scott & Son exhibited "Red Janet" and "Cornelia." "Madame Butterfly" was sent from Richmond, Va.

December 1919. Three women were elected to the Executive Council for the first time at this meeting and the number of vice-presidents was reduced from four to two.

Dr. Robert Huey was elected an Honorary Member in consideration of the good work he had done for this Society, and for his service to Horticulture in general, particularly in his work in growing outdoor roses.

It was moved and carried that the Treasurer should furnish a bond of $10,000 and the Secretary and Assistant Treasurer should furnish a bond of $15,000, the premium to be paid by the Society.

The President stated that someone had suggested the advisability of the Society purchasing the property at 1114 Spruce Street as a permanent home. Several members of the Council had inspected the property. After discussion, it was decided that this purchase would not be feasible.

February 1920. A letter was read from J. Franklin McFadden setting forth his views as to the work to be done by the Society to encourage exhibitions in nearby towns and thus disseminate horticultural education. The letter was referred to the Committee to Arrange for and Superintend Exhibitions.

Miss E. L. Lee stated that the School of Horticulture for Women at Ambler was making efforts to secure an appropriation for teachers and asked if the Executive Council would pass a resolution to help them in securing this needed help. This request was complied with.

The President appointed the following as a Library Committee: John C. Wister, Mrs. H. G. Lloyd and Miss E. L. Lee.

March 1920. The Secretary was instructed to prepare a history of the Society, to begin where the previous history left off.

"It was decided to offer to all horticultural organizations around suburban towns who give flower exhibitions this year, one silver and two bronze medals for competition at such shows."

April 1920. The Society decided to co-operate with the American Iris Society in its exhibition on June 1st and 2nd in the Wanamaker Store, and with the American Peony Society in its show at Reading on June 10th. The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society donated $250 to the Peony Society and $150 to the Iris Society for prizes.

It was voted that copies of the Minutes of the Executive Council meetings be sent to each member with the notices for the next meeting.

May 1920. Notice was received stating that the meeting to take action against the drastic regulations of Quarantine No. 37 would be held in the American Museum of Natural History,

77th Street and Central Park West, New York City, at 10 a. m. on June 15, 1920.

June 1920. A Sweet Pea Show was held on the 22nd at Jenkintown.

September 1920. A Dahlia Show was held in Ardmore on the 21st and 22nd.

October 1920. An appropriation of $2000 was made to the Horticultural Quarantine Committee to assist in its efforts to obtain a modification of Quarantine No. 37.

The Secretary was instructed to send to the trade papers the list of prizes offered for commercial growers, and to make a special effort to obtain exhibits from such growers.

November 1920. It was decided to grant John C. Wister, Secretary of the American Rose Society, desk space for himself and assistant, in the room of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society in the Finance Building.

The Annual Exhibition was held in the First Regiment Armory, from the 9th to the 11th. One of the main features was a bank of orchids from the collection of Mrs. Fitz Eugene Dixon. More than one thousand blooms were shown. Among them were the Cattleyas, Warren G. Harding, and Mrs. Eleanor Rice. A gold medal was awarded the display. An exhibit of orchids from the hothouses of Joseph E. Widener won second prize.

December 1920. The Society voted to contribute $200 each year for two years to the School of Horticulture for Women at Ambler for a scholarship, to be known as "The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society's Scholarship."

SEVENTH PERIOD
1921—1927

The seventh and last period, covering the years 1921 to 1927, inclusive, shows that the Society changed completely to an amateur organization. Over ninety per cent of the membership was amateur at the close of the Society's first century. James Boyd was president and David Rust continued as secretary during these years. Sidney Keith was treasurer until December 1923, when he resigned and was succeeded by Samuel S. Pennock.

In January 1924 a revision of the By-Laws delegated practically all executive powers to the President and Executive Council. The Council elected the Society's officers and new members. The Society met annually in November and elected six members of the Executive Council for terms of three years.

The membership of the Society increased steadily, until at the end of the century it amounted to 1344.

In July 1923 the Society moved from the Finance Building to the top floor of the new building at the southwest corner of 16th & Walnut Streets. Here the Library was installed on new shelving, the books properly catalogued, and arrangements made to accommodate readers. The Council Room was large and attractive, the general office was fitted with modern equipment and business was transacted in a more orderly way then ever before. The President was the executive in daily attendance and was provided with a private office.

These rooms were occupied for four years, and then the Society decided to move again on account of the uncertainty of a continuation of the lease. They were fortunate in finding even more attractive and comfortable quarters in the magnificent building erected by the Insurance Company of North America, at 1600 Arch Street. The new rooms were planned especially for the Society's convenience, and much consideration was given to their proper decoration.

With the liberal income from invested funds, in addition to the membership dues, the Society was able to extend a helping hand to the Arnold Arboretum, Bartram's Garden, and the School of Horticulture for Women, at Ambler, Pa. It also contributed

toward the erection of a memorial to Victor Lemoine, the great French horticulturist at Nancy, France.

This Society joined with The Horticultural Society of New York in co-operating with the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in the publication of "Horticulture," and every member became a subscriber when joining the Society.

At the end of the century the Society's Library was in far better condition than ever before. There were about 2300 volumes, many of them being very rare and of great value. As a Library relating strictly to horticulture, it unquestionably ranks among the best in this country.

Free use of the Council Room was extended to all Clubs and Societies connected with horticulture having an officer who was a member of this Society. Many meetings were held in this room.

During this period garden visits were inaugurated, and a number of the members opened their gardens to other members on specified days. These visits were both enjoyable and instructive.

At this time the Society was fortunate in having the co-operation of many of the Garden Clubs in Philadelphia and vicinity. They exhibited as individuals and as clubs, and to the clubs that held local shows the Society was glad to donate silver cups and medals.

During the early part of this period the exhibitions were held in armories at Broad and Callowhill Streets, and Thirty-second Street and Lancaster Avenue; but in 1924 the first exhibition was held in Memorial Hall in Fairmount Park and the Society continued to hold its exhibitions there until 1927, when they were compelled to find another exhibition hall for reasons explained elsewhere. As Memorial Hall was city property, the exhibitions held there were always free and the attendance exceedingly large. At the Orchid Show, held May 7th, 8th and 9th, 1926, the attendance amounted to 110,000.

The Society co-operated with the Florists' Club and others in establishing a Philadelphia Flower Show, the first exhibition being held in the Commercial Museum, Thirty-fourth Street below Spruce, in March 1925. These shows were largely commercial, because all the flowers exhibited at that time of the year had to be grown under glass and very few amateurs of the Society had glass-houses after the World War.

The Chrysanthemum, which had reigned supreme for so many years, began to lose favor during this period. The flowers had become extremely large and were often characterized as monstrosities. The plants, which were grown in fourteen inch pots, were sometimes ten to twelve feet in diameter, with 150 or more flowers. The competition was limited to a few professional gardeners, and the prizes were given by their employers, who were the owners of large estates and greenhouses. In 1922 the last large chrysanthemum show was held in the Academy of Music, but interest in hardy chrysanthemums increased and small shows were continued every fall.

The flowers shown during this period were hybrid tea roses, climbing roses, dahlias, peonies, iris, delphiniums, oriental poppies and perennials in general. This was a great change from a few years previous, when the majority of plants exhibited were grown under glass. The interest in perennial gardens increased rapidly and so-called bedding plants, including coleuses, echeverias, alternantheras, centaureas, lobelias and cannas, lost their popularity and all kinds of formal bedding gave place to the natural or informal.

Several members of the Society had special collections of plants. Among the best known of these were the iris collection of Mrs. Horatio Gates Lloyd; iris, peonies and roses of James Boyd; iris, narcissus and tree peonies of John C. Wister; hybrid tea roses of Edwin M. Rosenbluth; and hybrid tea roses of S. S. Pennock.

The Centennial of the Society was celebrated by a Banquet attended by the Mayor and notable horticulturists; and a special Centenary Medal was awarded on this occasion to James Boyd, president of the Society. Schaffer Gold Medals were also awarded to Mrs. Richard Haughton, Theodore A. Havemeyer, and John C. Wister. The Banquet was followed the next day by an illustrated lecture on "The Gardens of America," by Robert Nathan Cram.

While the Chrysanthemum Shows continued the exhibitors were the same as mentioned in the previous period; but after the Main Line Flower Show Association combined with this Society a new class of exhibitors became prominent. Among the most frequent exhibitors were:

(NAMES IN PARENTHESES ARE GARDENERS EMPLOYED BY THE EXHIBITORS)

Barclay Farms (David Aiken), Samuel T. Bodine (Alexander McLeod), James Boyd, Mrs. Edward Browning, Dr. J. E. Burnett Buckenham, John S. Bush (Theodore Tacconelli), Mrs. J. Leslie Davis (Frank Coll), F. E. Dixon, Mrs. George W. Elkins, William S. Ellis (Axel Lindroth), George L. Farnum, Theodore S. B. Garson, Mrs. John C. Gilpin (John Morrison), Rodman E. Griscom, Mrs. M. A. House (John Slotter), Mrs. Walter M. Jeffords, Alba B. Johnson (William Comfort), J. Wilbur Johnson, Miss Susan Dorothea Keeney, Mrs. Horatio Gates Lloyd (Frederick H. Moore), Dr. R. V. Mattison (A. O. Muller), J. Franklin McFadden, Mrs. Thomas Newhall, Mrs. Louis R. Page, F. D. Potter, gardener to Girard College, Mrs. S. D. Riddle, W. H. Ritter, W. Hinckle Smith, Mrs. Charles S. Starr, Mrs. Alfred Stengel, C. F. C. Stout, Mrs. F. G. Thomson, Mrs. C. S. Tyson (Robert Morrow), Samuel M. Vauclain (John Crawford), John Wanamaker (John H. Dodds), Mrs. Clarence A. Warden, Mrs. Charles Wheeler (William Fowler), Joseph E. Widener (William Kleinheinz), Mrs. David E. Williams, John Williams, C. E. Wilson, Robert C. Wright, Mrs. Maxwell Wyeth (Simon Elliott), and W. H. Yowell.

The most frequent commercial exhibitors were: Baxter & Green, Blue Ribbon Dahlia Co., W. Atlee Burpee Co., DeKalb Nurseries, Henry A. Dreer, Fisher & Masson, Echo-Dale Gardens, Reinhold Greinberg, Emil Lieker, Lyndora Gardens, W. A. Manda, Inc., Henry F. Michell Co., Peacock Dahlia Farms, David M. Sherk and Hosea Waterer.

At the close of the century there were some very attractive nurseries in the vicinity of Philadelphia. Among them were: Albrecht Nurseries, Narberth; Andorra Nurseries, Chestnut Hill; W. Atlee Burpee Co., Doylestown; DeKalb Nurseries Co., Norristown; The Conard-Pyle Co., West Grove; Henry A. Dreer, Riverton, N. J.; Farr Nursery Co., Weiser Park; Frandama Nursery, Elkins Park; Hengel Brothers, King of Prussia; Logan Nurseries, Ambler; Thomas Meehan & Sons, Dreshers; Henry F. Michell Co., Andalusia; The William H. Moon Co., Morrisville; Outdoors Art Co., Flourtown; Upper Bank Farm, Media; The A. E. Wohlert Garden Nurseries, Narberth.

CHRONOLOGY

1921–1927

January 1921. The Executive Council continued to hold its regular monthly meetings in the temporary quarters of the Society, Room 606, Finance Building.



JAMES BOYD
(*Twentieth President*) 1919–

"The Committee on Establishing Premiums having recommended that the Society discontinue offering the silver and bronze medals for prizes for local horticultural societies, it was moved and carried that the Society offer to the Lansdowne, Narberth and Rutledge Horticultural Societies for their exhibitions in 1921 a suitable article of value of $10.00 for first prize, and a suitable article of value of $5.00 for second prize. The articles to be given might consist of a cup, vase or bowl of the above values—this to be decided at a future meeting."

February 1921. The President (James Boyd) stated that he had received an invitation from President Comfort and Mr. Strawbridge of the Board of Trustees of Haverford College to talk over with them informally the proposed public garden.

March 1921.

"The special committee, consisting of James Boyd, C. Hartman Kuhn and W. Hinckle Smith, appointed to confer with the Trustees relative to reducing the mortgage of D. Berg et al on premises at the northwest corner of Broad and Manning Streets, reported that they had fully considered this matter and had recommended to the Trustees that the mortgage be reduced $33,000 and that this amount be invested in Liberty Bonds."

April 1921. It was voted to appropriate $125.00 to the Wild Flower Preservation Society for the printing of posters and circulars, with the understanding that The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society's name, showing co-operation, should be placed on the publications.

At the same meeting (April 20) a long discussion occurred in regard to a proposed public garden of the Society. At the close of this discussion it was voted to ask the Commissioners of Fairmount Park to advise us under what conditions they would permit The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society to establish a garden in the Park.

September 1921. The semi-annual report of the Trustees (Girard Trust Co.) under deed of Trust of Elizabeth Schaffer was read. The report showed that the mortgage on property at the Northwest corner of Broad and Manning Streets had been reduced from $333,000 to $300,000 and the $33,000 had been invested in Liberty Bonds, Fourth Loan, at four and one-fourth per cent.

On September 30th and October 1st a Dahlia Show was held on the grounds of the Bryn Mawr Polo Club, under a tent.

November 1921. The Annual Exhibition was held in the Academy of Music from the 7th to the 9th, inclusive. The Chrysanthemum Show had been lacking to the city since the sale of Horticultural Hall in 1917, and several features were introduced to make this, the ninety-eighth exhibition of the Society, especially noteworthy. The following account of the Exhibition is from the *North American*, of November 8, 1921.

"From the balcony of the Academy one looks down on little balls of white and gold and purple, which are arranged in picturesque profusion and which form, perhaps, one of the most attractive displays of chrysanthemums ever held in Philadelphia.

"Interspersed with these are tall dracaenas, looking very much like rubber plants with the leaftips painted white, and large palms and bay trees, and on the stage great ferns, with lilies and yellow orchids to set them off.

"In the center of all is a large collection of purple orchids, owned by Mrs. F. E. Dixon of Elkins Park. They are arranged basket fashion and formerly belonged to the famous Roebling collection.

"As one looks down on this fragrant scene over red-gold oak leaves and southern smilax vines that fringe the balcony, with Japanese lanterns swinging back and forth from the end of long sticks of bamboo, one sees attractive young girls in white dresses and blue aprons who sell chocolates and cigarettes, while an orchestra plays waltz music in the corner behind palms and the visitors to the show point out the orchids to one another as 'perfectly gorgeous,' or declare repeatedly that, 'It's simply out of sight.'

"There are flowers in the lobbies and flowers in the Green Room, to say nothing of flowers in the auditorium; and yesterday at noon 1500 dozen flowers rained from the skies when Captain J. S. Harley, of the United States Army, flew over the center of the city in an aeroplane and pelted pedestrians with chrysanthemums, carnations, roses and other blooms, together with 50,000 printed slips announcing the opening of the Show.

"One of the features of the exhibition is a large Japanese chrysanthemum plant bearing more than 250 blooms. The gorgeous pink specimen, four feet in height and five feet in diameter, had been brought to perfection after more than four years of constant study and care by Joseph Hurley, gardener for Mrs. Walter M. Jeffords, of Glen Riddle, one of the many exhibitors at this year's display.

"Another feature is the dancing and serving of tea and refreshments in the Foyer during the afternoon and evening. Fifty of this season's debutantes act as aides.

"The proceeds of yesterday's show will be turned over to the Orphan Society of Philadelphia. Today the School of Horticulture for Women, at Ambler, will be the beneficiary, and tomorrow's proceeds will go to the St. Francis House for Convalescents at Lansdowne."

The exhibition was a great success and enormous crowds visited it each day. Particularly beautiful were the orchid displays of Mr. and Mrs. Fitz Eugene Dixon and Joseph E. Widener. The gold medal offered for a new or rare foliage plant was awarded to John Wanamaker. First prize for a model garden was awarded to "The Weeders" (Garden Club).

At a meeting November 28th a letter was presented from the Civic Club asking if this Society would consider maintaining the Bartram Garden if a lease could be made with the city turning over the control of the Garden for a period of thirty years; or if the Society could not undertake the entire maintenance of the Garden would it co-operate with three or four other associations.

After discussion a resolution was adopted:

"That the historic Bartram Garden should be preserved and the Society recommends that efforts be made to have the city authorities transfer Bartram Park from the Bureau of City Property to the Park system, under control of the Commissioners of Fairmount Park. This Society would then consider co-operating with other societies in restoring the original Bartram Garden."

December 1921. At a meeting on the 21st the Executive Council voted the President should appoint a special committee to suggest different ways of promoting and enlarging the activities of the Society. Later the President appointed S. Mendelson Meehan, John C. Wister and C. F. C. Stout as members of this committee.

January 1922. In response to a letter from the Sesqui-Centennial Association the President was authorized to appoint a special committee of three to co-operate with the Association. The following were appointed: C. Hartman Kuhn, C. F. C. Stout, and James Boyd.

The Secretary reported that the Horticultural Quarantine Committee had arranged for an interview with the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., on the 20th of January, and that Mr. Boyd had been invited to be present and represent The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

February 1922. A letter was read from the Art Alliance asking this Society to take action in regard to the choice of a site for the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition. All the members present expressed themselves as being in favor of the Cret or Parkway Plan for the Exposition.

On February 1st the Girard Trust Company transferred to the credit of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society $9978.59 as six months' interest from the Schaffer Trust Fund.

March 1922. The Executive Council approved an editorial in "The Flower Grower" of March 1922 entitled "Too Many Inferior Named Varieties."

April 1922. At a meeting of the Executive Council on the 19th the President (James Boyd) said that for some time past he had thought the History of this Society should be compiled and edited, and after a discussion it was voted to appropriate $300.00 to prepare a typewritten copy of the History of the Society, the style of the book and its publication to be decided upon at a future meeting.

At the same meeting the salary of the Secretary was advanced from $2750 per annum to $3000 per annum, and Miss Dorothy Bauer was engaged to act as publicity agent for this Society, at $2500 per year, and expenses. Miss Bauer had outlined her recommendations, but did not agree to give her entire time for this service.

It was decided that the Dahlia Show of this Society be held in connection with the Bryn Mawr Show at the Polo Grounds, Bryn Mawr, Pa., September 29th and 30th; and that if an admission was charged, it should not be less than 25c.

An offer of Mrs. W. R. Mercer, Doylestown, of a prize for the most simple and economical dinner table decoration to be competed for at the Autumnal Flower Show was accepted with thanks.

June 1922. A Sweet Pea Show was held on the 20th, in the Free Library, Chestnut Hill.

September 1922. The Trustees reported that the mortgage of E. Berg et al had been paid and that this sum ($300,000) would be invested in United States Certificates at three and three-fourths per cent.

The President stated that during the past summer efforts had been made to find a property that would be suitable for a home for this Society. He mentioned 1918 Race Street in particular and gave full details of this property, and it was agreed that members of the Council should investigate it.

At the same meeting the President was authorized to appoint a special exhibition committee, not to exceed thirteen in number "who shall have charge of all matters pertaining to the November Exhibition," and an appropriation was made of $7000 for the November Flower Show to be held in the Academy of Music.

October 1922. The Executive Council approved the restoration of Bartram Garden, as set forth in a resolution from the Bartram Association.

November 1922. The President read a letter pertaining to the co-operation of the Society with the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition. The Council felt that it was not expedient to hold an Exposition in 1926, but it would not withhold its co-operation if an Exposition were held.

"The Autumnal Flower Show was held in the Academy of Music from the 7th to the 9th, inclusive. For the first time the public was invited to indicate its selection of the most attractive blooms on ballots handed for the purpose at the door. Among the novelties was a wild ginger plant from Java displayed by Mrs. William B. Sheppard. One of the most pleasing exhibits was a large doll dressed in a crinoline frock made in panels of small buds in pale pink and mauves. Several miniature gardens were staged and two tables beautifully decorated and laid for dinner. The display of vegetables was large and attractive. The fruit display was confined mainly to apples and pears.

"The following Garden Clubs were awarded prizes: The Weeders, and the Gardeners of Montgomery and Delaware Counties."*

December 1922. The President was authorized to appoint a committee of four members, to co-operate with similar committees from the New York and Massachusetts Horticultural Societies in regard to "too many introductions of worthless varieties of plants and flowers." The President appointed the following: John C. Wister, Henry F. Michell, John M. Root and himself.

January 1923. A special meeting of the Executive Council of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society was held at 606 Finance

*Account taken from the *Public Ledger*, November 8, 9, 10, 1922.

Building on January 3rd for the purpose of adopting a program of exhibitions for 1923.

The President stated that he thought the Society should not hold any exhibitions in suburban towns, but should leave all such exhibitions to local societies and garden clubs. He recommended that the Society rather should help these local organizations in every way possible and should center its efforts on a large exhibition to be held in Philadelphia.

After some discussion concerning exhibitions the following program was, upon regular motion, adopted:

"That an effort should be made to have the local garden clubs belonging to the Garden Club of America take charge of the two Spring Shows which usually have been held at the Merion Cricket Club. If such an arrangement cannot be made this year, the Society will then assume charge of the shows as before.

"That this Society shall not hold any peony or sweet pea exhibition this year, but shall offer prizes with local societies, following their consent to assume charge of such exhibitions.

"That this Society shall hold a large exhibition in Philadelphia during the first week in October, 1923, and that the Committee on Arrangements shall investigate a building suitable for such an exhibition, and make a report of their recommendation to the Executive Council at its next meeting.

"That this Society shall hold a Spring Exhibition in 1924.

"That the Committee on Establishing Premiums be instructed to make up a schedule of prizes for the two spring shows held at the Merion Cricket Club, and also for a large exhibition to be held the first week in October, 1923; and to prepare a preliminary schedule of prizes for a Spring Show in 1924."

The committee appointed to suggest ways of promoting and enlarging the activities of the Society reported as follows:

"To the President and Members of the Executive Council of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society

"Your Committee, appointed to consider and report on the scope, aims, and objects of the Society, and to suggest means for spreading its usefulness to the community, by means of its activities, wishes to submit the following report.

"By its historical background and precepts, no organization is so well conditioned to serve the people of the state as The Pennsylvania

Horticultural Society, in developing and maintaining an interest in the cultivation of plant life, and in spreading abroad the love for flowers and plants.

"It would be betraying a public trust if the Society failed to make the most of its opportunities, and spread its influence through every available channel. Its policies and plans should be broad and comprehensive. Its field is the State of Pennsylvania; its subject is horticulture in the broadest meaning of the term; its goal should be to create and increase interest in and love for plants and their culture in the hearts and lives of young and old, and rich and poor.

"To carry out its policies and plans with spirit and efficiency, the Society should have its executive force capably organized and properly housed. The facilities for helpfulness to members, and for inspiring and educating the public, must be competent.

"That proper emphasis may be laid on the broad mission for which the Society was founded, it should prepare a well rounded plan of action, in which four lines of development should be separately stated.

"*First.* INSPIRATION: The gospel of full life, health, and happiness, as found among plants, must be preached in and out of season. The Society itself must catch this vision, if it hopes to spread it into the remotest corners.

"Flower Shows fostered in different sections, exhibitions of horticulture and landscape art, good literature, inspirational addresses by men of enthusiasm, competitive encouragements, and pilgrimages to attractive scenes, will be in harmony with the purpose for providing inspiration.

"*Second.* EDUCATION: An educational program should be planned as carefully as that for any state or county board or private enterprise. Its actual execution will probably be largely in co-operation with existing agencies, such as colleges, schools, garden clubs, and other organizations.

"It should also involve the furnishing of an up-to-date library in the home of the Society, and a periodical or bulletin of helpful and valuable information for its members, and all lovers of horticulture.

"Scholarships, vocational education, model gardens, arboreta, and special exhibits will also help in the educational program.

"*Third.* SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENT: This would embrace investigations, horticultural explorations, compilation of important facts pertaining thereto, and test grounds in which co-operation with all scientific institutions should be established. The Society should offer awards of merit for valuable accomplishments.

"*Fourth.* SERVICE: An information bureau, a circulating library, a special bureau for gardeners, and files for catalogues, bulletins, and guides should be established.

"Your Committee feels, in making these recommendations, that steps should be immediately taken to devise a plan of organization of the Society's methods of operation and work to cover the four lines laid down by the Committee.

"The first step would be to provide at once an administrative and executive force, fully equipped to undertake this progressive and far reaching work.

"Your Committee feels and suggests that the Society's present work of giving and fathering floral shows or exhibits, and arranging lectures for its members and the public, should be adjusted to conform with a comprehensive plan, that will, in itself, have an educational and scientific purpose. That our publication, whether it be weekly, monthly, or an annual bulletin, should contain interesting facts and essays by prominent and professional minds, and also be edited to conform with these same purposes.

"The Committee also feels strongly that, hand in hand with the laying of a comprehensive plan of improvement, a broad campaign of publicity for increasing the Society's membership should be waged. This would increase the Society's income and permit it to expand its budget in the field of further activity. In order to enter upon a campaign of this broadening character, the Committee also recommends an annual budget of expenditures, based on the Society's financial ability to carry this work forward.

"In closing, the Committee wishes to say that in considering the duty assigned to it, it has taken into consideration the high purposes for which the Society was formed, and offers its suggestions, not only in support of what its present officers are so ably doing, but in a spirit of helpfulness to them to increase and further the functioning power of the Society to the people in the broad field of horticulture.

"For the Committee

"S. MENDELSON MEEHAN, *Chairman.*"

February 1923. "James Boyd, president of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, addressed the Florists' Club of Philadelphia at the Adelphia Hotel on Tuesday evening, February 6th. He joined with the members of that organization in inviting the American Carnation Society and the American Rose Society to hold their next annual meeting and exhibition in Philadelphia during January, 1924.

"The invitation was conveyed to the two organizations by S. S. Pennock, who attended the joint meeting and exhibition given by the local Societies in Cincinnati. Following the acceptance of both organizations, Committees were appointed by the Florists' Club and The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society to plan for the entertainment of the members of the two visiting Societies.

"The President named the following members of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society for the Committee: Mrs. William T. Elliott, S. Mendelson Meehan, Robert C. Wright, William Kleinheinz, and S. S. Pennock.

"The President of the Florists' Club appointed the following members: James W. Heacock, Arthur A. Niessen, Albert M. Campbell, John P. Habermehl, Charles H. Grakelow and George Burton.

"J. Otto Thilow, in a recent communication to the President, is enthusiastic concerning this 'unification of horticultural interests' and foresees 'permanent good to both the Horticultural Society and the Florists' Club as a result of their co-operation in bringing the two national societies to Philadelphia.' "*

At the meeting of the Executive Council on February 21st the semi-annual report of the Trustees under the Schaffer Deed of Trust was presented, and showed that the Trustees had paid over to this Society on February 1st $2,648.03. Owing to the mortgage on property at Broad and Manning Streets having been paid off in September, the interest on the principal part of the investment would not be due until March 15th. A discussion followed the reading of this report, and it was voted that this Society should be represented on the Board of Trustees.

The Committee, to whom the letter from the New York Horticultural Society was referred in regard to the definition of an "amateur," reported as follows:

"The Committee thinks that the New York definition—'An amateur is a person who does not propagate for the purpose of selling' is a definition of intention rather than a definition of fact, and suggests that it be amended to read somewhat as follows:

*Taken from "Notes of Interest" in Vol. 1, No. 1, of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society's Bulletin, under date of March, 1923.

"An 'amateur gardener' is a person who grows for his or her own use and enjoyment, and not for the purpose of making a profit or gaining a livelihood."

The Exhibition Committee of the Germantown Horticultural Society asked this Society to offer prizes to the amount of $38.00 for an exhibition to be held in Germantown, May 21, 1923. This amount was appropriated.

The President stated that for some time the Society had needed better quarters for its office and library, and that three rooms had been rented on the 12th floor of 1600 Walnut Street at $4,-900.00 per year. It was expected that the building would be finished in June. The President also stated that Miss Maria B. Samuel had been engaged as Librarian.

It was then moved, seconded and carried that the President be invited to occupy one of the new offices.

A discussion took place in regard to exhibitions, and it was then resolved that the principal annual exhibition of this Society in the future be held in the spring and that a dahlia show be held in the fall of 1923.

March 1923. The following removal notice was published:

"On or about July first The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society will remove from its present quarters at 606 Finance Building to the new office building at 1600 Walnut Street, which is rapidly nearing completion.

"There are many advantages in this change of location apart from the value of a position in this particularly desirable downtown section. The building is of steel construction and absolutely fireproof—an important consideration in view of the valuable collection of books to be placed in the Library. The rooms to be occupied by the Society will be attractively finished in walnut, and are exceptionally well lighted.

"This is due in great part to the fact that the three offices secured by the organization are on the twelfth floor at the top of the building. They provide ample space for a board room for meetings of the Executive Council, for the new Library, and for the secretarial department. They occupy nearly 1700 square feet of floor space, and are at the corner of the building, facing north and east on Walnut Street and Sixteenth Street."

A Committee to assist the President with the furnishings included Mrs. William T. Elliott, Mrs. Horatio Gates Lloyd and Miss Elizabeth Leighton Lee.

April 1923. At a meeting of the Executive Council on the 18th, $100.00 was appropriated towards the maintenance of the Arnold Arboretum.

At the same meeting the Committee on "Too many new varieties" reported that a meeting of the various Horticultural Societies was held in New York on March 15th, and after a thorough discussion of the whole problem, the following resolution was passed:

"This Committee feels that all horticultural interests are being injured by the introduction each year of hundreds of seedlings under new names which are neither superior to nor distinct from existing sorts; and they believe that this tendency to introduce new things is increasing yearly and constitutes a serious menace to Horticulture in this country.

"This Committee believes that the Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania Horticultural Societies, being among the oldest and foremost organizations in Horticulture, should take the lead in bringing this state of affairs to the attention of all gardeners, both amateur and professional. It believes that this condition of affairs must be thoroughly understood by the public before a remedy can be found."

Two properties were suggested as possible sites for a Society Demonstration Garden—one located at Wissahickon Avenue and Carpenter Street, Germantown, and the other, "Wakefield Mansion," in the lower part of Germantown. A committee was appointed to visit both places.

On motion it was decided that The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society should hold a conference on the Japanese beetle quarantine, and the Secretary was instructed to secure a suitable place for the conference, to be held on Friday evening, May 4th, at 8 o'clock.

James Boyd, president of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, addressed the members of the Germantown Horticultural Society at their April meeting in Library Hall, Vernon Park, Germantown. Mr. Boyd attended the meeting at the invitation of S. Mendelson Meehan, President of the Society.

May 1923. The Committee visited the properties in Germantown and reported that neither place was suitable for the type of garden the Society desired.

The Spring Flower Show at the Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, on May 21st, is reported in Bulletin 1, No. 2, of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society as follows:

"Unseasonably cold weather preceded the original date selected by The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society for the Annual Spring Exhibition, and as a result of the chill nights, iris and columbine were barely in bloom two days before the event was scheduled to open in the Merion Cricket Club.

"The Committee voted therefore to postpone the Show until May 21st, and as the weather moderated somewhat, a surprisingly good display was mustered at the end of the three-day delay. If the Show failed to equal former Spring Exhibitions in point of size, the comparison was distinctly favorable from the viewpoint of interest.

"The iris display, which is usually the feature of the Show, was slimmer than heretofore, but contained some fine specimens. Mrs. Horatio Gates Lloyd, of Haverford, a consistent winner in these classes, swept all before her, taking the Society's Silver Medal for a collection of twenty-five varieties of *Iris germanica*, and a silver cup which she donated three years ago for a display of twelve named varieties.

"James Boyd, of Haverford, always a close competitor, won this cup in 1920 and in 1921, and last year it was won by Mrs. Lloyd, who must score still another triumph to become the permanent possessor. The second prize, a bronze medal for twenty-five varieties of iris, was captured by Mr. Boyd.

"Mrs. William F. Dreer, of Rosemont, was awarded the bronze medal offered as the sweepstake prize, mustering twenty-six points, with eight blue ribbons and two reds. Mrs. Lloyd came second with twenty-one points, and Mrs. Charles S. Starr, of Haverford, stood third.

"Other silver cups were awarded to Mrs. Louis R. Page, of Bryn Mawr, for a display of columbines, and to Robert C. Wright, of Haverford, for his hardy perennials. The latter cup, won for two previous years by Mr. Wright, is now his. Mrs. Page must win again next year to own her cup.

"The class for floral decorations brought out the most numerous and the most elaborate entries in the Show. Mrs. Lloyd submitted for a dinner table a delicate and lovely combination of deutzias, blue bells and pampas grass, an entry which carried off the blue ribbon in the class.

"A particularly charming scheme for a breakfast table was worked out by Miss Rebecca Lycett, of Haverford, who outlined a center bowl of buttercups and lilies-of-the-valley on four sides, with gates suggesting a Greek design. This classic scheme carried the first for the class, while, as an interesting contrast, the blue for the library table decorations went to Miss Mary F. Wright, of Logan, for a glowing colorful mass of chrome orange and lemon azaleas.

"There were fifty-six classes in the Show, which was divided into two sections, the first open to all, the second limited to those not employing a professional gardener. Among the exhibits were eremurus, primroses and cowslips. Dutch irises, lupines, lilies-of-the-valley, forget-me-nots, phlox, pyrethrums, globe flowers, tulips, veronicas, violas, long and short-spurred varieties of columbines, English daisies, *Iris germanica* and hardy perennials.

"Mrs. William T. Elliott was chairman of the Exhibition Committee, assisted by Mrs. C. F. C. Stout and Mrs. Robert C. Wright as vice-chairmen. The members included Mrs. Richard L. Barrows, Mrs. Benjamin Bullock, Mrs. Horace Bullock, Mrs. John H. Gibbon, Mrs. Horatio Gates Lloyd, Mrs. Thomas Newhall, Mrs. John H. Packard, 3d, Mrs. Louis R. Page, Mrs. Walter T. Roach, Mrs. T. Williams Roberts, Mrs. William C. Scull, Mrs. Charles S. Starr, Mrs. Alfred Stengel and Mrs. William J. Willcox.

"Judges for the various classes were: for cut flowers—Bertrand H. Farr, Arthur H. Scott and John C. Wister; floral decorations—Mrs. J. Drew-Bear, Mrs. Robert W. Lesley, and Mrs. Marshall Morgan."

June 1923. At a meeting of the Executive Council on June 20th William Kleinheinz, as vice-president of the American Carnation Society, inquired as to what this Society would be willing to appropriate for the Joint Exhibition of the American Carnation Society and the American Rose Society the following January. After some discussion, on regular motion, an appropriation not to exceed $1500.00 was made, and it was left to the committee, consisting of James Boyd, Robert C. Wright, and William Kleinheinz, to decide how much of this appropriation should be used for the above purpose.

At the same meeting the salary of the Secretary was increased from $3000 per annum to $300 per month, and the services of Miss Bauer as Publicity Agent were dispensed with.

"The Annual Rose and Peony Show given by The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society in the Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, on June 11th, was a distinct triumph for Mrs. Horatio Gates Lloyd, of Haverford, Pa., who swept through the various classes with sufficient awards to win the sweepstake prize.

"Her exhibition of thirty-five varieties gained for Mrs. Lloyd the silver medal of the American Rose Society, and the blue ribbons fell to her also in classes for delphiniums, iris, oriental poppies, campanulas and floral decorations for hall and breakfast tables. Her final total of points was forty, Mrs. Lloyd's nearest

competitor being Rodman E. Griscom, of Haverford, Pa. This entitles Mrs. Lloyd to the bronze medal of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

"The silver cup awarded each year for the best delphinium in the show was also won by Mrs. Lloyd. In this class Mrs. Lloyd and James Boyd, of Haverford, Pa., who took the red, exhibited specimens of Vanderbilt hybrid delphiniums that attracted much attention.

"Mr. Griscom showed many splendid roses, and carried off blues with his campanulas and delphiniums, and reds with his climbing roses, sweet-williams and digitalis.

"The Radnor Valley Farm Rose Challenge Cup, donated by J. Franklin McFadden, became the permanent possession of Miss Marion Mott, who won it for the third time in succession with a display of thirty flowers, five each of six named varieties, shown in separate vases. After Miss Mott captured the cup in 1918 and 1919 the trophy was not awarded for three years.

"In the section for amateurs (those not employing professional gardeners), Mrs. Charles S. Starr, of Haverford, Pa., swept virtually all before her, taking the bronze medal of the American Rose Society for her hybrid teas, and the bronze medal of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society for a display of red, white, pink, yellow and salmon hybrid teas. Killarney Queen, Duchess of Wellington, Los Angeles and Radiance were among the prize roses shown by Mrs. Starr.

"Robert C. Wright, of Haverford, Pa., was awarded the bronze medal of the American Rose Society for a display of ten named varieties of hybrid tea roses."*

September 1923. A letter was read from the New York Florists' Club soliciting contributions to send A. T. De LaMare around the country to gather information for a book on American Horticulture. It was agreed to give $15.00 for this purpose.

Following a report of the Library Committee, in which the purchase of some books was recommended, it was voted to appropriate $1000.00 to the Committee for buying new books.

October 1923. The President, at a meeting of the Executive Council on October 17th, presented a copy of the revised By-

*Bulletin of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, Vol. 1, No. 2, July, 1923.

Laws. The Secretary was instructed to post it in the Society's rooms—action to be taken at the next meeting.

The President stated that he had communicated with Mr. Farrington, secretary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in regard to publishing news of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society in "Horticulture." This action was approved and the President was authorized to continue negotiations.

The Dahlia Show was held in the 103rd Cavalry Armory on the 2nd and 3rd. Every type of dahlia was shown from the buttonhole specimens to blooms measuring more than twelve inches in diameter. One exhibit which attracted much attention was a mammoth display by John Scheepers, of New York, of deep pink blooms, known as "Jersey's Beauty," arranged against a background of black velvet. Mr. Scheepers was awarded a gold medal for the display. Another feature of the show was a working model of a Dutch windmill exhibited by Hosea Waterer & Sons, showing methods of bulb growing and soil irrigation.

November 1923. At the Annual Meeting of the Society on the 20th the revised By-Laws were adopted. (Volume XVIII, Pages 283 to 290 of the Minutes of the Society.)

The Secretary read a letter from the National Garden Association in reference to the abolishment of bill-boards. It was ordered that a reply be sent the Association stating that The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society was heartily in favor of the movement.

December 1923. Samuel S. Pennock was elected to succeed Sidney W. Keith as treasurer, who resigned after a service of twenty-four years. At this same meeting the Secretary read a letter from Mr. Keith, the former treasurer, acknowledging receipt and appreciation of the silver bowl and flowers which had been sent to him as a gift from the Society.

The President called the Council's attention to the By-Law which states that all monies received from life membership fees shall be invested separately and the income only used for the general purposes of the Society.

On motion of Robert C. Wright it was,

"*Resolved*, That out of the unexpended income now invested there shall be set aside a sum representing the life membership

fees of the existing life members and thereafter all such fees shall be added to this fund.

"*Resolved*, That the President should appoint a committee of three to be known as the Schaffer Memorial Committee."

The President appointed John Williams, chairman, Morris Lewis Stovell, and D. Pearson Pearce.

January 1924. Mrs. Lloyd (Chairman) asked to have the Library Committee enlarged from three to five members and named Mrs. O. H. Perry Pepper and Mrs. William J. Willcox. Miss Lee (Vice-Chairman) suggested that a complete catalogue be made of the books in the Society's Library, and one copy mailed to each member of the Society and five copies to the secretary of each Garden Club in the State of Pennsylvania.

It was then voted that an invitation be extended to teachers and pupils of various colleges and high schools located in Philadelphia and vicinity to make use of the books in the Library.

It was voted that the following Library rules (suggested by Miss Lee) be adopted:

1. The Library is open to the public. The privilege of taking books from the Library is for members only.

2. The time allowed for reading a book is fourteen days, including the dates of issue and return. An extension of seven days will be allowed on application being made to the Librarian, provided the book be not required by another member.

3. A charge of two cents a day will be made for books kept overtime.

4. Members must not mark, deface, or in any way damage any book.

5. Any book issued out of the Library which is lost or damaged must be replaced by the borrower free of cost to the Society.

6. Suggestions for the purchase of new books will be acceptable to the Library Committee.

7. Books are issued with the understanding that members will comply with the above rules.

The Schaffer Memorial Committee submitted the following recommendations:

"That a Gold Medal of special design be made to be known as the William L. Schaffer Memorial Medal of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society,—said medal to be awarded annually by the Executive Council to the man or woman in the State of Pennsylvania or elsewhere who has done the most in recent years to advance the interest in Horti-

culture in its broadest sense, or to the person who has accomplished the greatest achievement in Horticulture.

"That a Silver Cup be awarded annually at the Society's principal Flower Show, this cup to be known as the William L. Schaffer Memorial Sweepstake Cup of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

"That a gold washed plate be placed upon the portrait of Elizabeth Schaffer, with the date of her birth and death and a few words in recognition and deep appreciation of her generosity to The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

"That oil portraits be made of Elizabeth Schaffer and William L. Schaffer by an artist of proven ability to replace the crayon portraits that are now hung in the rooms of the Society.

"That if there are no headstones or other markers at the graves of Elizabeth and William L. Schaffer in Laurel Hill Cemetery, where both are buried, the Society see to it that suitable markers are provided.

"That when the present appropriation for a scholarship shall have been expended that any money hereafter appropriated for a similar purpose shall be known as the William L. Schaffer Memorial Scholarship."

Mr. Thilow, chairman of the Membership Committee, reported that he was inviting all horticultural societies outside the City to make use of the rooms of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society whenever they wished. He suggested that placards be printed giving information about The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society and placed in all florists' shops in the city.

After discussion of books and accounts, it was resolved that under the new system the position of assistant treasurer will be dispensed with, that the accounts of both the treasurer and assistant treasurer be combined under the treasurer, and that the Society adopt the method of accounting as suggested by the auditors, Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery.

Mr. Wister, reporting for the Research Committee, suggested the desirability of affiliating with all societies in and around Philadelphia that might be helpful in increasing the membership of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

February 1924. After much discussion the Executive Council voted that "the Schaffer Memorial Medal be awarded to that member of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society who has done the most during the current year to advance the interest of Horticulture in its broadest sense."

March 1924. It was,

"*Resolved*, That the President and two others, whom he should appoint, should form a committee of three to arrange for visits of members of the Society to the private gardens in the vicinity of Philadelphia."

In answer to an appeal from the Central Horticultural Society at Nancy, France, it was decided to contribute 1000 francs toward the erection of a memorial of Victor Lemoine, the great French horticulturist.

April 1924. The Secretary reported that the membership on April 1st was:

Life members	91
Honorary members	6
Annual members	604
	701

May 1924. In the absence of Mr. Kleinheinz, chairman of the Exhibition Committee, the Secretary called the attention of the Executive Council to the proposed Spring Show for 1925, stating that the Committee appointed by this Society and the Committee appointed by the Florists' Club had organized as a joint committee, but they could not proceed with any matters until it was known what financial support could be expected from The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

It was then voted that "the Chairman of the Exhibition Committee be authorized to pledge $3000 towards the expenses of a Flower Show to be held in March 1925, provided the expenditures for the year do not aggregate more than the amount allowed the Exhibition Committee under the budget."

June 1924. A Spring Flower Show was held in Memorial Hall from the 6th to 8th in co-operation with the garden clubs.

September 1924. W. Hinckle Smith suggested obtaining, if possible, permission from the Commissioners of Fairmount Park to plant bulbs along the concourse near Memorial Hall. W. Hinckle Smith, Henry F. Michell and James Boyd were appointed a committee to attend to this matter.

The following committee was appointed to co-operate with the Sesqui-Centennial Association: Henry F. Michell, John C. Wister, and John P. Habermehl.

A letter was read from Mrs. Bayard Henry, president of the John Bartram Association, asking the co-operation of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society in the restoration of Bartram's Garden. The President was authorized to appoint a committee to confer with the proper committee of the Bartram Association about the matter.

October 1924. The Society appropriated $1200 for prizes to be awarded at the Philadelphia Flower Show to be held in March 1925—this sum to be in addition to the $3000 already appropriated for the expenses of that exhibition.

November 1924. At the meeting held on the 19th, Vice-President C. F. C. Stout, presiding, the resignation of William Kleinheinz as a member of the Executive Council was received and accepted and a special committee appointed to prepare a letter to Mr. Kleinheinz regretting his resignation and thanking him for his past services.

On the recommendation of the Schaffer Memorial Committee it was voted to award the Schaffer Memorial Gold Medal for 1924 to James Boyd for his earnest efforts and success in advancing the interest in Horticulture.

It was decided to award the gold medal of the Society to Dr. Robert Huey for the work he had done with roses.

December 1924. At a meeting of the Executive Council on December 17th C. Hartman Kuhn, vice-president, presiding, referred feelingly to the great loss suffered by the Council and the Society as a whole in the death of Robert C. Wright on December 6th and expressions of deep regret were voiced by all present. J. Otto Thilow was appointed to draw up a suitable resolution to be placed on the records of the Society and a copy to be sent to Mrs. Wright.

It was voted to subscribe to *Horticulture* for one year for each member of the Society.

The following report was submitted by the President (James Boyd):

"In reviewing the events of 1924 in which this Society participated, I find the following outstanding facts:

"With the co-operation of The Florists' Club of Philadelphia, the American Rose Society and the American Carnation Society, a most

interesting, attractive and successful exhibition was held in the Commercial Museum on January 30 and 31, 1924. The hall was beautifully decorated and the display of Roses and Carnations was as fine or finer than anything that has ever before been seen in Philadelphia. The retail florists erected very attractive exhibits of their own, which added greatly to the beauty of the show. The attendance averaged about 25,000 a day, and, at times, it was necessary to close the doors to prevent overcrowding. Admission was by tickets, distributed by the different societies and the florists.

"While searching for a suitable hall for our exhibitions, attention was called to Memorial Hall in Fairmount Park, and after consulting the officers of The Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, we obtained their permission to use a large portion of that building for our exhibitions. The approval of the Commissioners of Fairmount Park to this arrangement was secured, and we decided to hold our spring show in this hall. We found, however, that the hall was without lights suitable for an evening display, and at the suggestion of the officers of The Pennsylvania Museum, we had proper electric lights installed at our expense. The show was very attractive, and the lighting for the evening a great success. Unfortunately, on account of the late season, there were very few roses or peonies, but the Four Patroness Garden Clubs made it very attractive with their interesting exhibits of table decorations, garden-wall niches, model houses and gardens, etc.

"The Dahlia Show, September 26, 27 and 28, in Memorial Hall was also successful, and during the three days nearly 50,000 people inspected the beautiful flowers that were shown.

"The Autumn Show was held November 7, 8 and 9, and was also very successful and beautiful. It was enjoyed by about 40,000 people.

"Memorial Hall seems to be particularly well-suited for our exhibitions, and the beautiful paintings, tapestries, etc., furnish an attractive background and save us all cost of decoration. The Society is deeply indebted to The Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art and the Commissioners of Fairmount Park for the use of this beautiful hall and for their kind co-operation.

"The Society's rooms, at 1600 Walnut Street, have proven very satisfactory in every way. They are attractive, convenient and comfortable, and the Council Room has been in constant use by the horticultural clubs and societies in Philadelphia and vicinity.

"The Library has secured many new and up-to-date books, and it is being used more and more every day. About 150 books were in circulation during the year, and a number of these were returned and loaned frequently. It is hoped that during 1925 it will be used to a still greater extent, and members are urged to visit the rooms and make themselves acquainted with the privileges to which they are entitled.

"The lectures during the year were well attended and very satisfactory.

"Two memorials were created in memory of William L. Schaffer; one was a specially-designed and beautiful silver cup, and the other a very handsome gold medal. The cup will be awarded each year for some exhibit of special merit, and the medal will be awarded annually to 'the member of the Society who has done the most during the year to advance the interests of horticulture in its broadest sense.'

"Arrangements were made for visits of members to some of the attractive gardens in the vicinity of Philadelphia; but unfortunately the Committee did not undertake the plan early enough to secure an extended and well-arranged list. It is hoped that more complete arrangements can be formulated for 1925.

"The Society is to be congratulated on having the hearty co-operation of the Garden Club of Philadelphia, The Gardeners of Montgomery and Delaware Counties, The Weeders, The Four Counties Garden Club and The Florists' Club of Philadelphia in their various undertakings."

The Treasurer's report for the year 1924 when submitted to the Executive Council showed a total income for the year of $24,019.41, with expenses amounting to $22,454.75. The Girard Trust Company, as Trustees of the Schaffer Fund, showed a balance at the close of the year of $350,024.61.

January 1925. Mrs. Horatio Gates Lloyd announced that Fitz Eugene Dixon had presented to the Library a copy of the valuable third edition of John Bartram's book on the Floridas, published in London in 1769, its quaint title being "A Description of East Florida, with a Journal kept by John Bartram of Philadelphia, Botanist to His Majesty for the Floridas." The thanks of the Society were extended to Mr. Dixon for his valuable contribution to the Library.

March 1925. The Exhibition Committee decided to hold but two shows during the coming year; the Spring Show, June 5th to 7th, and the Dahlia Show, September 25th to 27th, both to be staged at Memorial Hall in Fairmount Park. A small exhibition of hardy chrysanthemums was to be held in the Society's rooms the last week in October.

The Secretary gave a synopsis of a bill prepared by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture providing for the licensing of tree trimmers. After discussion it was voted to endorse the proposed bill and offer the suggestion that it be worded to include "employees of all public service corporations."

The President reported that the Philadelphia Flower Show, held at the Commercial Museum, March 17th to 20th, was very successful. The attendance for three days and four nights was 84,000. A similar show was planned for the week of March 8, 1926, possibly with an admission charge of 50c.

April 1925. The Secretary read letters from the New York and Massachusetts Horticultural Societies thanking The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society for the gold medal to be offered in 1925 at one of their exhibits.

The Massachusetts Society also offered its gold medal to be awarded for the most meritorious exhibit at the Spring Show, 1926, of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

The President's suggestion that portraits or photographs of the former presidents be procured was approved.

At this meeting there were many expressions of regret when the death of James Mauran Rhodes was announced and on motion it was

"*Resolved*, That this Society regards with deep sorrow the death of James Mauran Rhodes, its former president. The Executive Council extends to his wife and members of his family deepest sympathy. It was further,

"*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Mrs. Rhodes."

September 1925. The Dahlia Show was held in Memorial Hall from the 24th to the 27th. Besides dahlias, there were displays of roses, marigolds, zinnias and other fall flowers, as well as a large exhibit of fruits and vegetables. The Sweepstake Prize awarded to the exhibitor receiving the greatest number of points at the show went to Samuel M. Vauclain (John Crawford, gardener). Barclay Farms (David Aiken, gardener), took a number of prizes for fruits and vegetables.

October 1925. Robert Craig was elected an Honorary Member of the Society "in recognition of his work in horticulture and as a mark of the high regard in which he is held in this Society and by all who know him." The President remarked that Mr. Craig had served this Society for many years as Vice-President and is still serving it as one of the Trustees of the Schaffer Fund.

Upon the suggestion of the President, it was unanimously,

"*Resolved*, That the Executive Council approves the creation of a memorial to the late Robert C. Wright to take the form of a Silver Medal to be known as the Robert C. Wright Memorial Medal, and to be awarded each year for the best rose grown by an amateur."

After a report by Henry F. Michell, chairman of the Sesqui-Centennial Exhibition Committee, it was,

"*Resolved*, That this Society shall offer its moral support as favoring the Sesqui-Centennial, but that a more definite promise shall await further developments and that this support shall not carry with it any monetary obligation."

Because of the very small display of flowers at the lecture meetings, it was,

"*Resolved*, That hereafter exhibits of plants and flowers will be omitted from all lectures given by the Society, but that the advisability of having frequent small exhibitions in the rooms of the Society will be considered at the next meeting of the Council."

November 1925. The Secretary called the attention of members to three stalks of *Dahlia imperialis* which had been sent by Miss Mona Robinson to be used as cuttings for members who had greenhouses. This variety grows out-of-doors in Bermuda and Southern California, but must be started under glass in this latitude in order to grow flowers.

The President (James Boyd) submitted the following report:

"It is again my pleasant duty to review the events of the past year in which this Society has participated.

"Co-operating with the Florists' Club of Philadelphia, an interesting and attractive exhibition was held in the Commercial Museum on March 17 to 20, 1925. This exhibition was the largest Flower Show that has been held in Philadelphia since the International Exhibition at Broad Street and Allegheny Avenue in 1916. Admission was by tickets distributed by this Society and the florists, and the attendance was over 83,000. An even better and larger show will be held next year in March in the same place, and a small admission fee will be charged. The Executive Council feels that in these large and popular shows the Society is carrying on its principal aim, which is to create and increase an interest in plants and the love of flowers in the hearts and lives of young and

old, rich and poor. Cut flowers in the home add much to its attractiveness, and we endeavor to show the people what to put them in and how to arrange them. We also wish them to know that there are a number of plants that can be grown successfully in the home if they receive proper care. Of course, our commercial members benefit considerably from these shows, because the public is shown how to express sympathy, congratulations, etc., with a gift of beautiful flowers. In other words, the people are shown *how* to 'Say it with flowers.'

"The Rose and Peony Show in Memorial Hall in June was well staged, but the attendance was comparatively small (10,385) on account of the extreme heat. In this show we had the co-operation of the American Peony Society and the four garden clubs of Philadelphia and vicinity. The Society gave the use of its rooms to the American Peony Society for its Annual Meeting, and entertained the members with a luncheon at the Merion Cricket Club and a motor ride through Fairmount Park to Valley Forge. Cars for this purpose were very kindly furnished by the following members: Mr. and Mrs. J. Heron Crossman, Jr., Mrs. William B. Franklin, Miss Mary K. Gibson, Mrs. Melvin H. Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. Alba B. Johnson, William J. Serrill and Mrs. A. T. Slade. Alba B. Johnson and Mrs. Morris L. Clothier invited the members to visit their places on the way to Valley Forge, and the afternoon was greatly enjoyed in spite of the intense heat. There were members of the American Peony Society here from nearly all the states from Maine to Minnesota and Missouri, inclusive.

"The Dahlia Exhibition in Memorial Hall, September 25 to 27, was very successful, having 694 entries and an attendance of 20,461.

"The Show of Hardy Chrysanthemums, held in the Society's rooms, September 28 and 29, was visited by about 150 people in two days. This show was interesting, but the date was too early for a full display of hardy chrysanthemums.

"This Society presented its gold medal to the Massachusetts Society to be offered as a prize at any exhibition in 1925, but as the schedule for that year had already been printed the medal is to be awarded in 1926. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society presented to this Society its gold medal to be awarded at our spring exhibition in 1926. The Horticultural Society of New York presented this Society with $100 to be offered at one of its shows in 1925, in either cash or plate. This was awarded at the exhibition in September as a Sweepstake Prize to Samuel Vauclain (John Crawford, gardener), Rosemont, Pa. This Society also presented to the Horticultural Society of New York its gold medal, and this was awarded at their autumn show to Albert C. Burrage, of Boston, for a very beautiful exhibition of orchids. It is interesting to note that the President of the Massachusetts Society

won the medal offered by the Pennsylvania Society at the New York Society's show.

"The Schaffer Memorial Cup was awarded to Mrs. Horatio Gates Lloyd as a Sweepstake Prize at the spring show. The Schaffer Memorial Medal was awarded to your President.

"Silver cups were given to the following societies for prizes at their exhibitions: Collingswood, N. J., and Lansdowne, Rutledge and Roxborough, Pa. The Moorestown Improvement Association won the Challenge Cup for 1925–1926.

"Your Executive Council has voted to establish a Rose Medal, which will be awarded each year in memory of Robert C. Wright. It is now being designed and we hope to be able to make the first presentation at the June show.

"The Council Room has been used by many horticultural clubs and societies during the year, a total of seventy-six meetings, including those of the Garden Club Committees, Wild Flower Preservation Society, John Bartram Association and School of Horticulture for Women. It has also been used for exhibitions of Hardy Chrysanthemums and Christmas Wreaths. All horticultural organizations having an officer who is a member of this Society are welcome to its use for meetings, etc.

"The Library has been used this year more than ever before. It is now thoroughly up-to-date. In 1924 one hundred and eighteen books were loaned, and in 1925 two hundred and sixty. This is a gratifying increase, but we hope the number will be again doubled as the members more thoroughly appreciate this valuable privilege and realize what a delightful place it is in which to rest and read.

"The adoption of 'Horticulture' as the organ for the Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania Societies has proven most satisfactory in every way. The magazine has steadily increased in value under the new management and I think that our members thoroughly appreciate it.

"The lectures during the past year were very satisfactory. They were well attended and an interesting schedule has been prepared for this year.

"The Garden Visits were more popular than ever before, and it is hoped to arrange a schedule this coming spring that will include several attractive gardens that have not been listed before.

"Your Society has been represented on the 'Committee on Horticultural Quarantine' since its formation in New York in 1922. This Committee met twice during the past year and delegated its chairman to represent them at the Bulb Conference held in Washington, November 16. It joined with other committees, societies and associations in urging the Secretary of Agriculture to postpone the embargo on narcissus until

it should be clearly demonstrated that real injury had been done by the pests imported on narcissus bulbs. Secretary Jardine, however, decided that the embargo on narcissus should stand, but the entry of chionodoxas, scillas, fritillarias, ixias, snowdrops, grape hyacinths and winter aconites will be permitted, under permit, as before.

"In 1886, at the height of the chrysanthemum craze, the Society had its maximum membership, 989. After that the membership greatly decreased, but in the last few years it has shown a steady increase, new members being added every month. The membership at the close of 1925 was 915, and it is hoped that the thousand mark will be reached in the very near future. Eighty-five per cent of the Society is now composed of the amateur or educational element, but efforts are being constantly made to increase the number of members who are commercially interested in Horticulture. Attention is called to the very small number of life members that we have as compared with the New York and Massachusetts Societies, and it is suggested that more annual members should become life members. A life membership costs only $50. It saves the member the trouble of yearly payment of dues and it saves the Society the cost of collecting same. The annual income to the Society is practically the same. We wish to increase the membership because it gives us increased influence, both in State and Nation, and each member ought to secure another member during the coming year without any trouble. Many people have said to me that they could get greater return for money invested in membership in this Society than on any other investment they had.

"This Society exists to develop and maintain an interest in the cultivation of plant life and to spread abroad the love of flowers and plants. How best to achieve this purpose is the constant consideration of the members of your Executive Council. We need the co-operation of all who are interested in flowers, whether for pleasure or profit, in order to attain this end. Our field is primarily the State of Pennsylvania, although we welcome all who are interested in flowers no matter where they reside. As the adjoining states of New Jersey and Delaware have no society like ours, we extend a particularly cordial welcome to all flower-lovers in those states.

"The Society is to be again congratulated in having the hearty co-operation of the Garden Club of Philadelphia, The Gardeners, The Weeders, The Four Counties Garden Club and The Florists' Club of Philadelphia in its various undertakings."

December 1925. It was decided that the provision of award of the Schaffer Memorial Medal shall be as follows: "Any person without regard to country who has done the most during the year to advance the interest of Horticulture in its broadest sense."

In anticipation of the Centennial of this Society it was,

"*Resolved*, That the history of the Society now being compiled by Mr. Rust shall be referred to the Library Committee for editing and publication and that Mrs. Lloyd, as chairman of that committee, is empowered to increase the number of her committee and seek advice and help in this matter from anyone she may choose."

Mrs. William T. Elliott, chairman of the Lecture Committee, asked for an expression of opinion in regard to continuing the scholarship in the School of Horticulture for Women. After some discussion it was decided to donate $200 to the School to be used by them "in any way they desired."

February 1926. In order to co-operate with other societies The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society adopted "Standardized Plant Names" as official nomenclature.

The President asked the Council to reconsider the guarantee made by the Society to the Philadelphia Flower Show, and after some discussion it was decided that the guarantee should be increased from $3000 to $10,000.

March 1926. The Philadelphia Flower Show was held from the 9th to the 13th in the Commercial Museum in co-operation with the Florists' Club and Garden Clubs.

April 1926. The President appointed the following committee to consider plans for a suitable celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Society: William J. Serrill, chairman, Mrs. Caspar W. Hacker, Mrs. H. G. Lloyd, Henry F. Michell, and C. F. C. Stout.

After some discussion, on regular motion it was,

"*Resolved*, That The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society publish 1000 copies (500 bound and 500 in sheets) of the list of garden books compiled by Miss Mary Evans. It was further,

"*Resolved*, That the books shall be sold for $1.00 each and the publication shall be under the supervision of the Library Committee."

The Chairman of the Schaffer Memorial Medal Committee reported that the Committee had decided on Albert C. Burrage of Boston, Mass., as the proper recipient of the medal for 1925. Mr. Wister stated that among Mr. Burrage's recent achievements was his sending a collection of American wild flowers to

England last year, in cold storage, where they were brought into bloom for the Chelsea Show, and his remarkable exhibit of wild flowers indigenous to New England made at the 1925 spring exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society."

May 1926. The following resolution was adopted:

"*Whereas*, The American Orchid Society accepted the invitation of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society to hold its 2nd exhibition in this city in May 1926, and

"*Whereas*, The American Orchid Society held a most beautiful and instructive exhibition in Memorial Hall on May 7, 8, 9, which was attended by members of this Society and by the citizens in general to the number of 110,000, it is therefore

"*Resolved*, That The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society extends to the officers and Trustees of the American Orchid Society its warmest thanks for the beautiful exhibition and its sincere appreciation of the generosity and courtesy in all matters pertaining to the exhibition."

When advised of the death of their former president, Clement B. Newbold, the Council adopted the following resolutions:

"*Whereas*, The Executive Council of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society has learned with deep regret and much sorrow of the death of the Society's former president, Clement B. Newbold, on the 30th of March, 1926, it is therefore

"*Resolved*, That this Society records this in the minutes of the Executive Council and extends to all members of his family its deepest sympathy.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution shall be sent to Clement B. Newbold, Jr."

December 1926. The President made a verbal report in regard to Memorial Hall and called upon the Secretary to read the correspondence, which was as follows:

"December 6, 1926.

Mr. Fiske Kimball, Director of Museum,
The Penna. Museum & School of Industrial Art,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Dear Mr. Kimball:

"Through you we wish to appeal to your Trustees, hoping they will reconsider their objections to the Exhibitions of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society in Memorial Hall.

"We hope your Trustees realize how much we appreciate the arrangement which your late President, Mr. McIlhenny, made with our President, Mr. Boyd, which has permitted us to stage several beautiful flower shows amongst your interesting and attractive exhibits. Before

this arrangement our exhibitions were held in armories and halls which were either inadequate, unattractive or inaccessible. At the last exhibitions held in armories we had an attendance of about 2600, and similar exhibitions held in Memorial Hall brought an attendance of over 30,000.

"The object of our Society is, as you probably know, to develop and maintain an interest in the cultivation of plant life and to spread abroad the love of flowers and plants. About eighty-five per cent of our members are amateurs who spend their time and money in connection with such exhibitions entirely for the benefit of the public. If you decline to give us the permission asked for we do not know where to go. We have searched the city thoroughly for a suitable place without any success whatever.

"When Mr. Boyd made these arrangements with Mr. McIlhenny he requested his assurance in writing that we should be allowed to continue there for a number of years, but Mr. McIlhenny explained that conditions were such that it was impossible to make a contract or give any written assurance. He stated, nevertheless, that he saw no reason why we could not be allowed to use the Hall for a few days each year for this purpose provided no injury was done to either the building or the exhibits. As far as we know we have never broken or injured anything. It was with this understanding that we expended $3,276,00 to install electric lights which we use only a few hours each year and which, we believe, have been of considerable use to you, especially during the winter months.

"We would very much like to have two exhibitions in Memorial Hall during the next year; one in June and one in September. These exhibitions would be like the last show there and would not in any way hide or disturb your exhibits.

"We realize that the Orchid Show entailed the erection of screens which did hide your exhibits to a considerable extent, but this show gave pleasure and instruction to over 100,000 people and we hope that that is a great consideration in the eyes of the Trustees. Such a show as that will not be held in Philadelphia for many years to come, as other large cities have heard of it and are anxious to secure it for their people.

"The undersigned are members of a special committee representing the Executive Council of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society to confer with you in regard to these matters and they sincerely hope that your Trustees will consider our appeal favorably.

(*Signed*) W. Hinckle Smith
F. E. Dixon
Mary Wingate Lloyd (Mrs. Horatio G. Lloyd)
Annette P. Hacker (Mrs. Caspar W. Hacker)
James Boyd, Chairman

JAMES BOYD, ESQ., "December 9, 1926.
The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society,
1600 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
DEAR MR. BOYD:

"At the meeting, on December 7th, of the Museum Committee of The Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, the communication of your committee requesting permission to hold further flower shows at the Museum was read and given very thoughtful and friendly consideration. We regret to inform you, however, of our inability to comply in the interest of the exhibits entrusted to our care.

"The feeling of the Committee was very strongly adverse, and, at the conclusion of the discussion, a resolution to decline the request was adopted without any dissenting vote.

"We are very sympathetic with the problem of the Horticultural Society, and wish it could be considered proper for the Museum to assist the Society further, but after two years of experiment, and a further year of grace, we have been driven reluctantly to the conclusion that it is unsuitable to grant further permission.

"With sincere regard and regret,

Very truly yours,
(*Signed*) FISKE KIMBALL, Director
(*Signed*) JOHN S. JENKS, Chairman of the Museum Committee."

On motion, duly made and seconded, it was voted to spread the above letters upon the minutes for future reference.

The President was authorized to appoint a special committee of three to consider a plan for a campaign to increase the Society's membership.

The Treasurer's report for the year 1925, when submitted to the Executive Council, showed a total income for the year of $24,030.93, and expenses amounting to $22,461.36. The Girard Trust Company, as Trustees of the Schaffer Fund, showed a balance at the close of the year of $353,767.81.

January 1927. The President (James Boyd), presented the following report, covering the events of the year 1926.

"In reviewing the past year, which was the ninety-ninth of the Society's existence, there are a number of events and circumstances which we can note with considerable satisfaction.

"The Library has been used more than ever before, and the Library Committee has added all the new and desirable horticultural publica-

tions that have appeared during the year. It is thoroughly up-to-date, and we urge all members to keep it in mind and use it whenever opportunity occurs. The Society has published a book, compiled by Miss Mary Evans, entitled, 'Garden Books, Old and New.' This book has been printed and is being distributed under the direction of the Library Committee. The Chairman of the Library Committee says, 'The list is varied and well selected, and the division into subjects and the grouping under these heads are most helpful. Miss Evans has made a practical selection for amateurs, and has not listed the more scientific works.' These books are being retailed at $1.00 each and may be obtained at the Secretary's office.

"*Horticulture* is an interesting and instructive magazine that the members receive every two weeks. It has attained a high standard, and, we believe, is today the best publication in the country devoted exclusively to flowers, shrubs, and plants. Our members are constantly expressing their appreciation of this delightful publication.

"The lectures during the past season were interesting and instructive. They were thoroughly enjoyed by large audiences, and the schedule for next year promises interesting talks and pictures from well-known horticultural lecturers.

"Our exhibitions during the past year have been very successful. This Society co-operated with the Florists' Club of Philadelphia in staging a very beautiful and successful exhibition in the Commercial Museum the week of March 9th. The large hall was beautifully decorated, and the exhibits surpassed those of the previous year in both quality and quantity. We were fortunately favored with pleasant weather during most of the days, and the attendance was about 45,000, with an admission charge of 50 cents. The year before we gave a free show, with an attendance of over 80,000. The exhibitors were almost unanimous in advocating a smaller attendance with paid admission, as it gave people who were interested an opportunity to see the exhibition better by preventing overcrowding and also helped defray the heavy expense.

"The Orchid Show, held in May, was without doubt the most beautiful show of its kind ever held in this country, if not in the world. The show was really held by the American Orchid Society, and this Society co-operated in every way possible by securing for them the hall and loaning them our exhibition paraphernalia, etc. The attendance during the three days was over 100,000 and the people of Philadelphia had an opportunity to see some of the finest and rarest plants and flowers in the country. The exhibits staged by Albert C. Burrage of Boston, Thomas Roland of Nahant, and F. E. Dixon, Louis Burk and Joseph E. Widener of our Society were beautiful beyond expression, and it will

probably be many years before the Philadelphia public will again have an opportunity to see such a wonderful floral display.

"The June show, which was held in Memorial Hall, Fairmount Park, had an attendance of over 16,800. The roses, peonies, and other spring flowers were of the highest quality, and the table decorations staged by the four co-operating garden clubs evidenced keen competition and great interest.

"The Dahlia Show was one of the largest and finest of its kind that we have ever held. There was an attendance of 26,720 and the entries were over four hundred.

"The Hardy Chrysanthemum Show, held in the Society's rooms on November 4th and 5th, was visited by hundreds of people in the two days it lasted.

"Gold medals were exchanged with the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the Horticultural Society of New York. We hope this practice will continue, as it adds interest to the prizes. Our gold medal in New York was won by Mrs. E. F. Constable, and in Boston it was won by Thomas Roland.

"The Schaffer Memorial Cup was awarded to Samuel M. Vauclain as a Sweepstake Prize at all shows in 1926. The Schaffer Memorial Gold Medal was awarded to Albert C. Burrage of Boston for conspicuous and successful efforts during the year 1925 to advance Horticulture.

"Silver Cups were given to the following Societies for prizes at their exhibitions: Rutledge Horticultural Society, Ardmore Women's Club, Lansdowne Horticultural Association, Roxborough Horticultural Society, Bala-Cynwyd Women's Club, and Doylestown Nature Club.

"The Dahlia Challenge Cup was won by the Rutledge Horticultural Society.

"The Robert C. Wright Rose Medal was awarded at the June Show to Mrs. C. S. Tyson. This Medal will be awarded every year for the best individual rose exhibited by an amateur, shown in any class.

"The Council Room has been used for sixty meetings. The following Societies and Committees have made use of it: Garden Club Committee, Wild Flower Preservation Society, John Bartram Association, School of Horticulture for Women, Farm and Garden Association, American Rose Society, and the Wild Flower Committee of Garden Clubs.

It was also used for a very successful exhibition of Christmas wreaths early in December.

"Trophy cabinets are being made, and will be installed in the Council Room for the display of cups and medals awarded to clubs, associations and individual members of the Society. We believe that these will be very attractive and interesting features of the Society's rooms.

"The Society is obliged to look for some other suitable place in which to hold its exhibitions, as the Trustees of The Pennsylvania Museum have declined to grant us the privilege to use Memorial Hall in the future. Your Exhibition Committee hopes to find a suitable place in ample time for the announcement of our Spring Show. We were able to use Memorial Hall, as it is the property of the City of Philadelphia, without charge and consequently were able to give a free show. For future exhibitions we shall probably have to hire a hall, and therefore charge a small admission fee.

"As the Society enters upon its hundredth year, plans are under consideration for the celebration of its Centennial Anniversary next November. A committee has been appointed for this purpose, and a program will be completed very soon and due announcement made to the members. The Society proposed to publish its history in an interesting volume, which will be available for all members soon after the close of the centennial year.

"During the past year we have been fortunate in having the continued co-operation of the Garden Club of Philadelphia, The Gardeners, The Weeders, The Four Counties Garden Club and The Florists' Club of Philadelphia.

"Our membership has greatly increased, and the Society today, as we are about to enter upon our hundredth year, is much larger than ever before, but we hope that before one hundred years are completed we will make still greater gains and reach the two-thousand mark. During 1926 our membership increased from 917 to 1111, and if each and every member would only resolve to secure at least one other the 2,000 membership would be easily attained.

"During the past year the Society lost by death more than twenty members, whose names will be found in the Necrology. Several of these have been very active in matters pertaining to Horticulture. Among them was Clement B. Newbold, who served this Society as President for five years (1908–1913), and at the time of his death was one of our honorary Vice-Presidents. J. Otto Thilow had been a member for thirty-eight years, and was a member of the Executive Council for sixteen years. Robert E. Griffith was a very able and valuable member of our Finance Committee. Hosea Waterer had been a member of the Society forty-two years and had done much for the advancement of Horticulture in America. Proper resolutions, expressing the grief of members of the Executive Council and the loss sustained by the Society, were passed when each death was chronicled. Fourteen members resigned on account of removal, and for various other reasons, and eighteen were dropped for non-payment of dues."

February 1927. Mr. Pennock, on behalf of the American Rose Society, stated that at a recent meeting of the Executive Committee it was felt that The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society should assume the leadership in the arrangements with the Commissioners of Fairmount Park in regard to the establishment of a Municipal Rose Garden. This matter was referred to the Exhibition Committee.

Mr. Wister spoke about the amount of good that could be accomplished if the three leading horticultural societies, the Pennsylvania, the Massachusetts and the New York, would co-operate in helping the special flower societies in the establishment of test gardens and scientific research work

March 1927. The Philadelphia Flower Show was held in the Commercial Museum from March 19th to 24th, inclusive. The attendance was over 60,000, and the exhibition was an artistic and financial success. For the first time a profit was made, which amounted to about $5,000.

April 1927. Mrs. Hacker, chairman of the Garden Visiting Committee, reported that the list for that year included forty-five gardens.

A resolution was adopted approving of the incorporation of the Philadelphia Flower Show.

July 1927. A resolution was adopted at a special meeting authorizing the officers of the Society to sign a lease with the Insurance Company of North America for rooms on the sixth floor of the building at 1600 Arch Street, for a term of five years, at a rental of $5,100. per year. Also, for storage space in the same building at $500. a year.

September 1927. The Society moved to its new quarters at 1600 Arch Street. The Dahlia Show was held in the auditorium of this building on the 27th and 28th. Besides dahlias, there were exhibits of out-door cut flowers, asters, calendulas, cosmos, marigolds, zinnias, and roses. Fruits, nuts and vegetables were also shown. W. Atlee Burpee Company was awarded a gold medal for a dahlia display arranged for effect. The Lyndora Gardens received a gold medal for an exhibit of fifty varieties of dahlias.

October 1927. The President said that he had received a letter from Secretary Jardine saying that since he had accepted the

Society's invitation he had remembered an engagement of over a year's standing and therefore would be unable to attend the Centenary Banquet. The President requested the Secretary to read a letter from Governor Fisher, regretting his inability to attend our Centenary Banquet.

Mr. Serrill, chairman of the Centennial Celebration Committee, reported that the invitations for the Centenary Banquet would soon be out and that they would include a ticket to the lecture to be given the next day by Robert Nathan Cram. He said that the Committee decided that rather than have one stated speaker they would ask four or five of the prominent guests to speak for a few minutes each.

Mr. Serrill then gave the report on the awarding of the Centenary Medal as follows:

"At the meeting of the Committee on the Centennial Celebration, held in conjunction with the Committee on the Schaffer Medal on October 7th, the following recommendations were adopted:

"*First*—that the Centenary Medal be awarded to James Boyd. The reasons being briefly as follows:

"(*a*) For his unique service in putting the Society again on its feet and restoring it to its present flourishing condition.

"(*b*) For his valuable and long continued service in many lines of endeavor in the cause of Horticulture.

"(*c*) Because it is fitting that the president of the Society on its one-hundredth anniversary should receive the medal celebrating that anniversary and bearing on its obverse the bust of the first president.

"*Second*—that the Centenary Medal, for presentation to Mr. Boyd at the celebration on November 28th, should be made in 18-karat gold at a cost not to exceed $225.00.

"*Third*—that the Centenary Medal be not awarded yearly, or at any definite period, but be held for special occasions or for special individuals whom the Society may wish, from time to time, to honor.

"A copy of the medal, in bronze, was exhibited and accepted by the committee as satisfactory and adequate."

The report of the committee was accepted.

The Secretary then read the report submitted by Mr. Stout, Chairman of the Schaffer Medal Committee, as follows:

"At a meeting of the Schaffer Medal Committee it was decided to recommend to the Executive Council that Schaffer Gold Medals should be awarded to the following:

"Mrs. Richard Haughton, Paoli, Pa., for her wonderful collection of rock plants, which are so beautifully and instructively displayed in her garden at Paoli.

"John C. Wister, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., horticulturist and president of the American Iris Society, especially for his efforts in developing iris culture in America, and his contributions to the world's appreciation of the tree peony.

"Theodore Havemeyer, New York City, horticulturist and president of the Horticultural Society of New York, for his varied and continued interest in Horticulture over a number of years."

The report of the Schaffer Medal Committee was accepted, —the 1926, 1927, and 1928 Schaffer Memorial Medals to be presented at the Centenary Banquet on November 28th.

The Secretary read a letter from J. Franklin McFadden, recommending the passage of the following resolution pertaining to the Red Cross, and on motion of Mrs. Lloyd, duly seconded, it was adopted as follows:

"*Whereas*, The necessity and usefulness of the Red Cross have been demonstrated again by its service in Florida after the hurricane, and in the Mississippi Valley following the flood; and

"*Whereas*, The Red Cross was called upon every four days during the past twelve months to aid in disasters in this country, of which seven were in the State of Pennsylvania; and

"*Whereas*, The Red Cross must be ready at all times to answer calls for aid, and for this reason is asking for a membership double that of last year; it is,

"*Resolved*, That this organization urge its members to enroll in the Red Cross, and that our members co-operate to the fullest extent with the Eleventh Annual Roll Call in the period between Armistice Day and Thanksgiving."

The Secretary reported that the Schaffer Memorial Committee recommended to the Council that the present resolution governing the award of the Schaffer Memorial Medal be rescinded and the following resolution be adopted in its place:

"*Resolved*, That the Schaffer Memorial Medal shall be awarded at such times as the Executive Council of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society may direct, to any person or persons who, in the opinion of the Executive Council, have done outstanding, meritorious work in the interest of Horticulture."

On motion, this recommendation was approved.

It was decided to contribute $1,000 to the Charles Sprague Sargent Memorial Fund of the Arnold Arboretum.

Mr. Serrill, on behalf of Miss Mary Evans, presented to the Executive Council a picture of Horace Binney, Miss Evans' grandfather, who was the first president of this Society. A vote of thanks was passed to Miss Evans.

The one-hundredth anniversary of the Society was celebrated by a banquet, in which many prominent horticulturalists of Pennsylvania and vicinity participated. The banquet was held in one of the large dining halls of the Penn Athletic Club, in their new building at 18th & Locust Streets. The hall was beautifully decorated with palms, ferns and other hothouse plants, and the tables were generously supplied with cut flowers most attractively arranged. As the guests arrived, every lady was presented with a corsage bouquet and every man with a boutonniere. The decorations were supplied by J. J. Habermehls' Sons. The guests were seated at round tables accommodating eight people at each table, and invited guests and speakers were seated at a long table accommodating fourteen. The Florists' Club of Philadelphia sent a very beautiful floral design, which was much admired and occupied a conspicuous position at the end of the speaker's table. The Gardeners, through their president, Mrs. Frank Moss, sent a potted Century Plant with a card bearing this inscription: "The first hundred years are the hardest!"

The speeches made on that occasion are given in the Appendix.

December 1927. At the conclusion of the year the President (James Boyd), made the following report:

"In congratulating the Society on the completion of its one hundredth year of existence, we should note briefly a few satisfactory conditions.

"The Society today has a much larger membership than ever before since it was founded. The increase during the past year has been nearly 20 per cent.

"Our new quarters in the beautiful building of the Insurance Company of North America are all that could be desired for our purposes. For the first time since leaving our own Horticultural Hall on Broad Street, we are enabled to have our lectures and exhibitions in the same building with our offices and Library, and we are also privileged to store our exhibition equipment in the basement of the same building. This gives us a compact organization, and makes for convenience and economy. The present offices, council room and library were carefully

planned for our purposes and the partitions were erected to suit our convenience. The auditorium has the advantage of an abundance of natural light and air. I wish it were somewhat larger, as we found ourselves rather crowded at the Dahlia Exhibition.

"I shall take this opportunity to recall the numerous temptations we have had in the past six or seven years to purchase property and convert it into suitable quarters for the purposes of the Society. We found that the cost of desirable property on streets like Walnut or Locust, or any of the cross streets between Broad and the Schuylkill River, or on or near the Parkway was prohibitive. Of course, properties more remote from the center of the city could be purchased for less money, but in any event the cost of the land and the erection of the building would lock up so much of our funds that the revenue from the balance would not begin to pay our expenses. Furthermore, the larger part of our floor space would be required for an exhibition hall, and as the Society requires such space but a few days out of each year, it is truly extravagant to invest funds in a hall for which we have so little use. Some of our members still urge that the Society should own its own quarters, but those who have looked into the matter carefully believe that we are much better off as we are now situated. In this connection, it is interesting to note in the minutes of the Society, that, at a meeting held June 15, 1909, Clement B. Newbold who was then president, made the following remarks when the question of selling Horticultural Hall on Broad Street was under consideration: 'The Hall is not a success for the purpose for which it was built, nor is it a success for the exhibitions of this Society. If the property can be sold and the money coming to this Society be invested, giving us a nice revenue, then this Society can be established on a solid basis, and thereby carry on the work for which it was organized, and be a benefit to horticulture, not only locally, but to the whole state.'

"I trust that the condition which he hoped for and looked forward to is now being realized.

"Our Library has had many valuable and interesting additions during the past year, and all horticultural books of merit are purchased as soon as they are published. As a distinctly horticultural library, I believe it is surpassed in this country only by the library of the Massachusetts Society.

"The lectures during the past year have been interesting and instructive. Large audiences have thoroughly enjoyed them, and the Lecture Committee has made very satisfactory arrangements for the coming season. The lectures will be held in the auditorium of the building at 1600 Arch Street, and we shall have greater seating capacity, better ventilation, and every accommodation that we could possibly desire.

"Our exhibitions during the past year were well attended, but we were forced to shift for new quarters, as the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art claimed that our use of Memorial Hall in Fairmount Park endangered their exhibits. They admitted that no harm had been done, but feared that the moisture of our plants and flowers might do some injury, and they also disliked to have their exhibits eclipsed even for a few days by our displays. We had greatly improved Memorial Hall by installing an electric lighting system of the highest type, and we had great satisfaction in inviting the public to enjoy our exhibitions without any charge. Our shows drew enormous crowds, and I believe brought thousands to the building that had never entered its doors before.

"When the Trustees declined to permit us to continue in Memorial Hall, your Exhibition Committee searched the city thoroughly for a satisfactory hall in which to hold our Spring Show. We considered theatres, armories, and numerous public halls which were suitable for lectures and exhibitions. Many were too remote, some were too large, others too small, some had slanting floors, others had no elevators suitable to convey our exhibition material, plants, etc., and finally, in desperation, we leased the ballroom of the new Penn Athletic Club on Rittenhouse Square. Here we had ample room and the location was exceedingly good, but there was no natural light, and very poor ventilation; consequently our flowers wilted in a very few hours. Soon after this exhibition we decided to move to new quarters where we have the advantage of the auditorium, storage, etc., which has been mentioned before.

"The Philadelphia Flower Show, which was held in the Commercial Museum, in March, and in which we co-operated with the Florists' Club of Philadelphia, was the most satisfactory show of the kind that has been held in many years. The exhibits surpassed those of the previous year in both quantity and quality. The hall was attractively decorated, and we were fortunately favored with pleasant weather. The admission charge was fifty cents, and the attendance was over 60,000. A similar show will be held in the coming Spring, March 19–24th, and from present indications it will probably surpass all its prececessors.

"The June Show, which was held in the Penn Athletic Club, had 514 entries, and prizes and medals to the amount of $539.36 were awarded.

"The Dahlia Show, held in the auditorium, was very successful and satisfactory. There were 553 entries, and prizes amounting to $915.69 were awarded. The attendance at both shows was very good although an admission of fifty cents was charged to the public.

"The Hardy Chrysanthemum Show, held on the third floor of the Insurance Company of North America building, was free to all and was visited by many people in the two days it lasted.

"We continued our practice of exchanging gold medals with the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the Horticultural Society of New York. Our gold medal in New York was awarded to Mrs. A. C. James for a bed of begonias twenty feet by eighty feet, of artistic design, surrounded by turf with a low fence; and in Boston to the Chestnut Hill (Mass.) Garden Club for the most artistic exhibit staged.

"The Schaffer Memorial Cup was won again by Samuel M. Vauclain as a sweepstake prize at all shows in 1927. Silver cups were given to the following societies for prizes at their exhibitions: Ardmore Woman's Club, Bala-Cynwyd Woman's Club, Doylestown Nature Club, Lansdowne Horticultural Association and the Rutledge Horticultural Society.

"The Dahlia Challenge Cup was won by the Rutledge Horticultural Society.

"The Robert C. Wright Rose Medal was awarded at the June Show to Mrs. T. Williams Roberts for the best individual rose exhibited by an amateur and shown in any class.

"The Council Room has been used for seventy meetings during the past year by the following societies and committees: Council for Preservation of Natural Beauty in Pennsylvania; Executive Committee, Garden Clubs; Farm and Garden Association; Garden Visiting Committee; John Bartram Association; Philadelphia Flower Show Committee; School of Horticulture; and Wild Flower Preservation Committee.

"The Centennial of the Society was celebrated on the 28th of November by a banquet at which many prominent persons interested in horticulture were present. The banquet was held in the Penn Athletic Club, and the floral decorations (by J. J. Habermehl's Sons) were a special feature of the occasion. The details of the banquet, the speeches, etc., are given in the History of the Society which is being published, and will be available to members in a few months.

"During the past year the Society lost by death, about thirty members whose names will be found in the necrology. Among them was Robert Craig, who served this Society for many years as a member of the Council, as vice-president, and as a trustee of the Schaffer Fund. At one time he took an active part in all of our exhibitions, and in 1925, he was elected an honorary member. Another honorary member whose loss was deeply mourned was Professor Charles Sprague Sargent, well-known throughout the horticultural world as the director of the Arnold Arboretum. We should also note the death of George Vaux, Jr.,

who was a life member and served for many years as a trustee of the Schaffer Fund. Proper resolutions expressing the grief of the members of the Executive Council and the loss sustained by the Society were passed by the Council, and copies of the resolutions were sent to the families.

"Nineteen members resigned on account of removal and for various other reasons, and forty-five were dropped for non-payment of dues.

"As mentioned previously, the Society's increase during the past year has been nearly 20 per cent, with the result that at the close of 1927, there were 1344 members. Naturally, this increase is very gratifying, but we hope to surpass that record this year and are directing our energies to that end. The Society is amply equipped to take care of a much larger membership than it has at present, and the additional income that would result therefrom would enable it to increase its usefulness accordingly. The most obvious advantages of membership to point out to prospective members are, of course, the free use of the facilities of our excellent library, admission to the Philadelphia Flower Show without charge, and a paid subscription to 'Horticulture' for the year. Certainly, three dollars for annual dues is a very nominal amount to pay for these privileges. However, we particularly desire to increase the number of life members this year. I believe that there are many persons residing in the vicinity of Philadelphia, with a life-long interest in horticulture, to whom this $50 life membership would be an attractive investment if they were acquainted with the activities of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society and if the benefits of this class of membership were brought to their attention properly."

OFFICERS

PRESIDENTS

With Years of their Service

1. Horace Binney 1828; 1836–1841
2. Zaccheus Collins 1829
3. Joseph R. Ingersoll 1830–1831
4. George Vaux 1832–1835
5. Caleb Cope 1842–1851
6. Robert Patterson 1852–1858
7. Matthias W. Baldwin 1859–1862
8. Joseph E. Mitchell 1863–1864; 1885–1887
9. Fairman Rogers 1864
10. D. Rodney King 1865–1867
11. William L. Schaffer 1868–1884
12. Isaac C. Price 1888–1889
13. George W. Childs 1890–1894
14. Clarence H. Clark 1895–1898
15. James M. Rhodes 1899–1901
16. James W. Paul, Jr. 1902–1908
17. Clement B. Newbold 1909–1913
18. Samuel T. Bodine 1914
19. C. Hartman Kuhn 1915–1918
20. James Boyd 1919–

VICE-PRESIDENTS

With Years of Service; All Dates Inclusive

David Landreth 1829–1836
James Mease, M.D. 1829–1830
Matthew Carey (6 mos.) 1828
Nathaniel Chapman, M.D. (6 mos.) 1828
Charles Chauncey 1829–1842
Horace Binney. 1829
Nicholas Biddle 1830–1832
Jacob S. Waln 1831–1833
George Pepper 1833–1846
Robert Carr 1834–1842
Joseph Price 1837–1846
David Landreth, Jr. 1843–1850
Gen. Robert Patterson 1843–1852
James Dundas 1847–1865
Joshua Longstreth 1848–1854
Elhanan W. Keyser 1851–1854; 1858–1860

W. D. Brinckle, M.D. 1853–1855
Robert Cornelius 1855–1857; 1861
Richard Price 1855
B. A. Fahnestock 1856–1862
Robert Buist 1856–1860; 1864–1880
I. F. Knorr 1861
Caleb Cope 1862–1887
D. Rodney King 1862
Matthias W. Baldwin 1863–1866
Fairman Rogers 1863
Charles Harmar 1866–1870
Joseph E. Mitchell 1867–1885
Samuel W. Noble 1871–1884
James Ritchie 1881–1885
Isaac C. Price 1885–1887
Robert Craig 1885–1900; 1912–1919
George W. Earl 1886–1891
William A. Reed, M.D. 1888–1894
Samuel M. Gross, M.D. 1888
John M. Hughes 1889
Charles H. Miller 1890–1898
Robert P. Harris 1892
George C. Watson 1893
John Burton 1894–1895
J. Ewing Mears, M.D. 1895
John Westcott 1896
George Goebel, M.D. 1896–1905
Sidney W. Keith 1897–1898
Henry F. Michell 1899–
John McCleary 1899; 1901
Edwin Lonsdale 1900
Edward LeBoutillier 1901–1907
James M. Rhodes 1902–1908
Rudulph Ellis 1906–1908; 1914–1915
J. Cheston Morris, M.D. 1908–1914
J. G. Cassatt 1909–1911
Randall Morgan 1909–1912
Samuel T. Bodine 1913
William Kleinheinz 1915–1919
Robert C. Lippincott 1916–1917
Robert Huey, D.D.S. 1917–1918
J. Otto Thilow 1919
C. Hartman Kuhn 1920–1925
C. F. C. Stout 1920–

TREASURERS

With Years of their Service

William Davidson 1828
Marmaduke C. Cope 1829–1834
Josiah Coates 1835
John Thomas 1836–1857
Robert Buist 1858–1862
Henry A. Dreer 1862–1873
A. W. Harrison 1874–1886
William F. Dreer 1887–1888; 1898–1899
Thomas Cartledge 1889–1897
Sidney W. Keith 1900–1923
Samuel S. Pennock 1924–

SECRETARIES

With Years of their Service

David S. Brown 1828–1829
Charles Pickering 1830–1837
Gavin Watson 1838; 1840
John W. Burrows 1839
Thomas P. James 1841–1858
Henry C. Hay 1859–1860
A. W. Harrison. 1861–1886
Edwin Lonsdale 1887
D. D. L. Farson 1888–1895
George C. Watson. 1895
David Rust 1896–1927

PROFESSORS OF ENTOMOLOGY

Samuel S. Haldeman, A.M. 1852–1860
S. S. Rathvon 1861–1891
H. C. McCook, D.D. 1892–1901
Henry Skinner, M.D.. 1902–1923

PROFESSORS OF BOTANY

William Darlington, M.D. 1852–1863
Thomas P. James 1864–1882
Charles Schaffer 1883–1894
George Goebel, M.D.. 1895–1896
Thomas Meehan 1897–1901
Stewardson Brown 1902–1921
Francis W. Pennell 1922–1923

PROFESSORS OF HORTICULTURAL CHEMISTRY

Robert Hare, M.D. 1852–1859
James C. Booth. 1860–1888
Persifor Frazer 1889–1909
John Marshall, M.D.. 1911–1923

PROFESSOR OF BIOLOGY

Ida A. Keller 1902–1923

LIST OF THOSE WHO SERVED AS COUNCIL MEMBERS INDICATING ALSO THE TERMS THEY HAVE HELD AS OFFICERS

Thomas Astley, 1828–*
Daniel Maupay, 1828–*
Nicholas Biddle, 1828–1829 (*Vice-President*, 1830–1832)
Thomas Biddle, 1828–1835
Col. Samuel B. Davis, 1828–1834
Moses Brown, 1828–1833
Thomas Hibbert, 1828–1833
George Pepper, 1828–1832 (*Vice-President*, 1833–1846)
Jacob S. Waln, 1828–1831 (*Vice-President*, 1831–1833)
Robert Carr, 1828–1830; 1831–1833 (*Vice-President*, 1834–1842)
Thomas Landreth, 1828–1830
Matthew Carey, 1828–1829 (*Vice-President*, 1828, 6 months)
Gen. Robert Patterson, 1828 (6 months) (*President*, 1852–1858; *Vice-President*, 1843–1852)
Daniel B. Smith, 1828 (6 months)
Marmaduke C. Cope, 1828 (6 months); 1834–1835 (*Treasurer*, 1829–1834)
David Landreth, Jr., 1828 (6 months) (*Vice-President*, 1843–1850)
Joshua Longstreth, 1828 (6 months), (*Vice-President*, 1848–1854)
John McArran, 1829–*
Samuel Breck, 1829–1835
Edward Coleman, 1829–1835
David S. Brown, 1829–1834 (*Secretary*, 1828–1829)
Auguste D' Arras, 1829–1830
John Vaughn, 1829–1830
James Barker, 1829–1830
Nicholas Thouron, 1829–1830
Thomas Hale, 1829–1830
George M. Coates, 1830–*

*Terms expired 1837–1842 (Minutes for this period destroyed by fire)

Robert Buist, 1830–* (*Vice-President*, 1856–1860; 1864–1880; *Treasurer*, 1858–1862)
John W. Burrows, 1830–* (*Secretary*, 1839)
William H. Keating, 1830–1836
Josiah Coates, 1830–1834 (*Treasurer*, 1835)
Samuel Rhoads, Jr., 1830–1833
William J. Shields, 1830–1834
George Vaux, 1830–1832 (*President*, 1832–1835)
J. J. Vanderkemp, 1831–*
J. B. Smith, 1831–*
Joseph Price, 1831–1836 (*Vice-President*, 1837–1846)
Robert Pierpont, 1831–1836
Samuel C. Ford, 1832–*
Alexander Parker, 1832–*
Joseph K. Potts, 1832–1835
Jacob Engelman, 1833–1836
Thomas Rotch, 1833–1836
Alfred Cope, 1833–1834
Charles W. Churchman, 1834–*
Horace Binney, Jr., 1834–*
P. K. Gorgas, 1834–*
Thomas W. Morris, 1834–1837
Andrew Dryburgh, 1835–*
James Laws, 1835–*
Charles B. Trego, 1835–*
Frederick Brown, 1835–*
H. C. Carey, 1836–*
Joseph T. Mather, 1836–*
Charles Roberts, 1836–*
Thomas P. James, 1836–* (*Secretary*, 1841–1858)
Christopher Langstroth, 1836–*
Isaac Myer, 1836–*
Richard Price, 1837–* (*Vice-President*, 1855)
Clarence H. Clark, 1895–1898 (*President*, 1895–1898)
J. Ewing Mears, M.D., 1895–1896 (*Vice-President*, 1895)
Thomas Cartledge, 1895–1898 (*Treasurer*, 1889–1897)
George C. Watson, 1893 (*Vice-President*, 1893; *Secretary*, 1895)
William A. Reed, M.D., 1895 (*Vice-President*, 1888–1894)
William F. Dreer, 1895–1896; 1898–1899 (*Treasurer*, 1887–1888; 1898–1899)
Burnet Landreth, 1895–1898
William H. Moon, 1895
W. Atlee Burpee, 1895–1896

* Terms expired 1837–1842 (Minutes for this period destroyed by fire).

Frank Simpson, 1895
David Rust, 1895–1927 (*Secretary*, 1896–1927)
John Westcott, 1896–1900; 1902–1904 (*Vice-President*, 1896)
George Goebel, M.D., 1896–1905 (*Vice-President*, 1896–1905)
J. Cheston Morris, M.D., 1896; 1898–1915 (*Vice-President*, 1908–1914)
Charles Dissell, 1896
J. G. Gardner, 1896
Joseph Heacock, 1896
Sidney W. Keith, 1897–1898; 1900–1925 (*Vice-President*, 1897–1898; *Treasurer*, 1900–1923)
C. Hartman Kuhn, 1897; 1915–1925 (*President*, 1915–1918; *Vice-President*, 1920–1925)
Edwin Lonsdale, 1897–1900 (*Secretary*, 1887; *Vice-President*, 1900)
John Burton, 1895; 1897–1898 (*Vice-President*, 1894–1895)
Henry F. Michell, 1897– (*Vice-President*, 1899–)
Eli K. Price, Jr., 1898
James M. Rhodes, 1899–1908 (*President*, 1899–1901; *Vice-President*, 1902–1908)
John McCleary, 1899–1911 (*Vice-President*, 1899; 1901)
Moses Paxon, 1899–1900
William K. Harris, 1899–1904
John Thatcher, 1899; 1901; 1906–1907
Chester Davis, 1899–1901
Thomas Long, 1900–1901
Edward LeBoutillier, 1901–1907 (*Vice-President*, 1901–1907)
Francis Canning, 1901
William Fowler, 1901; 1905
James W. Paul, Jr., 1902–1908 (*President*, 1902–1908)
Robert Craig, 1902–1919 (*Vice-President*, 1885–1900; 1912–1919)
John W. Pepper, 1902–1918
Samuel T. Bodine, 1902; 1913–1914 (*Vice-President*, 1913; *President*, 1914)
Robert Huey, D.D.S., 1905–1918 (*Vice-President*, 1917–1918)
Edward A. Schmidt, 1905–1919
Rudolph Ellis, 1905–1908; 1914–1915 (*Vice-President*, 1906–1908; 1914–1915)
Robert C. Lippincott, 1905–1914; 1916–1917 (*Vice-President*, 1916–1917)
William Robertson, 1906–1911
Clement B. Newbold, 1909–1913 (*President*, 1909–1913)
J. G. Cassatt, 1909–1911 (*Vice-President*, 1909–1911)
Randall Morgan, 1909–1912 (*Vice-President*, 1909–1912)
William Kleinheinz, 1912–1924 (*Vice-President*, 1915–1919)

James Boyd, 1912–1914; 1917– (*President*, 1919–)
J. Otto Thilow, 1912–1926 (*Vice-President*, 1919)
Thomas Logan, 1915–1918
Joseph Hurley, 1915
Richard Waln Meirs, 1916–1917
George C. Thomas, Jr., 1916–June, 1917
H. A. Poth, 1918
C. F. C. Stout, 1918– (*Vice-President*, 1920–)
S. Mendelson Meehan, 1919–1925
J. Franklin McFadden, 1919–1922; 1927–
Alexander MacElwee, 1919
H. B. Barclay, 1919
Mrs. William T. Elliott, 1920–
William S. Ellis, 1920–1922
Elizabeth L. Lee, 1920–1926
Mrs. Horatio Gates Lloyd, 1920–
Samuel S. Pennock, 1920– (*Treasurer*, 1924–)
W. Hinckle Smith, 1920–
John Williams, 1920–
John C. Wister, 1920–
Harry S. Betz, 1923–1925
Robert C. Wright, 1923–1924
John P. Habermehl, 1924–
Mrs. J. Willis Martin, 1924–1927
Fitz Eugene Dixon, 1925–
William J. Serrill, 1925–
Louis Burk, 1926–
Mrs. Caspar W. Hacker, 1926–
J. L. Eysmans, 1926–April, 1927
W. Atlee Burpee, Jr., 1926–

HONORARY MEMBERS

DATE ELECTED	NAME	ADDRESS
Dec. 1, 1828	William Cox	Burlington, N. J.
Jan. 4, 1830	J. W. Parker	Amsterdam
Feb. —, 1830	Mrs. Mary Griffith	New Brunswick, N. J.
July 12, 1830	Robert Barclay	Bury Hill, London
July 12, 1830	J. C. Loudon	Bayswater, London
July 12, 1830	Chevalier Soulanger	Bodin, France
July 12, 1830	Thomas Hogg	New York
March 12, 1832	Alexander Thomson	Bedford, Pa.
Nov. 13, 1832	Mr. Guinot	Vera Cruz, Mexico
Nov. 13, 1832	Mrs. Parmentier	New York
Nov. 13, 1832	Samuel R. Wetherill	Burlington, N. J.
Nov. 11, 1833	Henry Corse	Montreal, Canada
Dec. 9, 1833	Joseph Bernard	France
Dec. 9, 1833	Augustin Charles	France
Dec. 9, 1833	Napoleon Baumann	France
Sept. 15, 1834	David Gersinger	Boston, Mass.
Sept. 15, 1834	George H. Markland	Toronto, Canada
Jan. 20, 1846	Charles Downing	Newburgh, N. Y.
May 19, 1846	John Ross (Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation)	Bank Hill
May 19, 1846	Louis Van Houtte	Belgium
June 16, 1846	John D. Steele	Chester Co., Pa.
Aug. 18, 1846	Andrew H. Ernst	Cincinnati, Ohio
Aug. 18, 1846	Richard S. Field	Princeton, N. J.
Sept. 15, 1846	J. B. Manlet	New York
Sept. 15, 1846	Alfred S. Monson	New Haven, Conn.
Sept. 15, 1846	George Gabriel	New Haven, Conn.
Sept. 15, 1846	Virgil M. Dow	New Haven, Conn.
Sept. 15, 1846	Henry W. Edwards	New Haven, Conn.
Oct. 19, 1847	B. V. French Baintree	Cincinnati, Ohio
Oct. 19, 1847	Daniel K. Este	Cincinnati, Ohio
Oct. 19, 1847	J. W. Thomson	Wilmington, Del.
Oct. 19, 1847	Samuel Walker	Boston, Mass.
Nov. 16, 1847	C. Newhall	Boston, Mass.
Nov. 16, 1847	F. W. Macendry	Boston, Mass.
Nov. 16, 1847	J. S. Cabot	Boston, Mass.
Feb. 15, 1848	Nicholas Longworth	Cincinnati, Ohio
Feb. 15, 1848	Stephen H. Smith	Providence, R. I.
Feb. 15, 1848	Levi C. Eaton	Providence, R. I.
July 18, 1848	Mrs. Edwin James	Petersburg, Va.
Feb. 19, 1850	J. A. Kennicott	Illinois

DATE ELECTED	NAME	ADDRESS
Feb. 19, 1850	Herman Wendall	Albany, N. Y.
Feb. 19, 1850	James Arnold	New Bedford, Mass.
Feb. 19, 1850	Mrs. Catherine Stanley	E. Hartford, Conn.
May 21, 1850	Emlen Physick	Philadelphia
May 21, 1850	Ludwig Pappe	Cape of Good Hope, S. A.
April 15, 1851	Joseph McIlhenny	Philadelphia
April 15, 1851	John Miller	Philadelphia
April 15, 1851	W. Wychoff	Philadelphia
April 15, 1851	A. B. Cummins	Philadelphia
April 20, 1852	I. E. Planchon	Nancy, France
May 17, 1853	Charles Kepler	Reading, Pa.
March 21, 1854	Louis Edward Berkman	Plainfield, N. J.
Oct. 17, 1854	Pierre Bretonneau	Tours, France
Oct. 17, 1854	Frederick Le Clero	Tours, France
Oct. 17, 1854	Alexander Bivort	Belgium
Sept. 16, 1857	Joseph Paxton	Chatsworth, England
Sept. 16, 1857	John Powell	Windsor, England
Feb. 18, 1862	Dr. William D. Brincklé	Groveville, Pa.
Feb. 18, 1862	J. Knox	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Aug. 19, 1862	Dr. C. W. Grant	Iona, N. Y.
March 21, 1865	F. F. Merceron	Catawissa, Pa.
March 16, 1869	Luigi Montagui	Florence, Italy
July 20, 1875	James Gowen	Philadelphia
Dec. 19, 1875	Mrs. Henry Gordon Thunder	Philadelphia
May 15, 1877	Dr. J. T. Rothrock	Philadelphia
Feb. 17, 1885	Miss Elizabeth Schaffer	Philadelphia
Feb. 17, 1885	Dr. Charles Schaffer	Philadelphia
Oct. 20, 1885	Joseph Morgan	Philadelphia
May 18, 1886	J. H. Krelage	Haarlem, Holland
May 18, 1897	Henri L. de Vilmorin	Paris, France
Feb. 17, 1902	Dr. Ida Keller	Philadelphia
Dec. 16, 1919	Dr. Robert Huey	Philadelphia
Jan. 1, 1922	Dr. Francis W. Pennell	Philadelphia
Oct. 21, 1925	Robert Craig	Philadelphia
Feb. 17, 1926	Albert C. Burrage	Boston, Mass.
Feb. 17, 1926	Theodore A. Havemeyer	New York City
March 24, 1926	Prof. Charles S. Sargent	Boston, Mass.
March 24, 1926	George C. Thomas, Jr.	Beverley Hills, Calif.

LIFE MEMBERS
DECEASED

ELECTED

1898 Alter, Mrs. John
1898 Alter, John
1863 Anderson, Walter M.
1839 Ashbridge, William
1875 Ashmead, Henry B.

1856 Bache, T. Hewson, M.D.
1893 Baird, John
1875 Baker, Alfred G.
1842 Baker, John R.
1851 Baldwin, Matthias W.
1863 Ballantine, W. S.
1884 Barclay, R. D.
1865 Barker, Abraham
1894 Barr, Allen
1877 Barry, William C.
1884 Bartol, B. H.
1845 Barton, Dr. John Rhea
1877 Baugh, Samuel
1844 Baxter, I. B.
1827 Beckett, Henry
1867 Bell, John
1843 Betts, Richard K.
1884 Betz, John F.
1869 Biddle, Alexander
1865 Biddle, Miss Annie
1865 Biddle, Mrs. Geo. W.
1884 Biddle, Thomas A.
1894 Biddle, W. Lyman
1867 Bispham, John L.
1854 Bispham, Samuel A.
1871 Bissett, Mrs. Mary
1898 Blanchard, Miss A.
1877 Blanchard, Miss Maria
1857 Bohlen, John
1904 Bond, F. E.
1827 Brown, Jeremiah
1829 Brown, Joseph D.
1851 Brown, Mary D.
1862 Browning, Edward

ELECTED

1830 Buist, Robert
1884 Burk, Addison B.
1840 Burr, William H.
1856 Burt, Nathaniel

1835 Caldwell, Edmund B.
1835 Campbell, Archibald
1840 Campbell, George
1844 Carver, Alexander R.
1867 Catherwood, A. J.
1841 Chambers, Andrew R.
1853 Chambers, John
1867 Childs, George W.
1916 Childs, Mrs. George W.
1865 Claghorn, J. R.
1842 Claghorne, James L.
1865 Clark, E. W.
1849 Cleveland, W. S.
1899 Conrad, Mrs. Thomas K.
1832 Cooke, John
1865 Cope, Alfred
1837 Cope, Caleb
1833 Cope, Thomas P.
1849 Corlies, S. Fisher
1853 Cornelius, Robert
1877 Cousty, Joshua H.
1886 Coxe, Miss Rebecca
1884 Craig, Hugh, Jr.
1855 Craig, John G.
1853 Cresson, Elliott
1878 Cresson, Geo. Vaux
1879 Cresson, Sarah Emlen
1845 Croft, Thomas F.

1839 Deacon, George B.
1844 Deal, Daniel
1886 Dechert, Henry M.
1834 Dick, John
1896 Dillon, John L.
1878 Disston, Hamilton

ELECTED

1878 Disston, Horace C.
1913 Dobbins, Miss Laura E.
1878 Dobbins, Murrell
1897 Dourdoure, Bernard
1884 Downing, Richard H.
1852 Dreer, Ferdinand J.
1876 Dreer, Mrs. Ferdinand J.
1838 Dreer, Henry A.
1871 Dreer, Wm. F.
1874 Drexel, Anthony J.
1874 Drexel, Francis A.

1847 Earl, George W.
1852 Eastwick, Andrew M.
1876 Edwards, E. B.
1864 Elder, Walter
1842 Ellis, Charles
1877 Ellwanger, Henry B.
1886 Elwyn, A. L.
1867 Emerson, Dr. G.
1843 Evans, Charles
1884 Evans, Charles F.
1847 Evans, Dr. Horace

1842 Ferguson, Bryant
1843 Ferguson, David
1867 Fetherston, F. L.
1847 Fisher, J. Francis
1866 Fisher, T. W.
1842 Flemming, Thomas
1842 Flemming, William R.
1842 Fobes, Thomas
1894 Forbes, Prof. W. S.
1858 Forney, John W.
1833 Fox, Charles P.
1876 Fox, Mrs. H. K.
1876 Fox, Miss Sallie S.
1889 Frazer, Dr. Persifor
1885 Fry, Paul Jones

1875 Galloway, Wm.
1886 Garrett, W. E.
1866 Garrigues, Elizabeth R.

ELECTED

1841 Gaston, Hugh
1884 Gazzam, Joseph M.
1886 Ghriskey, Miss Liaciata V.
1869 Gibson, Alfred C.
1862 Gibson, Henry C.
1886 Gibson, Rebecca
1875 Gillingham, J. E.
1903 Graham, Hugh
1845 Graham, N. H.
1841 Greeves, Thomas
1832 Gorgas, Peter K.
1868 Gossin, Frederick

1862 Hacker, Wm.
1841 Haddock, Daniel Jr.
1884 Hagert, Henry S.
1874 Haines, Henry
1862 Haines, John S.
1867 Haines, Rueben
1840 Hallowell, Morris L.
1834 Hancock, Thomas
1885 Hanna, Hon. Wm. B.
1867 Harding, W. W.
1886 Hardt, Charles
1867 Harjes, John H.
1840 Harland, Charles
1853 Harman, Charles
1841 Harris, Edmund
1867 Harris, Mrs. Mary P.
1893 Harris, Robert P.
1886 Harris, Thomas A.
1853 Harrison, Joseph
1903 Harrison, William W.
1882 Hartshorne, Joseph
1841 Haseltine, John
1884 Hay, Miss Mary
1843 Hayes, Charles P.
1888 Heacock, Joseph
1849 Heberton, G. Craig
1906 Henderson, Mrs. M. D.
1871 Henszey, Mrs. Marshall
1841 Herring, C. M. D.
1881 Heyl, Wm. E.

ELECTED

1885 Hockley, Amelia D.
1884 Hockley, Annie E.
1898 Hook, Mrs. E. W.
1864 Hoopes, Josiah
1842 Horstman, Sigmond H.
1842 Horstman, William J.
1842 Horton, John
1886 Houston, Mrs. Anna J.
1884 Houston, Henry H.
1874 Houston, W. C.
1890 Howe, Dr. H. M.
1842 Howell, Arthur
1884 Howell, Chas. H.
1876 Howell, E. N.
1865 Howell, Joseph
1874 Hoyt, F. Q.
1874 Hoyt, H. T.
1878 Hughes, Wm. G.
1877 Huntingdon, L. C. L.
1859 Hutchinson, B. P.
1885 Hutchinson, C. H.
1892 Hutchinson, Mrs. Margaretta
1877 Hutton, Addison

1882 James, Montgomery
1836 James, Thomas P.
1884 Jayne, Mrs. David
1884 Jayne, Henry La Barre
1884 Jayne, Horace, M.D.
1851 Jeanes, Joshua T.
1860 Jenks, Barton H.
1886 Jenks, John S..
1842 Johnson, Henry N.
1884 Johnson, Israel
1884 Johnson, Mary M.
1867 Jones, Alfred
1856 Jones, Andrew M.
1842 Jones, Caleb
1875 Jones, Jacob P.
1846 Jones, James
1875 Jones, Mary
1841 Jones, Wm. Firth

ELECTED

1891 Jordan, Mrs. John
1854 Jordan, John Jr.
1869 Jordan, John W.
1872 Justice, W. W.

1885 Keating, Elizabeth E.
1830 Keating, Wm. H.
1877 Kent, Samuel C.
1884 Kenworthy, Chas. G.
1886 Ketcham, Benj.
1835 Keyser, Elhanan W.
1836 Kilvington, Robert
1867 King, Robert P.
1887 Kirkbride, Dr. Joseph J.
1892 Kisterbock, John
1834 Krumbhaar, William

1842 Laing, Alve E.
1864 Laing, Henry M.
1847 Lambert, John
1833 Langstroth, C. S.
1865 Lea, Henry C.
1854 Lea, Thomas T.
1829 Lehman, William E.
1833 Lennig, Chas.
1878 Leuffer, Mrs. Sarah E.
1874 Lewis, R. A.
1885 Lippincott, Ezra
1875 Lippincott, Henry C.
1842 Little, A. W.
1877 Little, Amos. R.
1884 Longstreth, Edward
1886 Longstreth, William W.
1884 Lonsdale, Edwin

1882 MacManus, Chas. V.
1867 Mactier, W. L.
1856 Magee, Geo. W.
1850 Magee, Michael
1880 Magee, William S.
1855 Marshall, Richard M.
1884 Marshall, Sarah
1843 Mason, Samuel

ELECTED

1873 Massey, William
1833 Mather, Joseph T.
1876 Mattson, W. H.
1892 McCook, Henry C.
1830 McEwen, M.D., Thomas
1843 McGuigan, William
1848 McIntosh, John
1868 McMahon, Simon
1867 McMichael, Morton
1887 McNeely, Robert K.
1886 Mears, M.D., J. Ewing
1850 Meehan, Thomas
1842 Mellor, Thomas
1865 Merceron, J. F.
1837 Meredith, Edwin
1865 Merrick, S. V.
1860 Miller, Charles H.
1843 Mitchell, Dr. A. W.
1853 Mitchell, B. A.
1842 Mitchell, J. Eastburn
1875 Mitchell, Wilson
1884 Moore, Harry W.
1884 Moore, James
1885 Morgan, Joseph
1916 Morris, Miss Anna
1875 Morris, F. W.
1835 Morris, Israel
1840 Morris, Jacob G.
1875 Morris, John T.
1848 Morris, Wistar
1875 Morris, Wm. H.
1840 Myers, John B.

1856 Neff, Robert K.
1854 Negus, J. Engle
1907 Newbold, Clement B.
1842 Nichualls, William
1856 Noble, Samuel W.
1884 Noblit, Del.
1885 Norris, Charles
1877 North, George H.

1884 Ogden, Edward H.
1833 Ogden, John M.

ELECTED

1865 Patterson, Joseph
1837 Patterson, Robert
1896 Paul, Henry N.

1867 Peacock, Gibson
1900 Pechin, Miss L. T.
1916 Pennock, E. E.
1916 Penrose, Dr. Charles B.
1859 Pepper, Laurence S.
1837 Percival, Miss Mary A.
1867 Perkins, Samuel C.
1886 Phillips, Ellen
1886 Phillips, Emily
1870 Potter, Thomas
1879 Potter, Thomas, Jr.
1867 Powers, Anna M.
1867 Powers, Mary
1867 Powers, Thomas H.
1899 Powers, Thomas Harris
1892 Price, Mrs. H. B.
1832 Price, Joseph, Jr.
1841 Price, Joshua L.
1875 Price, J. Sergeant
1829 Price, Richard
1851 Price, Samuel
1860 Price, Stephen S.
1893 Price, Thos. C.

1875 Queen, Frank

1866 Redner, John H.
1833 Remington, Thomas P.
1843 Rice, John
1877 Richardson, Hannah W.
1839 Ritchie, James
1865 Ritter, Abraham
1884 Rhoads, Joseph R.
1900 Rhodes, James M.
1880 Roberts, Charles
1885 Roberts, Frances A.
1871 Roberts, S. R.
1905 Robinson, Edw. M.
1898 Roebling, C. G.
1860 Rogers, Fairman

ELECTED

1880 Rommel, John, Jr.
1877 Rothrock, Prof. J. T.
1867 Rulon, Samuel A.
1871 Rumel, Mrs. Mary B.

1858 Satterthwaite, Edwin
1864 Schaffer, Dr. Charles
1887 Schaffer, Miss Elizabeth
1889 Schaffer, Mrs. Mary
1850 Schaffer, Wm. L.
1848 Scott, Robert
1852 Scott, Wm. Robinson
1862 Scull, Mrs. H. W.
1867 Sellers, Coleman
1831 Seybert, Henry
1852 Shannon, Elwood
1841 Sharpless, Charles L.
1839 Sharpless, Samuel, Jr.
1837 Sharpless, Townsend
1884 Sheppard, Joseph B.
1832 Sherwood, John
1886 Shryock, W. K.
1892 Shryock, Mrs. Wm. K.
1842 Simmons, Edward S.
1838 Simmons, Samuel R.
1885 Singerly, Wm. M.
1839 Sinton, William
1839 Siter, John
1870 Smedley, Samuel L.
1886 Smiley, John
1877 Smith, Charles
1876 Smith, Christian F.
1838 Smith, George Robert
1885 Smith, Margaret R.
1885 Smith, Mary B.
1878 Smith, Theodore
1864 Smith, Thomas
1885 Smith, Wm. B.
1873 Smith, Wm. H.
1842 Snowdon, Edward
1874 Solms, S. J.
1842 Spangler, Christian E.
1865 Spencer, Charles

ELECTED

1884 Staake, Hon. Wm. H.
1841 Stiles, Benj.
1858 Stuart, Geo. H.
1854 Sutherland, Chas.
1884 Sutherland, Wm.

1865 Taylor, John D.
1883 Thomas, Geo. B.
1843 Thomas, George G.
1875 Thomas, Jane
1835 Thomas, John
1841 Thomas, Joseph T.
1865 Thomas, S. Harvey
1851 Traquaux, James
1888 Trimble, Miss Anne
1894 Trimble, Mrs. Mary
1835 Tryon, Edward K.

1869 Vanuxem, F. W.
1852 Vaux, George
1901 Vaux, George, Jr.
1832 Vaux, William S.

1892 Wagner, Chas. M.
1845 Walker, Samuel J.
1886 Waln, Miss Ellen
1886 Waln, Miss Sally M.
1894 Wanamaker, John
1841 Ward, Wm. L.
1884 Warden, William G.
1886 Warner, Wm., Jr.
1865 Warnock, Wm.
1872 Watkins, Samuel P.
1886 Watson, Mrs. E. B.
1836 Wayne, Wm. H.
1873 Wells, Dr. W. L.
1835 Welsh, John, Jr.
1863 Welsh, Samuel
1845 Welsh, Wm.
1875 Wheeler, Andrew
1877 Wheeler, Charles
1886 Wheeler, Miss Ellen B.
1851 Wickersham, Morris L.

ELECTED

1882 Wiedersheim, John A.
1885 Wills, Kensil
1863 Wilson, Oliver H.
1863 Wilson, Rathmell
1843 Wilson, Robert Stirling
1832 Wistar, Bartholomew
1830 Wistar, Charles J.

ELECTED

1899 Wood, George
1899 Wood, George B.
1841 Wood, Rich. D.
1893 Wolf, Otto C.
1877 Wright, John W.

1879 Yates, David G.

LIFE MEMBERS

ELECTED

1923 Balderston, Miss Martha W.
1916 Barnes, Mrs. John Hampton
1895 Battles, H. H.
1885 Bell, Edward J.
1916 Bisler, G. A.
1912 Blakiston, Miss Mary
1896 Boyd, James
1919 Brazier, Miss E. Josephine
1916 Buckenham, Dr. J. E. Burnett
1915 Burpee, David
1925 Burpee, W. Atlee, Jr.

1919 Campbell, Alfred M.
1911 Capp, Seth Bunker
1897 Cardeza, T. D. M.
1921 Case, Miss Marian Roby
1923 Chichester, Mrs. George M.
1916 Childs, Mrs. George W.
1926 Cooke, Jay
1926 Cooke, Mrs. Jay
1898 Coxe, Mrs. Charles Edmund

1877 Dick, John, Jr.
1890 Dreer, Mrs. William F.
1916 Dwight, Edmund Waterman

ELECTED

1923 Elliott, Mrs. William J.
1913 Fitler, William W.
1920 Hacker, Mrs. Caspar W.
1892 Harper, William Warner
1903 Harris, H. Frazer
1900 Heacock, James W.
1926 Henderson, Mrs. Samuel J.
1916 Heppe, Florence J.
1927 Hinchman, Miss Margaretta S.
1927 Holmes, Miss Harriet F.
1900 Hughes, H. M.
1890 Hughes, William D.

1899 Kleinheinz, William
1894 Kuhn, C. Hartman

1896 Lehman, Miss Emily
1917 Lippincott, Mrs. Robert C.
1928 Lloyd, Horatio Gates
1919 Lloyd, Mrs. Horatio Gates
1916 Lloyd, Malcolm, Jr.
1916 Logan, Mrs. Robert R.
1894 Long, Thomas

1887 McNeely, Robert K.
1926 Matthews, Edward
1892 Meehan, Charles E.
1924 Mercer, Mrs. William R.
1927 Michell, F. J., Jr.
1927 Michell, Frank B.
1911 Moore, Mrs. A. O.

ELECTED

1916 Morris, Lawrence J.
1924 Morris, Miss Lydia T.
1904 Morton, William
1913 Müller, Adolf
1913 Müller, O. A.

1927 Nichols, Mrs. H. S. Prentiss

1896 Pennock, Samuel S.
1916 Potts, William M.
1899 Powers, Thomas Harris
1898 Price, Edward Trotter
1919 Pyle, Robert

1916 Rosengarten, George D.
1919 Rosengarten, Mrs. George D.
1893 Rust, David

1926 Sargent, Winthrop
1880 Scott, Alexander B.
1916 Sparks, John W.
1924 Starr, Mrs. Isaac Tatnall

ELECTED

1924 Steel, Mrs. A. G. B.

1916 Thomas, Mrs. Samuel Hinds
1887 Townsend, John W.
1888 Trimble, Miss Mary
1894 Trimble, William

1926 Vauclain, Samuel M.

1886 Walcott, Mrs. Charles D
1886 Watson, Mrs. L. V. G.
1917 Welsh, Edward L.
1886 Wheeler, Mrs. Susan F.
1905 Whitney, Mrs. W. Beaumont
1919 Wister, John C.
1916 Wood, Miss Dorothea
1925 Wood, Mrs. Edward F. R.
1884 Wood, Walter
1916 Woodward, Miss Quita
1916 Woolman, Mrs. Edward
1904 Wright, Mrs. Raymond D. B.

CHARTER

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE

THE PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Approved March 23, 1831

WHEREAS, a number of persons have associated for the purpose of promoting and encouraging horticulture, by improving the growth of vegetables, plants, trees, fruits and flowers, and of introducing into our country new varieties and species, and the said persons are desirous of becoming incorporated; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the persons who now constitute THE PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, or who shall hereafter be admitted members of the same, shall be and hereby are declared to be a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of "THE PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY," to have succession, to plead and be impleaded, sue and be sued in all courts of record or elsewhere; and be capable to take, hold and enjoy lands within three miles of the City of Philadelphia, and tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattels, and the same from time to time to sell, grant, demise, alien and dispose of; to use a common seal, and to alter or renew the same at pleasure: *Provided*, That the clear value of the real estate held by them shall at no time exceed the sum of twenty thousand dollars: *And provided further*, That said Society shall not sell any seeds or plants, except those which shall be of new varieties and species imported by said Society.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the officers of the said corporation shall be such as the said corporation may think necessary, who shall be elected annually or otherwise, as the rules and by-laws of the corporation may direct.

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said corporation, when convened upon due notice given to the members by public advertisement or otherwise, shall have power and authority to make, ordain and establish such and so many rules, by-laws and ordinances, relating to the times of meeting, the admission of members, the powers and duties of the officers thereof, and the ordering of the other concerns of the said corporation, as they may deem necessary and proper: *Provided*, That no rule, by-law or ordinance, as aforesaid, shall be valid, if inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of this State or of the United States.

SECTION 4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the present officers of the said Society shall continue in their respective stations until an election shall be made under this Act, and the rules, by-laws and ordinances now in force, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of this State or of the United States, shall be good and valid until altered, amended or abrogated by the corporation.

SECTION 5. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Legislature reserves the right of altering, repealing or revoking the privileges hereby granted.

NOTE

In 1865, when the Society decided to purchase property and build Horticultural Hall, it was necessary to amend the Charter in order to change the restrictions governing the value and location of property owned by the Society. An amendment embodying these changes was accordingly prepared and passed the Legislature on the twenty-first of March, 1865. However, it was not signed by the governor during the legislative session of that year and when he failed to return it within three days after the convening of the Legislature in the 1866 session, it became a law January 31, 1866, and was published with many other enactments which followed the same course. Another amendment, which further changed the value of property owned by the Society and gave specific directions for raising and administering funds in connection with the proposed Horticultural Hall, passed the Legislature and was approved by Governor A. G. Curtin on April 11, 1866.

SUPPLEMENT TO CHARTER*

PASSED MARCH 21, 1865
PUBLISHED JANUARY 31, 1866

"A Supplement to an Act to incorporate The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

"*Whereas*, by an Act of Assembly approved the twenty-third day of March, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society was incorporated.

"And *Whereas*, the persons constituting the said Society are desirous of furthering and more effectually carrying out the objects and purposes for which it was incorporated by purchasing land in the City of Philadelphia and erecting thereon a building or buildings to be used for holding corporate meetings and for other purposes connected with the operation of the said Society and of promoting and encouraging horticulture by purchasing land in the county of Philadelphia or in other parts of the State of Pennsylvania for the establishment of experimental and botanical gardens.

"And *Whereas*, by the said Act of incorporation the persons constituting the Society are declared capable of taking, holding and enjoying

* Laws of Pennsylvania of the session of 1866, Appendix 1865—p. 1242.

lands only within three miles of the City of Philadelphia and only to the clear value of twenty thousand dollars.

"*Therefore*

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That the persons who now constitute The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, or who shall hereafter be admitted members of the same, shall be and hereby are declared to be capable to take, hold and enjoy lands within the State of Pennsylvania and tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattels, and the same from time to time to sell, grant, demise, alien and dispose of, to use a common seal and to alter and renew the same at pleasure: *Provided*, That the clear value of the real estate held by them shall at no time exceed the sum of two hundred thousand dollars.

"SECTION 2. That so much of the first section of the Act, to which this is a supplement, as requires that the land held by the said Society shall be within three miles of the City of Philadelphia, and the first proviso to the same requiring that the real estate held by the said Society shall not exceed in clear value the sum of twenty thousand dollars, be and the same are hereby repealed."

SUPPLEMENT TO CHARTER*

APPROVED APRIL 11, 1866

"A Supplement to an Act to incorporate The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, approved the twenty-third day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

"*Whereas*, The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society contemplates the purchase of a lot of ground in the City of Philadelphia and the erection thereon of an edifice suitable for the exhibition of plants and flowers and other exhibitions, musical concerts, the delivery of lectures, and addresses and other purposes,

"*Therefore*

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same that The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society is hereby authorized and empowered to purchase and hold in fee simple any lot or lots in the City of Philadelphia not to exceed in the aggregate value thereof at the time of purchase the sum of sixty thousand dollars and to execute any ground rent or other deed or deeds necessary or proper in securing the title to the said

* Laws of Pennsylvania of the session of 1866, p. 577.

lot or lots or to mortgage the same and to erect and build upon said premises such buildings as may be required for the purposes of the said Society.

"SECTION 2. That it shall be lawful for the said Pennsylvania Horticultural Society to issue certificates of stock on scrip of the par value of fifty dollars each and dispose of the same, the proceeds thereof to be applied towards the purchase of said ground and the erection of buildings as aforesaid.

"SECTION 3. That said building shall be in charge of ten members of the said society who shall be holders of at least six shares of stock or scrip, each to be called directors of the Horticultural Hall, who shall appoint a president from their own number and have power to fill all vacancies that may occur in their own body and make suitable by-laws for their own government.

"SECTION 4. That The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society shall appoint ten of its members who shall act as directors under this act until an organization shall have been effected and an election for officers held.

"SECTION 5. That the annual election of directors shall take place on the second Tuesday of January in every year, at such time and place as shall be designated, and the said directors hold their office for one year. All elections shall be by ballot and each share of stock or scrip shall be entitled to one vote. Notice of elections shall be given as provided by the by-laws and if from any cause an election shall not be held at the appointed time a new election shall be ordered in conformity to the by-laws and the then acting directors shall continue in office until their successors are elected.

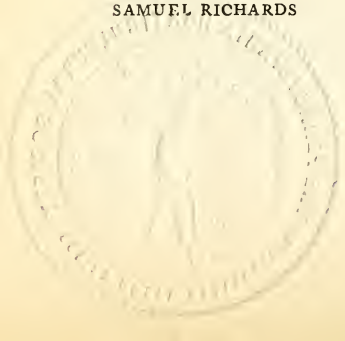
"SECTION 6. That the stock or scrip may be transferred or assigned agreeably to the by-laws which may be adopted by the directors, the said building or portions thereof to be rented from time to time for the purpose above mentioned, and dividends to be derived from the rental thereof may be declared and paid on said stock whenever the directors may deem it advisable, but said dividends shall in no case exceed the amount of actual profits derived from said building."

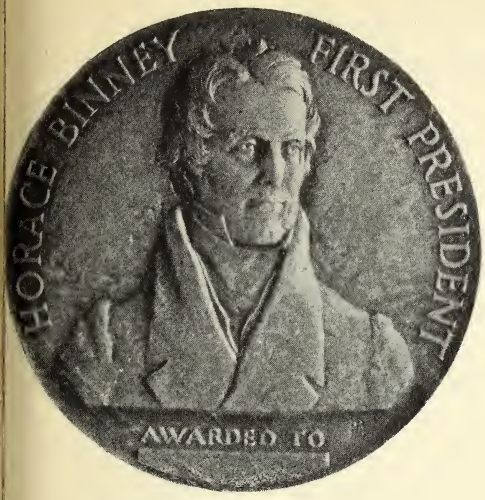


THE ORIGINAL EIGHTY MEMBERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

At the second meeting of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, December 21, 1827, the Constitution and By-Laws were adopted and officers elected, and the following persons became members:

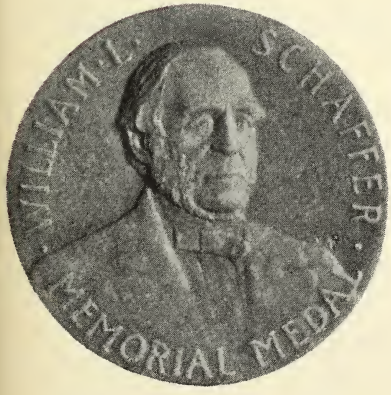
GEORGE PEPPER
HORACE BINNEY
WILLIAM MEREDITH
MATTHEW CAREY
ZACCHEUS COLLINS
THOMAS BIDDLE
HENRY BECKETT
JOSHUA LONGSTRETH
NICHOLAS THOURON
NATHANIEL CHAPMAN, M.D.
R. PATTERSON
ROBERT FLEMMING
LEVI ELLMAKER
JOHN C. SMITH
JOHN P. WETHERILL
WILLIAM WETHERILL
DANIEL B. SMITH
SAMUEL B. DAVIS
DAVID PAUL BROWN
W. W. POTTER
DAVID S. BROWN
MOSES BROWN
JEREMIAH BROWN
MARMADUKE C. COPE
JOHN VAUGHAN
PETER HERTZOG
SAMUEL RICHARDS
WILLIAM DAVIDSON
JAMES MEASE, M.D.
JOHN BUTLER
PIERCE BUTLER
THOMAS BUTLER
JOEL B. SUTHERLAND
ALEXANDER PARKER
JOHN MC ARANN
JOSEPH HOPKINSON
HENRY PRATT
CHARLES CHAUNCEY
ROBERT RALSTON
NICHOLAS BIDDLE
T. CADWALADER
J. S. WALN
RICHARD HARLAN
EDWARD COLEMAN
J. J. BORIE
DAVID LANDRETH
JOSEPH DUGAN
WILLIAM P. DEWEES
J. H. ROBERJOT
J. KOHNE
WILLIAM SWAIN
THOMAS ASTLEY
WILLIAM PHILLIPS
SOLOMON ALLEN
JOHN WHITE
JOSEPH TAGERT
L. LAMB
ISAIAH HACKER
MORDECAI D. LEWIS
PATRICK GALBRAITH
THOMAS LANDRETH
JACOB ENGLEMAN
MARTIN BAUMAN
DANIEL MAUPAY
AUGUSTE D'ARRAS
GEORGE TURNER
JEREMIAH HACKER
JAMES MAHER
SAMUEL RHOADS, JR.
JOHN W. BURROWS
J. MARK LISLE
WILLIAM DICK
WALTER R. JOHNSON
ROBERT CARR
JOHN B. SMITH
PAUL SIEMAN
REUBEN HAINES
THOMAS HIBBERT
SAMUEL HAZARD
DAVID LANDRETH, JR.







CENTENARY MEDAL
Cast in Gold





SCHAFFER MEMORIAL MEDAL
Cast in Gold

SPECIAL AWARDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

YEAR	RECIPIENT	AWARD
1851	Caleb Cope	The Society's Gold Medal for the first successful cultivation in this country of the queen of lilies, the "Victoria regia."
1924	James Boyd	The Schaffer Memorial Medal for outstanding work in horticulture.
1924	Dr. Robert Huey	The Society's Gold Medal for work in the development and culture of the rose.
1925	Albert C. Burrage	The Schaffer Memorial Medal for meritorious work in horticulture.
1926	Mrs. Richard Haughton	The Schaffer Memorial Medal for a rare and extensive collection of rock plants.
1927	Theodore Havemeyer	The Schaffer Memorial Medal for varied and continued interest in horticulture.
1927	John C. Wister	The Schaffer Memorial Medal for the development of iris culture in America and for contributions to the world's appreciation of the tree peony.
1927	James Boyd	The Centenary Medal in recognition of service to the Society and to the cause of horticulture.

HORTICULTURAL HALL

For several years prior to 1865, the growing needs of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society had made it seem very desirable that land should be purchased in the central part of the city and a building erected of ample size to meet all the requirements of the Society; and at the regular meeting held at Horticultural Hall (S. W. corner Broad and Walnut Streets), on Tuesday evening, January 17, 1865, the President-Elect, D. Rodney King, in his inaugural address, emphasized the importance of such a Hall to the future welfare of the Society. At the same meeting, upon motion of Charles P. Hayes, it was:

"*Resolved*, That a Committee of twenty-five members with power to increase its number, be appointed by the President, of which the President of this Society shall be the Chairman, to raise a fund by subscription for procuring a lot in a central locality and erecting thereon a suitable Hall for the use of this Society"

Before property could be purchased and a building erected it was necessary to change the property restrictions in the original Charter of the Society, and two amendments or supplements making the necessary changes were accordingly prepared and became laws in the early part of 1866.

By August 1866, forty-five thousand dollars had been subscribed and the Committee was authorized to purchase three lots of ground at the corner of Broad and Lardner Streets, and to proceed with the erection of the building. The Hall was opened with a fair and bazaar on June 6, 1867, and was occupied by the Society in July 1867. The building was 75 feet front and 200 feet deep. The front was of sandstone and brownstone. There were three stories—a basement, partly underground; a first-story hall, and a main hall above, with a gallery on three of its sides.

Stocks and bonds had been issued to build the Hall, but owing to financial difficulties, the bonds were foreclosed in January, 1881, and William L. Schaffer, then President, purchased the property and placed it at the disposal of the Society. On January 31, 1881, the Hall was destroyed by fire, and Mr. Schaffer rebuilt it for the benefit of the Society. When rebuilding, slight changes were made in the appearance of the front; the high steps of the original building were eliminated and an entrance, not much above the street level, was made.





THE PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S
STANDARD MEDAL
Cast in Gold, Silver and Bronze





ROBERT C. WRIGHT ROSE MEDAL
Cast in Silver





GARDEN CLUB MEDAL
Cast in Bronze

On August 16, 1884, Mr. Schaffer died. He left his entire estate to his sister; Elizabeth Schaffer, who on May 17, 1887, by Deed of Trust, placed the property in the hands of the following trustees and their successors, to hold forever for the benefit of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society: J. E. Mitchell, Caleb Cope, Isaac C. Price, George W. Earl, William Hacker, Charles Schaffer, M. D. and Robert Craig.

On May 27, 1893, during George W. Childs' administration as president, the Hall was again destroyed by fire. The Trustees found it impossible to rebuild the Hall. By the conditions of the Deed of Trust they could not sell the property nor could they encumber it. All they had was the insurance money which had been collected on the old building, and it would take about half of the money which they held to remove the ruins of the building. Therefore, in July, 1893, the Society requested the Trustees to obtain from Miss Schaffer: "such power and authority as will enable them to sell and convey the said premises, discharged of all trusts in favor of this Society or any other party, and to invest the proceeds for the use and benefit of the Society in accordance with the instructions of the said Elizabeth Schaffer."

Miss Schaffer gave careful consideration to this request and gave the Trustees another deed (Deed No. 2), dated July 8, 1893, granting them the authority they desired.

Deed No. 2 was not recorded at this time and in February 1894, it was voted that "the best interests of the Society would be served to a greater extent by the rebuilding of the Hall upon its present site than by any other plan," and a Committee was appointed to have plans drawn and to devise a method of financing the project. The Committee decided to raise the necessary funds by issuing Income Certificates and proceeded to have plans drawn by Frank Miles Day and Bro., Architects, for the proposed building. When the plans were submitted to the Society, many active members would not approve them, believing that the building as designed would not be suitable for the Exhibitions of the Society and that it would be difficult to finance the proposition. George W. Earl, then President of the Board of Trustees under the Schaffer Trust, was of the above opinion, and in June, 1894, a Committee headed by Mr. Earl, called upon Miss Schaffer and laid the facts before her. They

requested her to give them another deed, granting the Trustees power to sell the property if the plans of the Committee on Rebuilding did not prove successful. Miss Schaffer complied with their request and on June 2, 1894, signed another deed (Deed No. 3) which was recorded on June 6, 1894. It was decided at this time to have Deed No. 2 recorded also, and this was subsequently done.

The Committee on Rebuilding the Hall, had, in the meantime, gone ahead with their plans and at the meeting held on June 19, 1894, Clarence H. Clark, Chairman of the Committee (elected president of the Society in December, 1894), reported that all matters were progressing favorably and that plans for the proposed new building had been placed on view and as far as he had learned, proven satisfactory. Also, that the Board of Trustees of the Schaffer Fund had agreed to lease the property to the Trustees representing the Certificate Holders, if the Society approved.

The property remained under the direct management of the Board of Trustees until the Autumn of 1894, when, with the approval of the Society, it was leased for the term of thirty years, to Clarence H. Clark, J. Ewing Mears, M. D., Edward Morrell, Henry Whelen, Jr., and Rudulph Ellis, who, as Trustees for the Bond Holders were to secure, by the issue of Income Bonds, bearing interest at three per cent., two hundred thousand dollars, with which the building then in process of erection was to be completed. Twenty-five thousand dollars, insurance money paid for loss of building destroyed by fire May 27, 1893, had been added to this amount by the Trustees of the property.

In November 1894, Miss Schaffer, having read in the newspapers that the rebuilding of Horticultural Hall had not commenced, wrote to George W. Earl, then President of the Trustees, suggesting that "the lot at Broad and Lardner Streets be sold and an appropriate building for the library and meeting purposes be erected, and the balance of the money invested for the benefit of the Horticultural Society."

Miss Schaffer's suggestion, however, came too late, as the plans of the Committee on Rebuilding were well under way at this time and subscriptions for bonds amounting to $130,000 had already been obtained.



MISS ELIZABETH SCHAFFER (*Benefactress*) 1808–1897
Honorary Member
(Gave Horticultural Hall to the Society, November 1886)

In 1896, the third Horticultural Hall was completed and the Society took possession. It was a very beautiful building, of imposing exterior and equally attractive within, far surpassing its two predecessors architecturally. However, from the first, its upkeep, which included interest to the bond holders, proved a serious drain upon the Society's resources, and each year the financial situation grew more acute. In June 1909, a written offer to purchase Horticultural Hall was received by the Society. A special meeting was held on June 15, 1909, to consider the sale of the property. The Trustees for the Certificate Holders were willing that the property should be sold, as it was not a paying proposition, and resolutions authorizing its sale were adopted by the Society. Two of the principal resolutions were as follows:

"*Resolved*, That The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society does hereby approve the sale of said premises and building at a price not less than $500,000."

"*Resolved*, That the officers and Executive Council be authorized out of the proceeds of such sale to pay off the Certificates ($200,000) issued to raise the funds to erect the building, provided the funds so paid shall in no case exceed the face of said Certificates."

A friendly suit in equity was then started in Common Pleas Court in order to give legal title to the property, the suit as entered being The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, *Plaintiff*, vs. Robert Craig, Edward Hacker, George Vaux, Jr., and Girard Trust Company (formerly the Girard Life Insurance Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia), Surviving Substituted Trustees, and Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, Devisee under the Will of Elizabeth Schaffer, Deceased, *Defendants*. In the "Opinion" of Judge Kinsey, C. P. No. 1 (September Term, 1909, No. 4759) the Deeds of 1893 and 1894 (Nos. 2 and 3) gave the Trustees power to sell the property, and removed the restrictions placed upon the Trustees by the Deed of 1887 (Deed No. 1). The concluding paragraphs of Judge Kinsey's "Opinion" are as follows:

"This suit has been defended by the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, the devisees under the will of Elizabeth Schaffer, who bequeathed to them her reversionary interest in the said property heretofore described. But inasmuch as by the deed she had conveyed to the said Trustees her reversionary interest, there is no estate which

she could bequeath, or which said Contributors to the Hospital could take.

"From the explicit language used in the deed, it would seem that Miss Schaffer endeavored to exempt the property from the trusts theretofore imposed.

"As to the law of the matter, we do not see, with these conveyances before us, that there is any power to restrain alienation, and plaintiffs are entitled to a deed of conveyance from the defendant in fee simple to said premises free and clear of all trusts.

"Counsel for plaintiff will prepare and submit a decree in accordance with the above finding, the Prothonotary to notify the parties, in order that exceptions may be filed thereto within ten days, if desired."

The Pennsylvania Hospital appealed from the above decision and the case was taken to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. The opinion of this Court was handed down by Judge Elkins. The Supreme Court approved the decision of C. P. No. 1, as to the sale of the property, but reversed the decision as to the Trust being ended by sale of property. The opinion states:

"If the Trustees sell and convey the property, it shall be their duty to reinvest the proceeds in real or personal property as they may deem best, and when this is done, they shall hold the same upon the same trusts as were in said deeds of 1887, 1893 and 1894."

The Trust is therefore active and perpetual.

The Trustees sold Horticultural Hall to the firm of Bernheimer & Sundheim in the Summer of 1917, and possession was given to purchasers on August 1st of that year. The price obtained was $550,000, from which $200,000 had to be deducted at once to reimburse holders of Income Certificates for their original investment. After commissions and expenses of sale were paid, the net proceeds to the Society amounted to $349,613.40.

The Trustees of the Elizabeth Schaffer Fund at the time of the sale of Horticultural Hall were Robert Craig, Edward Hacker, George Vaux, Jr., and the Girard Trust Company. Since that time the above-mentioned gentlemen have died one by one, until the Girard Trust Company has become the Surviving Trustee. This Company at the end of 1927, has full charge of the Trust Fund, and sends monthly statements to the Society of its condition. The Elizabeth Schaffer Fund had increased to $353,767.81 by December 1927.

MEETING PLACES OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

November and December 1827—Hall of the Franklin Institute, S. 7th Street.

June and July 1828—173 Chestnut Street.

August 1828—December 1829—Hall of the American Philosophical Society, S. W. Cor. 5th and Chestnut Streets.

January—April 1830—Athenaeum Hall, S. W. Cor. 5th and Chestnut Streets.

May 1830—Mrs. Mercier's on Third Street.

June 1830—May 1832—Phoenix Hall, Zane Street (now Filbert).

June 1832—May 1833—121 Chestnut Street.

June 1833—Hall of the American Philosophical Society.

July 1833—June 1836—Athenaeum Hall.

July 1836—March 1837—Hall of the Franklin Institute.

April 1837—Athenaeum Hall.

May 1840—June 1854—Philadelphia ("Chinese") Museum.

July 1854—January 1855—Assembly Building, 10th and Chestnut Streets.

**February 1855—December 1861*—Concert Hall, Chestnut Street above 12th.

January 1862—June 1867—Horticultural Hall, S. W. Cor. Broad and Walnut Streets.

July 1867—January 1881—Horticultural Hall, Broad and Lardner (below Locust) Streets.

February 1881—December 1881—no record.

January 1882—May 1893—Horticultural Hall, Broad and Lardner Streets.

June 1893—September 1893—St. George's Hall, 13th and Arch Streets.

October 1893—November 1894—Library room of Horticultural Hall (repaired for temporary use).

*December 1894—May 1895***—New Century Club Drawing Room, 124 S. 12th Street.

June 1895—September 1896—College of Physicians, 13th and Locust Streets.

October 1896—June 1917—Horticultural Hall (same site as old Hall).

* One meeting (September 1857) was held in Jayne's Hall on Chestnut Street.

** One meeting (January 1895) was held in the College of Physicians.

August 1917—October 1917—606 Finance Building, 1420 S. Penn Square.
November 1917—March 1919—Griffith Hall, 1420 Chestnut Street.
October 1919—June 1923—606 Finance Building.
September 1923—September 1927—1600 Walnut Street.
October 1927—1600 Arch Street.

LECTURES DELIVERED BEFORE THE SOCIETY

August *1885*—Medical Botany—Dr. Charles Schaffer.
April *1888*—Correlation of Entomology and the Vegetable World—Prof. S. S. Rathvon.
February *1889*—Life Histories of Plants—Thomas Meehan.
February *1890*—Interesting Facts Concerning the Cucurbitaceæ—Dr. Robert P. Harris.
March *1890*—The Edible Solanaceae—Dr. Robert P. Harris.
May *1890*—The Persistence of Life through Changing Conditions—Prof. Persifor Frazer.
October *1890*—The Chrysanthemum—John Thorpe of Pearl River, New York.
March *1892*—Orchids—Edwin Lonsdale.
April *1892*—Spring Flowers—John Bell.
April *1892*—Landscape Gardening—Charles H. Miller.
May *1892*—Cacti—A. Blanc.
January *1893*—Ants and Aphides—Rev. Henry C. McCook, D.D.
May *1893*—An Elementary Introduction to the Study of Plant Life—Francis Canning.
February *1894*—Trees for City Use—the Kinds to Plant and How to Treat Them—Joseph Meehan.
December *1894*—Floriculture—Edwin Lonsdale.
December *1894*—Plants for Home Adornment and How to Take Care of Them—Robert Craig.
January *1895*—Insects Injurious to Plant and Tree Life—Prof. John B. Smith.
February *1895*—Something about Vegetables—Burnet Landreth.
March *1895*—Purity of Milk—Dr. Samuel G. Dixon.
March *1895*—Sources of Milk—Silas Betts.
March *1895*—Uses of Milk—Professor Cochran.

March *1895*—Sterilizing and Pasteurizing Milk—George Abbott.
April *1895*—The Orchard and Its Care—Prof. C. B. Voorhees.
April *1895*—Nut Bearing Trees—Frank Bartram.
April *1895*—Trees for a Country Place—George T. Curwin.
April *1895*—Trees for City Streets—Burnet Landreth.
May *1895*—Artificial Manures, Their Sources, Manufacture, and Application—Dr. Bruce Terne.
May *1895*—When to Use Plant Food and What Kind to Use—Prof. C. B. Voorhees.
May *1895*—The Soil and Fertilizer—Prof. H. P. Armsby.
May *1895*—Fertilizer on the Truck Farm—Robert Simmers.
November *1895*—What Plants Do Best in the Living Room—Robert Craig and Edwin Lonsdale.
November *1895*—Plants in Sleeping Rooms—Dr. J. Cheston Morris.
November *1895*—Bulbs for Present Planting—H. F. Michell, Robert Craig, and G. C. Watson.
November *1895*—Nitrate of Soda—John Burton.
November *1895*—The Scale Insect on Ivy—Joseph Heacock and Robert Craig.
February *1896*—Philadelphia's Botanic Gardens—Prof. John M. Macfarlane.
March *1896*—Van Mon's Theory of the Production of Varieties—Prof. L. H. Bailey.
June *1896*—Outdoor Roses—Dr. Robert Huey.
February *1897*—Herbaceous Plants—Joseph Meehan.
March *1897*—Spraying of Orchards—P. Pedersen.
April *1897*—Vegetables—J. Otto Thilow.
April *1897*—Flowers for the Out-Door Garden—H. F. Michell.
April *1897*—Propagation in the Dwelling House—C. S. Ridgeway.
June *1898*—The Culture of Dendrobiums—John Thatcher.
March *1899*—Insect Pests of Shade Trees—Professor H. T. Fernald.
April *1899*—Soils—Dr. Persifor Frazer.
May *1899*—Water Lilies and Aquatic Plants—William Tricker.
April *1900*—Cultivation of Lilies—Joseph McGregor.
June *1900*—How to Prepare an Asparagus Bed—Joseph Hurley.
June *1900*—The Cultivation of Calceolarias—William Kleinheinz.

July *1900*—Sweet Peas—William Robertson and Francis Canning.

September *1900*—Dahlias—L. H. Peacock.

September *1900*—Best Varieties of Tulips, Hyacinths, Daffodils, etc. for the Outdoor Garden—George Parsons.

December *1900*—Insects Injurious to Vegetation—Dr. Henry Skinner.

February *1901*—Herbaceous Plants for Lawns and Gardens—John G. Gardener.

February *1901*—Flowering Begonias—Francis Canning.

February *1901*—Cyclamen—George Robertson.

September *1901*—Edible Peas—John McCleary.

October *1901*—Growing of Hyacinths in Pots and Pans—Francis Canning.

October *1901*—The Cultivation and Winter Storing of Celery—John Hobson.

February *1902*—Botany—Francis Canning.

April *1902*—The Life History of Ferns—Prof. John R. Macfarlane.

May *1902*—The Influence of Environment on Plant Variation—Prof. Stewardson Brown.

July *1902*—Some Horticultural Establishments in the Vicinity of Boston—John Thatcher.

September *1902*—Perennial Phlox—John G. Gardener.

February *1903*—Ornamental Foliage Plants—John Thatcher.

February *1903*—The Proper Care and Planting of Evergreen Trees—James Hurley.

March *1903*—Shrubbery—Frank Bartram.

March *1903*—Primula Chinensis—George Morrison.

February *1904*—The Relation of Science to Horticulture—Dr. Ida A. Keller.

April *1904*—Our Native Plants in Cultivation—Prof. Stewardson Brown.

May *1904*—Insect Architecture—Dr. Henry Skinner.

November *1904*—Grafting Roses on the Multiflora Stock—John G. Gardener.

March *1905*—Wild Flowers—Prof. Stewardson Brown.

May *1905*—New Roses and Cannas—Antoine Wintzer.

December *1905*—The San José Scale—Prof. H. A. Surface.

February *1906*—Carnations—C. W. Ward.

March *1906*—Small City Parks and Suburban Lots—Oglesby Paul.

October *1906*—Botanizing in British Columbia—Prof. Stewardson Brown.

January *1907*—How Insects Live through Winter—Dr. Henry Skinner.

March *1907*—Tree Surgery—H. L. Frost.

June *1907*—Flowering Shrubs—Ernest Hemming.

January *1908*—Yellowstone National Park—J. Otto Thilow.

April *1908* Weeds, Their Origin and Dissemination—Prof. Stewardson Brown

September *1908*—Hybridizing—Ernest Hemming

December *1908* My Experience in Growing Mushrooms—Thomas Brown

January *1909*—Diseases Carried by Insects—Dr. Henry Skinner

January *1910*—The Care of Trees—Henry R. Fitzgerald

January *1913*—The Nutrition of Plants—Dr. John Marshall

January *1914*—Perennials and What They Mean to the American Garden—Richard Rothe

March *1914* The Joys of Gardening under Glass—L. W. C. Tuthill Rothe

March *1915*—Sweet Peas—George W. Kerr

November *1915*—Roses for the Outdoor Garden—Dr. Robert Huey

January *1916*—Japan—E. H. Wilson

February *1916*—Flowers from Snow to Snow—J. Otto Thilow

March *1916*—The Floral Procession of the Hardy Garden—Ernest Hemming

April *1916*—The Iris—Bertrand H. Farr

December *1916* Trees—J. Otto Thilow

January *1917*—Dahlias—Eugene Michell

February *1917*—Insects Injurious to Plant Life—Prof. J. G. Sanders

November *1917*—Theory and Practice in Horticulture—Prof. E. A. White

December *1917* Peonies and Iris—Prof. A. P. Saunders

January *1918*—Vegetables for the Home Garden—William N. Craig*

February *1918*—Cannas—Eugene H. Michell

March *1918*—Fertilizers for the Home Garden—Sheldon W. Funk

March *1918*—Spraying of Fruit Trees—Sheldon W. Funk

* "One of the best ever given before the Society," *Minutes*, Vol. 18, p. 133. The Society printed 3,000 copies and Wanamaker's Store 10,000.

March *1918*—Soil Fertility—J. Stuart Groupe
April *1918*—Rose Gardens—Prof. A. C. Beal
November *1918*—Storage of Vegetables—Prof. A. H. Bectel
December *1918*—Shade and Ornamental Trees—S. Mendelson Meehan
December *1918* Insects Injurious to Shade Trees—Prof. J. G. Sanders
January *1919*—Flowers as a Hobby—James Boyd
February *1919*—Vegetation of the Hawaiian Islands—J. Otto Thilow
March *1919*—Planning and Preparing the Vegetable Garden for the Coming Season—E. E. Myers
December *1919*—Visits to French and English Gardens since the War—John C. Wister
January *1920*—Flora and Vegetation of Formosa and Korea—E. H. Wilson
February *1920*—Landscape Work with Special Reference to the Suburban Garden—J. Franklin Meehan
March *1920*—Perennials and Bulbous Plants—Prof. E. J. Wilde
April *1920*—Gladioli, Introducing All New Varieties up to 1919—Prof. A. G. Beal
December *1920* Trees and Shrubs of Recent Introduction—J. G. Jack
January *1921*—What Makes a Garden—Prof. F. A. Waugh
February *1921*—A Visit to the South Sea Islands—J. Otto Thilow
March *1921*—Pioneering Sixty Miles from New York City—Hal. B. Fullerton
April *1921*—Outdoor Rose Growing as a Recreation—Rev. E. M. Mills, D.D.
December *1921*—The Glory of the Annuals—Arthur Herrington
January *1922*—Late Tulips and the Best Narcissus—Chester J. Hunt
February *1922*—The Home Vegetable Garden—Adolph Kruhm
March *1922*—Rock Gardens—Richard Rothe
April *1922*—Dahlias—Mrs. Charles H. Stout
December *1922*—Outdoor Rose Culture—Dr. Robert Huey
January *1923*—Insects in Relation to Plant Life—Dr. Henry Skinner
February *1923*—Botanical Exploration Trip Through Columbia, South America—Francis W. Pennell
March *1923*—Unusual Glimpses of Italian Gardens—Miss Emily Exley
April *1923*—European Gardens, Large and Small—John C. Wister

December *1923*—The Care of Trees—Samuel N. Baxter
January *1924*—Rock Gardens—Montague Free
February *1924*—The Flora of South Africa—E. H. Wilson
March *1924*—Japanese Gardens—Miss Mary Rutherford Jay
April *1924*—Hardy Perennials—William N. Craig
January *1925*—What I Have Done on My Place in Connecticut—Richardson Wright
February *1925*—The Arnold Arboretum—E. J. Farrington
March *1925*—Yosemite National Park—Arthur C. Pillsbury
January *1926*—Small Fruits for the Home Garden—Prof. S. W. Fletcher
February *1926*—Old Villa Gardens of Italy—Robert Nathan Cram
March *1926*—Rock Gardening and Perennials—William N. Craig
January *1927*—Lilies—Dr. A. B. Stout
February *1927*—Plant Hunting in China—E. H. Wilson
March *1927*—Insect Pests of Our Garden Plants and Their Control—Dr. C. A. Weigel

BALDWIN, MATTHIAS W., was born in Elizabethtown, N. J., December 10, 1795. He was of a mechanical turn in early life and would take apart toys given him, to observe their construction. At sixteen, he was apprenticed to the Woolworth Brothers, jewelers in Frankford, and became skillful in their work. This experience helped him in machine-building later in life when he and David Mason, a machinist, became partners and made bookbinders' tools, which heretofore had been imported.

In 1829 they bought their first steam-engine, which did not satisfy Mr. Baldwin, and he built one himself from his own plan. This engine gave the firm a reputation and they led the country for a while in making stationary engines.

In 1830 the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company imported an engine which they strove to keep from inspection, but Mr. Baldwin and Franklin Peale, who owned the Philadelphia Museum, found a way to see it in the warehouse. Mr. Baldwin examined it and enthusiastically declared that he could make one. He made a model for Mr. Peale's Museum where tracks were laid in the old Arcade in 1831. The exhibition was a success, showing Philadelphians that steam could be used for transportation.

In 1832 Mr. Baldwin built a locomotive for the Philadelphia and Germantown Railway, for $4000, the machine being made in six months. In the *Daily Advertiser* it was stated that the engine would go daily in fair weather with passenger cars, and on rainy days horses would be used; wet rails causing too much labor for the engine. Thus began the Baldwin Locomotive Works, now known all over the world.

Mr. Baldwin was charitable and an active worker in organizations to improve society. He served a term in the Legislature, was an inspector of the County Prison, and one of the founders of the Franklin Institute. He belonged to several important societies and served as president of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, from 1858 to 1862.

He resided on Chestnut Street, above 11th, where he maintained a conservatory, which was always filled with beautiful flowers and interesting plants, which gave great pleasure to the passers-by.

He died in Wissonoming, near Philadelphia, September 7, 1866.

BINNEY, HORACE, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., January 4, 1780, the son of Dr. Barnabas and Mary Woodrow Binney. He attended a Friends' School in Philadelphia, the grammar school of the University of Pennsylvania, and a classical school in Bordentown, N. J., and in 1797 was graduated from Harvard University, where he divided the highest honor of the institution with another student. He studied law in the office of Judge Jared Ingersoll.

In 1804 he married Esther Cox, daughter of Col. John Cox of Trenton, N. J.

In 1806 and 1807 he served in the Pennsylvania Legislature. In 1808 he became a director of the first Bank of the United States, of which he also was a trustee for many years. The litigation growing out of the War of 1812 brought him considerable patronage and soon he had all he could desire in reputation and emoluments. President Jackson's veto of the bill to renew the charter of the United States Bank in 1832 caused deep indignation in Philadelphia, and the citizens selected Mr. Binney as the best man to defend the interests of the institution in Congress. He entered that body in December and all that was expected of him was realized. He proved himself to be a statesman of high rank and a most accomplished debater. Official life was distasteful to him and declining a re-election, he returned to the practice of his profession.

Mr. Binney had a commanding presence, a handsome face, a dignified and graceful manner and a melodious voice which he modulated with great skill.

He was one of the organizers of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society and served as its first president (1828). He was again elected president in 1836 and served five years. He was also an organizer of the Academy of Fine Arts, a member of the Franklin Institute and the American Philosophical Society, president of the Apprentices' Library Company and of the Corporation for the Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and a director of the Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.

Mr. Binney gave considerable time to study, being especially interested in French and Spanish literature, also in horticulture, history, metaphysics, theology and dramatic poetry.

He died in Philadelphia, August 12, 1875.

BODINE, SAMUEL TAYLOR, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., August 23, 1854. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1873 with the degree of A.B., and in 1876 he received the degree of A.M.

Soon after leaving college Mr. Bodine entered the employ of the Royersford (Pa.) Iron Foundry Company as shipping clerk. Later he was associated with the Cohansey Glass Company of Bridgeton, N. J., and from 1876 to 1882 with Peter Wright & Sons of Philadelphia. In 1883 he married Miss Eleanor G. Warden. She died January 29, 1927.

Soon after the United Gas Improvement Company was organized in 1882, Mr. Bodine became its secretary and treasurer, and later was vice-president and general manager, and for fifteen years was president. He is now chairman of the board.

Mr. Bodine is a director of the Welsbach Company, the Franklin-Fourth Street National Bank, the Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Company, the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting of Annuities, and a trustee of the Estate of Thomas Dolan.

He is a member of the following clubs: University, Rittenhouse, Union League, Manufacturers, Merion Cricket, and the University of New York.

Mr. Bodine has always taken a great interest in horticulture, and served as president of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society in 1913. He is now an Honorary Vice-President. He maintains an extensive garden and greenhouses at his residence in Villanova, Pa.

BOYD, JAMES, was born February 1, 1858 in Boston, where he was educated and resided until 1881, when he removed to Philadelphia and with his brother, Alexander Boyd, Jr., established the business of James Boyd & Bro. In 1882 he married Elizabeth J. Longstreth, daughter of Dr. M. Fisher Longstreth of Philadelphia. She died in 1908.

Mr. Boyd organized the Electric Hose and Rubber Company of Wilmington, Del., of which he was president for twelve years (1903–1915). He was vice-president of the Standard Roller-Bearing Company of Philadelphia from 1898 to 1904, and a director in several manufacturing corporations in Philadelphia and New York. He was a member of the Executive Council of the Philadelphia Board of Trade 1903–1916.

In 1917 he retired from active business, and since that time has given much attention to horticultural matters in which he has always been greatly interested. He has been president of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society since 1918; he was president of the American Peony Society in 1917–1918, and has been a director since 1912; he has been a director in The American Iris Society since its formation in 1920; a director in the American Rose Society since 1920. He is also a member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, The Horticultural Society of New York, The American Horticultural Society of Washington, D. C., and the American Orchid Society, and a member-at-large of the Garden Club of America.

In 1918 Mr. Boyd and John C. Wister established "Movilla Gardens," on land which they rented from Haverford College, which they maintained until 1926.

In 1924 The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society awarded Mr. Boyd the Schaffer Gold Medal "for earnest effort and success in advancing the interests of Horticulture." In 1927 this Society, at their Centennial Dinner, awarded him the Centenary Gold Medal for "his unique service in putting the Society in its present flourishing condition, and for his valuable and long continued service in many lines of Horticulture."

He is a member of the Art Club, Merion Cricket Club and The Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution. He resides at Haverford, Pa.

BUIST, ROBERT, was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, November 14, 1805. He was trained at the Edinburgh Botanic Gardens, and at the age of twenty-three emigrated to America. He was employed for a short time by Henry Pratt at his estate, "Lemon Hill," at Fairmount. In 1830 he became the partner of Thomas Hibbert, who had established the first notable florist's business in Philadelphia. He became noted for his success with roses, which were at that time second in popular favor to the camellia. The great improvement of the verbena was largely due to him and was immediately followed by the introduction into America of a distinct class of bedding plants. He introduced the Poinsettia (*Euphorbia pulcherrima*) to the trade and his sale of the double form is said to have been the first transaction of the kind accomplished by ocean telegraph. He was the author of *The American Flower-Garden Directory* (1832), *The Rose Manual* (1844), and *The Family Kitchen-Gardener* (copyrighted 1847).

Robert Buist was actively interested in The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society and exhibited many new and rare plants at the Society's shows. He served as treasurer of the Society from 1858 to 1862, and as vice-president for twenty-two years.

He died in Philadelphia, July 13, 1880.

CARTLEDGE, THOMAS, was born in Philadelphia, July 8, 1834. He began his horticultural career on the estate of Alexander Brown of Torresdale, Philadelphia, and later entered the employ of Abraham L. Pennock, in his commercial greenhouses at Lansdowne, Pa. When the latter established a retail florist's store on 12th Street below Market, Mr. Cartledge was sent there and later admitted to partnership.

Thomas Cartledge was treasurer of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society from 1889 to 1897. He always worked diligently in the Society's behalf and, while the last Horticultural Hall was being built, provided storage for the Society's library and records.

Mr. Cartledge was a partner in the firm of Pennock Brothers, 1514 Chestnut Street, at the time of his death, which occurred on May 17, 1898.

CHILDS, GEORGE WILLIAM, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, May 12, 1829. His parents were poor and died when he was a child, leaving him to the care of an aunt, whose means were so limited that he received but little education. He entered the United States Navy at the age of twelve as an apprentice, but after a trial of fifteen months resigned. Settling in Philadelphia he obtained a position in a book-

store at a salary of $2.00 a week. He was studious and enterprising and soon had mastered the details of the trade. He opened a bookstore of his own in the old Ledger Building at the age of eighteen. In 1850 he was invited to join his business with that of R. E. Peterson and Company, and in that way the house of Childs & Peterson was founded.

In 1864, he married Emma Bouvier Peterson, the daughter of his partner.

That same year he and Anthony J. Drexel purchased the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. At the time the paper was not paying, but in Mr. Child's able hands it became one of the best-known and most valuable journalistic properties in the United States.

Many opportunities for social intercourse with men of his own country, and with notables in other countries were well improved. His self-culture and the gratification of his literary tastes went hand in hand, and his numerous gifts both at home and abroad made his name alike a benediction and an honor to America. His unostentatious philanthropy was a life-long habit, and the wealth he accumulated was dispensed with great liberality.

Mr. Childs was deeply interested in horticulture and was president of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society from 1890 to 1894. He was a liberal contributor to the prizes. He was also one of the foremost workers to acquire Fairmount Park for the city and a large contributor to the Zoological Garden, the Pennsylvania Museum, and the School of Industrial Arts. He was an enthusiastic collector of rare books, manuscripts, and antiques. He died in Philadelphia, February 3, 1894.

CLARK, CLARENCE H., was born in Philadelphia on April 19, 1833. On September 20, 1855, he married Amy Hampton Westcott For many years he was a member of the firm of E. W. Clark & Company, bankers.

Mr Clark was generous and public-spirited. He gave to the city of Philadelphia, as an enduring monument of his interest, the Clarence H. Clark Park, situated at 43rd Street and Baltimore Avenue.

He was the first president of the Fidelity Trust Company, the First National Bank, and the Centennial National Bank. He was also president of the National Life Insurance Company. He served as president of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society from 1895 to 1898.

Mr. Clark died in Philadelphia, March 13, 1906.

COLLINS, ZACCHEUS, was born in Philadelphia August 26, 1764, and resided there throughout his life. He was a member of the Society of Friends and an ardent promoter of the advancement of the natural sciences. He was Vice-President of the Academy of Natural Sciences. He was elected president of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society in

November 1828. He was also a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania and an officer of the American Philosophical Society. He was well-known as a philanthropist and was a member of many philosophical, humane, and religious societies.

He died in Philadelphia, June 12, 1831.

COPE, CALEB, was born in Greensburg, Westmoreland County, Pa., in 1797. His father died when he was very young and he entered a store in Greensburg at an early age. At eighteen, he came to Philadelphia and entered the counting house of his uncles, Israel and Jasper Cope. This concern was in the East India trade. Caleb Cope became a partner when the firm was changed to Mendenhall and Cope.

In 1838 he married Abbie Ann Cope. She died in 1845. In 1839 Mr. Cope was a director of the United States Bank when Nicholas Biddle was president, and he acted as president in Mr. Biddle's absence. Mr. Cope was one of the managers of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society and a director of the Academy of Fine Arts. He was very fond of flowers, and his greenhouses at Springbrook, with the wonderful *Victoria regia*, were famous throughout the country.

In 1841 he was elected president of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society and served in that office for ten years. After that and up to the time of his death, he took a prominent part in all of the transactions of that Society. He was a director of the Board of Trade, the Sanitary Commission, the Pennsylvania Hospital, the Institution for the Blind, and the Academy of Natural Sciences.

After giving up "Springbrook," he purchased a place at Chestnut Hill, which he used as his country seat and where he dispensed great hospitality. His winter residence was at 718 Spruce Street.

At the time of his death, he was president of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society. They have recorded in their history the following:

"He was a great merchant, a financier, a man of affairs . . . Mr. Cope was a gentle-natured man of noble impulses, benevolence and piety. His sense of honor made him just, his humanity made him charitable, his faith made his wise."

Mr. Cope died in Philadelphia on May 12, 1888, at the age of ninety-one.

DREER, HENRY A., was born in Philadelphia, August 24, 1818, of German parentage, His education was largely in German and obtained in Philadelphia. He was fond of gathering seeds and plants in the country, and would bring them home to cultivate. He was trained in his father's business, that of a cabinet-maker. In 1838, at the solicitation of a friend, he began as a seedsman and florist. Thus started the flourishing business which still bears his name. Mr. Dreer early

recognized the need of demonstration and experiment farms. From 1839 to 1850 his nursery was along the Schuylkill River, on the beautiful estate of William Hamilton, known as "The Woodlands," later to become Woodlands Cemetery. For the next twenty-three years he conducted six small greenhouses on the square of ground at 35th Street, below Haverford Avenue. This location succumbed to the demand for building lots, and in 1873 the houses were removed to the present seed and plant farm of three hundred acres at Riverton, N. J.

Henry A. Dreer was of modest temperament and frail constitution, and confined himself to business rather closely. He was liberal in public matters, but always kept out of political life. He compiled several small works in connection with the business, and wrote frequently for *The Saturday Evening Post*. He was an active member of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society and served as its treasurer from 1862 to 1873.

He died in Philadelphia, December 22, 1873.

DREER, WILLIAM F., was born in Philadelphia, November 11, 1849. He was the son of Henry A. Dreer, the founder of the Dreer seedhouse. He was associated with his father and, at the latter's death in 1873, took charge of the business. He made numerous trips to foreign countries to study methods of growing and to establish friendly relations with foreign seedhouses.

Mr. Dreer understood the seed business in all its branches and he achieved fame and fortune, which he greatly deserved. He had an engaging personality, but was quiet, unassuming, genial, and democratic.

Like his father, he was an active member of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society and served as its treasurer from 1887 to 1888, and from 1898 to 1899.

Mr. Dreer had extensive private gardens at his home in Rosemont, Pa., at Santa Barbara, Calif., and at Woodstock, Vt.

He died in Vermont, September 8, 1918.

HARRISON, APOLLOS WOLCOTT, was born in Hartford, Conn., September, 16, 1820. He was a descendant of the Harrison who took part with Cromwell in the Wars against the King, and who is known in English History as "Harrison, the regicide." He received a good education in Hartford, and had a knowledge of Latin, Greek, Italian, French, and German, which he obtained through his own unaided efforts.

Mr. Harrison was educated as a civil engineer and surveyor, and assisted in laying out the earliest railroads built in Connecticut. Later he settled in Philadelphia, and previous to the Civil War, was one of the leading perfumers of Philadelphia, with a very large business all over the Union, but especially in the southern states. He was passion-

ately fond of art and was among the first, if not *the* first, to introduce chromo-lithography into this country. His fondness for art was inherited by his two sons, who, at the time of his death, were very prominent among the younger artists of the time. Besides these sons, he left a married daughter, Mrs. Robert Fulton, who was also a well-known artist.

Mr. Harrison became a member of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society in 1860, and from that year until his death was one of its most interested and active members. He served as secretary from 1861 to 1886, and as treasurer from 1874 to 1886. He was energetic, progressive and industrious, and was largely responsible for the prosperity of the Society during the time that he was secretary.

Mr. Harrison also was a quiet, but hard worker in numerous benevolent enterprises, public and private, and rendered excellent service during the Sanitary Fair and the Centennial.

Returning from a trip abroad to visit his sons who were studying art in Italy, Mr. Harrison died August 22, 1886, aboard the British steamer *Queen*, and was buried at sea.

INGERSOLL, JOSEPH REED, was born in Philadelphia, June 14, 1786, son of Jared Ingersoll, the jurist, and Elizabeth Pettit. He was graduated at Princeton at the age of eighteen with the degree of A. B., and in 1807 received also the degree of A. M. He studied law with his father, and on being admitted to the bar, acquired an extensive practice in Philadelphia.

In 1835 he was elected to the 24th Congress as a Whig, and served two years. He was also elected a representative to the 27th Congress, and being twice re-elected, served from 1841 until 1849. In 1852 President Fillmore appointed him minister to England, which post he held for one year. He spent his latter years in retirement and devoted himself to literature, art, and horticulture.

Among his writings are: *Secession, a Folly and a Crime* (1861), and *Memoirs of Samuel Breck* (1863). He received the degrees of LL.D. from Lafayette and Bowdoin (1836), and that of D.C.L. from Oxford, England (1845).

Mr. Ingersoll was much interested in horticulture and in 1830 and 1831 was president of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. He also took an active interest in art, and served from 1846 to 1852 as president of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

He died in Philadelphia, February 20, 1868.

KEITH, SIDNEY WASHINGTON, son of Washington and Anne M. (Penrose) Keith was born at "Lamokin," near Chester, Pa., on July 10, 1856, educated at the Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, and for a short time

at the University of Pennsylvania. On October 31, 1899, he married Mary C. Catherwood, of Philadelphia. He was in the employ of Coffin & Altemus, drygoods merchants, for twenty-two years. He was afterwards with the brokerage and banking firm of Edward B. Smith & Co., and later with that of West & Co.

Mr. Keith was active in social and club life, and his hobby was driving-horses. He was president of the Philadelphia Club; secretary and treasurer of the Rabbit Club; secretary of the Rittenhouse and the Philadelphia Country Club. He became interested in extending and beautifying the city parks, which led to his appointment as treasurer of the Fairmount Park Commission in 1907. While abroad in the summer of 1923 he studied the parks of the great European capitals and on his return made important recommendations to the commission.

Mr. Keith served for twenty-four years as treasurer of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. He was also a member of the board of managers of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf at Mt. Airy, Pa., and of the Preston Retreat of Philadelphia. He was a vestryman of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, 3rd and Pine Streets, Philadelphia, and of St. James the Less, Falls of Schuylkill.

Mr. Keith died in Philadelphia, November 26, 1924.

KING, DANIEL RODNEY, was born in Philadelphia, January 19, 1818. For many years he was interested in the wholesale shoe business, but he always found opportunity to devote a great deal of his time to horticulture. He served as president of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society in 1865, 1866, and 1867. He had an extensive garden and greenhouse at his country seat in Roxborough.

He died January 13, 1880.

KUHN, C. HARTMAN, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 4, 1854, son of Hartman and Mary Kuhn. He was educated at private schools in Philadelphia and matriculated in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1909 he married Laura Baker, widow of Henry Whelen, Jr.

Mr. Kuhn was connected with the brokerage firm of Crossman & Kuhn, and at one time was president of the American District Telegraph Company and the Clamond Telephone Company.

He has always been interested in hospital and educational work and is a member of the board of managers of the Philadelphia Orthopædic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases, of which he was president for nineteen years. He is also a member of the board of managers of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf at Mt. Airy, and one of the founders and a member of the board of managers of the Philadelphia Orchestra He has served as a trustee of the Drexel Institute, and as a

member of the board of managers of the Franklin Institute, the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, the Bryn Mawr Hospital, and the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind at Overbrook. He is a director in the Girard Trust Company, the Insurance Company of North America, the Alliance Insurance Company, the Indemnity Company of North America, the Philadelphia Fire and Marine Insurance Company, the Alliance Casualty Company, and the Securities Company of North America.

Mr. Kuhn is very much interested in horticulture and served as president of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society from 1915 to 1917, and as vice-president from 1920 to 1925 and is now an Honorary Vice-President.

He is a member of the following clubs: Rittenhouse, Merion Cricket, Philadelphia Country, Radnor Hunt, and the Manhattan Club of New York.

MEEHAN, THOMAS, was born in London, England, March 21, 1826. His father, Edward Meehan, was head gardener for Col. Francis Vernon Harcourt, and on the latter's estate Thomas Meehan spent his boyhood. He was self-educated, acquiring Latin, Greek, French and the elements of Botany by studying at night.

Mr. Meehan's first published paper was at the age of twelve, on the production of double-flowered stocks from single. His first scientific discovery published was on *The Sensitive Nature of the Stamens of the Portulaca*, at fifteen years of age. At the same age he produced the first hybrid fuchsia known to the horticultural world. Numerous scientific papers followed, resulting in his being elected a member of the Royal Wernerian Society of Edinburgh, without making application, or the Society being aware that he was a boy. Thomas Meehan became a student at Kew Gardens, and after graduation came to America, landing on his twenty-second birthday.

Here he was employed by Robert Buist, Sr., in Philadelphia; was superintendent of Bartram's Gardens, and later gardener to Caleb Cope. In 1853, he established the Meehan's Nurseries. He was sole editor of the *Gardener's Monthly* for the thirty years of its life, beginning in 1859. In 1891 he founded *Meehan's Monthly*, which survived him. For sixteen years he was agricultural editor of *Forney's Weekly Press*, and at one time was agricultural or horticultural editor or regular contributor to more than half-a-dozen weekly and monthly papers and magazines. For thirty years he was the regular scientific editorial contributor to the *New York Independent*. He was appointed State Botanist by Governor Hoyt and held that position until his death. For many years he was a member of the Board of Visitors of Harvard University. He was a prolific contributor to the publications

of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, of which institution he was senior vice-president for twenty-three years; to the proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he was one of the early Fellows, and to the American Philosophical Society, The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, in all of which he was an active member. He was recognized as the leading vegetable biologist of his day. For his scientific attainments he was awarded the Veitch medal for the Veitch Memorial Fund of England, the third American so honored. He was the author of *Native Flowers and Ferns of the United States.*

He was elected a member of the Common Council of Philadelphia in 1882, and was re-elected biennially thereafter as long as he lived. As councilman he inaugurated a movement for numerous small parks in Philadelphia. He was a member of the Germantown school board for eighteen years. Other of his activities that may be mentioned are as follows: He discovered the Englemann Canon in the Wasatch Mountains; in Alaska, he discovered the movements of plants in connection with the movements of glaciers; at the close of the war he went South as a member of a committee to restore confidence and business relations between the two sections; he made what is supposed to be the first complete list of plants in Kew Gardens, over 1,600 plants being recorded, and he was largely instrumental in the establishment of the Department of Forestry in Pennsylvania.

He died at Germantown, Philadelphia, November 19, 1901.

(Note.—From *The Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture*, by L. H. Bailey, Vol. II, p. 1587.)

MITCHELL, JOSEPH EASTBURN, was born in Philadelphia, August 20, 1817. His father, John Mitchell, was a prominent member of the Carpenters' Company. Mr. Mitchell entered business with his father when quite young, at 310 York Avenue. Later, he succeeded his father at the head of the business, which he conducted with great success.

Mr. Mitchell became a member of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society in 1846 and always took a great interest in its proceedings. He served as president in 1863 and 1864; 1885–1887. He was also vice-president of the Franklin Institute. In 1873 he was elected president of the commission sent from Philadelphia to Vienna to inquire into the organization and working of the exposition held there in that year, and the interesting report which was published when the commission returned was compiled by Mr. Mitchell.

His city residence was at 246 West Logan Square, Philadelphia, where he died October 5, 1887.

NEWBOLD, CLEMENT BUCKLEY, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 25, 1857. He was educated in private schools and took a degree from the University of Pennsylvania. In 1897, he married Miss Mary D. Scott of Philadelphia.

Mr. Newbold started his business career as a clerk in his father's firm, W. H. Newbold's Son & Company, bankers, in 1876, and in 1881 was admitted to partnership. He remained a member of the firm until December 31, 1904, when he retired. In June 1910, he rejoined the company as a senior partner, a position he held until his death.

The other business interests of Mr. Newbold included directorships in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Central National Bank, Commercial Trust Company, Enterprise Transit Company, and the Library Company of Philadelphia. He was a manager of the Western Savings Fund Society, and was for many years a trustee of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company.

As a 33rd degree Mason, Mr. Newbold stood high in the order. He was a trustee of the Philadelphia Consistory and chairman of the finance committee of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. Until shortly before his death he was president of the Philadelphia Club, and for many years held the office of vice-president of the Academy of Fine Arts. He served as president of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society from 1908 to 1913.

He was a member of the Rittenhouse, Union League, Racquet, Philadelphia Country, Rabbit, and Manufacturers' Clubs of Philadelphia and of the Union Club in New York City.

Mr. Newbold was one of Philadelphia's foremost citizens, whose success had been accompanied by an unvarying recognition of his obligation to his fellow-men. He died March 30, 1926.

PATTERSON, ROBERT, was born in Cappagh, County Tyrone, Ireland. His father, Francis Patterson, was engaged in the Irish Rebellion of 1798, escaped to this country, and settled on a farm in Delaware County, Pa. Robert Patterson was a clerk at the outbreak of the War of 1812, when he was commissioned First Lieutenant of Infantry, subsequently serving on Gen. Joseph Bloomfield's staff. He returned to commercial pursuits, engaged in politics and was one of the five Col. Pattersons in the Pennsylvania conference that named Andrew Jackson for the presidency; in 1836 he was president of the electoral college that cast the Pennsylvania vote for Martin Van Buren. At the beginning of the Mexican War, he became Major-General of volunteers, commanded his division at Cerro Gordo, led the cavalry and advance brigades in the pursuit, entered and took Jalapa, for which he received honorable mention in General Scott's official report. After the war he took command of the Pennsylvania Militia.

At the beginning of the Civil War, on the president's first call for 75,000 men for three months, he was mustered into service as Major-General of Volunteers and assigned to the military department, composed of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia. At the expiration of his commission, July 27, 1861, he was mustered out of service and returned to private life. He wrote and published *Narrative of the Campaign of the Shenandoah.*

General Patterson was much interested in horticulture and maintained extensive greenhouses at his residence at 13th and Locust Streets, where the building of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania now stands. He served as president of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society from 1852 to 1857. He was one of the largest mill owners in the United States and was also interested in cotton plantations and sugar refineries.

He died in Philadelphia, August 7, 1881.

PAUL, JAMES W., JR., was born in Philadelphia, August 9, 1851. He married Miss Frances C. Drexel, November 6, 1877.

He was a member of the firm of James C. Young Company, exchange brokers, until 1884, when he became associated with the firm of Drexel & Company, and later of J. P. Morgan & Company, and of Morgan, Harjes & Company, Paris.

Mr. Paul was a director of the Fidelity Trust Company and of the Huntington & Broad Top Railroad. He was president of the board of trustees of the Drexel Institute, and in December, 1901, he was elected president of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, which position he held until his death.

Mr. Paul maintained a beautiful garden and greenhouses at his residence at Radnor, and was an exhibitor at many of the Society's exhibitions. He also contributed liberally to the prizes which were awarded during the years when such contributions were sought from the Society's members.

Mr. Paul was a member of the following clubs: Philadelphia, Rittenhouse, Rabbit, Racquet, Union League, Philadelphia Country, Merion Cricket, Radnor Hunt, Art, Corinthian, and Yacht.

He died at Hot Springs, Va., on September 25, 1908.

PENNOCK, SAMUEL SELLERS, was born in Upper Darby, Delaware County, Pa., August 31, 1869. His parents were Abraham L. and Anne C. Pennock. In 1896 he married Alice P. Foster of Westerly, R. I.

Mr. Pennock was associated with his brother, Charles E. Pennock, at 38 S. 16th Street, Philadelphia, from 1887 until 1891 in the wholesale florist business. At the death of his brother he organized the S. S.

Pennock Company, which was incorporated in 1909, and is now located at 1608-20 Ludlow Street.

Mr. Pennock was president of the American Rose Society in 1916 and 1927, and was elected treasurer in 1924, which position he still holds. He served as president of the Philadelphia Florists' Club in 1907, of the Chrysanthemum Society of America in 1921, and of the Society of American Florists in 1922. He was elected a member of the Executive Council of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society in 1920 and has been treasurer since 1924.

He resides at Lansdowne, Pa., where he has an attractive garden in which he gives much attention to roses.

PRICE, ISAAC C., was born in Philadelphia in 1818, where he was educated and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He was widely known as a conveyancer and for many years represented the Henry Beckett Estate. At one time his vocation was engineering and surveying and following this line of business he laid out Monument Cemetery.

Mr. Price was a Mason and a member of the Temple Chapter and St. Alban's Commandery. He was president of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society in 1888 and 1889, and vice-president of the Spring Garden Institute.

He died at his residence, 1835 Mt. Vernon Street, Philadelphia, August 8, 1889.

RHODES, JAMES MAURAN, was born in Philadelphia, December 25, 1848. He married Miss Emily Borie of Philadelphia. He was, for many years, a member of the banking firm of C. & H. Borie. He was a member of the board of directors of the Girard Trust Company, and one of the founders and first president of the Merion Title & Trust Company of Ardmore.

Mr. Rhodes was interested in flowers and was a frequent exhibitor at the shows of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. He served as president of this Society from 1899 to 1901.

In 1915 Mr. Rhodes moved to Santa Barbara, California, where he died April 3, 1925.

ROGERS, FAIRMAN, was born in Philadelphia, November 15, 1833. He was the son of Evans Rogers, a merchant of this city and a member of the Society of Friends.

Mr. Rogers was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated as a civil engineer in 1853. Soon after graduating he was appointed lecturer on mechanics in the Franklin Institute and continued in that position for twelve years. He also filled the chair of civil engineering in the University of Pennsylvania from 1855 to 1871 and,

when he retired from that position, he was elected a member of the board of trustees. He resigned his trusteeship in 1888. He served in the Civil War as a member of the first troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, and for a time was its commander. He later became an officer on the staffs of Gen. John F. Reynolds and Gen. William F. Smith.

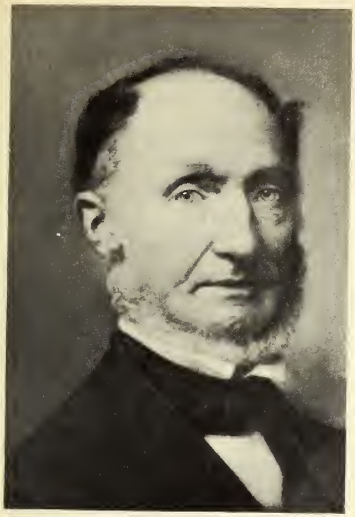
He was president of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society in 1864. He was one of the original members of the Academy of Natural Sciences, a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and of the American Philosophical Society. He was manager of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and was among those who had charge of the erection of the exhibition building at the Centennial Exposition in 1876.

Mr. Rogers was a great lover of outdoor sports and was one of the first to introduce polo into this country. He travelled abroad a great deal and died in Vienna, Austria, August 23, 1900.

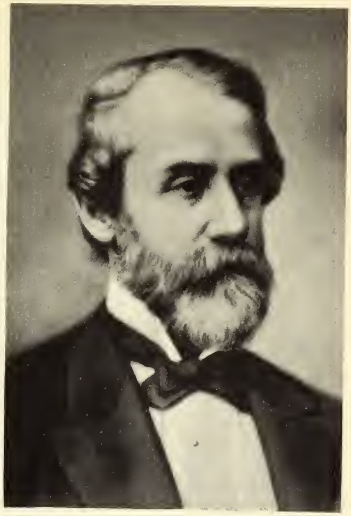
RUST, DAVID, was born January 9, 1861 at Eastwood Park, Falfield, Gloucestershire, England, on the estate of Sir George Jenkinson, of which his father was the estate manager. He was educated in private schools and at Ardingly College, Haywards Heath, Sussex, England. All school holidays and college vacations were spent on the farms of the estate under his father's management, and thus Mr. Rust acquired an early training in agriculture.

On graduation from college Mr. Rust spent one and a half years on the estate of Sir Curtis Lampson, Rowfant, Sussex, to complete his agricultural training. Horticultural training was started at Barham Court Gardens, Maidstone, Kent, the estate of Hon. Roger Leigh. Two years were spent working under glass in tropical plant and temperate plant departments, and one year in the extensive outdoor fruit gardens.

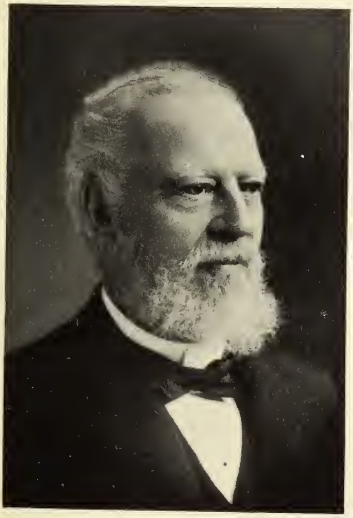
Mr. Rust next went to Petworth Park Gardens, Petworth, Sussex, the 40,000-acre estate of Lord Leconfield. Here, one year was spent in the vineries and peach houses, one year in the forcing houses (pineapples, cucumbers, melons, strawberries, tomatoes, etc.), and the third year in charge of the decorating department. This included ballroom, dinner table, and house decorating, and all cut-flower work, both for the home mansion and the London mansion during the social season. Not a single plant or flower was bought for this work, the decorating department having a range of six houses assigned to produce the plants and flowers required. The training of the student in Horticulture was not confined to the departments previously mentioned. He was often taken out of his department for several days at a time on important outdoor work; he was required to prepare plans for new work, and to keep a diary of all outdoor operations. He was also required to study botany during the evenings.



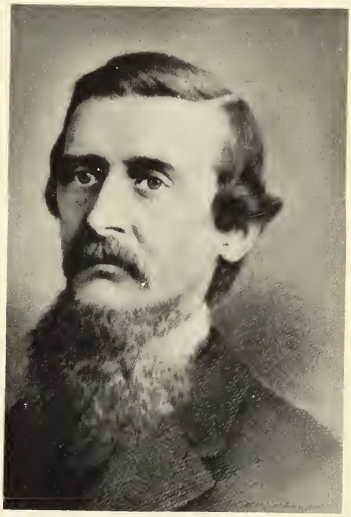
ROBERT BUIST
(*Treasurer*) 1858–1862



A. W. HARRISON
(*Secretary*) 1861–1886;
(*Treasurer*) 1874–1886



THOMAS MEEHAN
(*Corresponding Secretary*) 1865–1866;
1868–1888



HENRY A. DREER
(*Treasurer*) 1862–1873

From there, Mr. Rust went to Eridge Castle, Tunbridge Wells, Sussex, the estate of the Marquis of Abergavenny. This was an estate of 20,000 acres and renowned for its rhododendrons. Here he entered the offices of the estate manager. The estate office executed all leases, supervised the erection of new buildings, repairs to present buildings, had charge of all road and bridge building, and supervision of the game preserves.

After spending one and a half years in this work, Mr. Rust's father died and his mother expressed a wish to visit relatives in the United States. He obtained six months' leave of absence to take his mother to America and landed in New York in 1884. Relatives, together with the late Peter Henderson, prevailed upon him to remain, which he did. He entered the greenhouse department of Peter Henderson & Sons, Jersey City Heights, to gain some knowledge of American ways and methods of cultivation. After spending eight months here, Peter Henderson sent him as superintendent of the estate of the late George Bullock at Conshohocken, Pennsylvania, where he remained until the latter's death in 1889. He had become active in local affairs and was a vestryman of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church. He spent three years travelling over the United States and Canada and made one trip to Europe for the J. Ellwood Lee Company. He later became associated with Henry A Dreer (seedsman), and represented that firm in the activities of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

In December, 1895 he was elected secretary of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society and served in that office for thirty-one years.

Mr. Rust resides at Conshohocken, Pa.

SCHAFFER, WILLIAM LEHMAN, was born in Philadelphia in 1806 in the family mansion on Second Street. He was the son of Captain Charles Schaffer, who at one period commanded the celebrated City Light Horse and who was long prominent in business circles as the proprietor of one of the first sugar refineries in Philadelphia. He was a nephew of Dr. William Lehman, formerly a physician of eminence in Philadelphia and a member of the early Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Schaffer, after an excellent education, was given a position in the Girard Bank by Stephen Girard, who was one of his father's warmest friends. His promotion was rapid and in a few years he was advanced to the responsible position of paying teller. After that he was soon made cashier and continued in that position for many years. He was an active and influential member of the Church of the Holy Communion and served for many years as one of its officers. He was actively interested in several commercial and financial enterprises and was extensively engaged in real estate operations. He was a director in the

Washington Print Mills in Gloucester and president of the McKenzie Iron Company, near Altoona, Pa.

In early life, Mr. Schaffer was a fine singer and took a great interest in psalmody. His specialties, however, were floriculture and pomology. He was for many years a most valuable member of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society and served that organization both as vice-president and president, which latter office he held at the time of his death. He rendered to the Society a service of the highest importance in providing for it a permanent home. At his country seat in Mt. Airy, he had a fine garden, orchard, greenhouse, and grapery. Pears were his specialty in fruit and he is said to have "brought the phlox and some other flowers to a perfection previously undreamed of among horticulturists."

About three months before his death, Mr. Schaffer was elected vice-president of the Girard National Bank.

He never married, but his residence on Arch Street and his country seat at Mt. Airy were, none the less, graced by an elegant and genial hospitality. His city home was at 1213 Arch Street, where he died August 16, 1884.

VAUX, VII, GEORGE, was born November 26, 1779 at "Vaux Hill" near Valley Forge, Pa. He graduated from Yale College (M.A.) in 1806. He married Eliza H. Sansom, March 14, 1809.

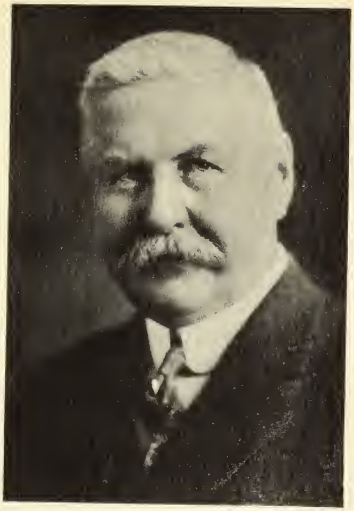
Mr. Vaux was counsellor-at-law, but did not have a very active practice, having a sufficient fortune and no desire for legal distinction. He was elected to membership in the Select Council of Philadelphia and became its president about 1820, and served until 1824.

He was active in the Athenaeum and other organizations of scientific and educational value. Philadelphia is indebted to his good taste and scientific knowledge for the opening and improvement of Washington Square. Mr. Vaux selected the numerous trees which are planted there.

He was much interested in horticulture and was elected president of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society in 1831, and a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania in 1833. He held both of these positions until his death, January 17th, 1836, in Philadelphia, where he had made his home during his very useful life.



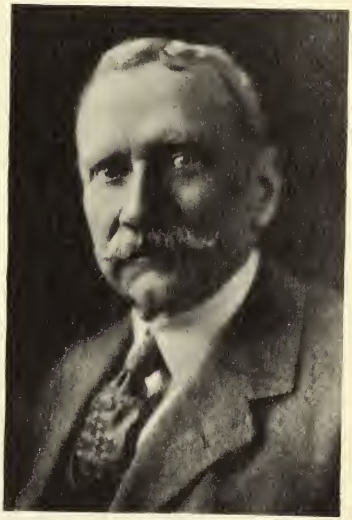
WILLIAM F. DREER
(*Treasurer*) 1887–1888; 1898–1899



DAVID RUST
(*Secretary*) 1896–1927



SAMUEL S. PENNOCK
(*Treasurer*) 1924–



SIDNEY W. KEITH
(*Treasurer*) 1900–1923

Speeches in Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society at the Banquet in The Penn Athletic Club Rooms, November 28, 1927

Mr. Boyd:

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"I consider it a great pleasure and privilege to greet you this evening and to join with you in commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the organization of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. Circumstances prevent me from presiding, but Mr. C. F. C. Stout, one of our Vice-Presidents, has very kindly consented to take my place.

"I take pleasure in presenting Mr. Stout."

Mr. Stout:

Mr. President, Your Honor, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"No association can hope to live as long as one hundred years unless its object and its aims are directed at an elemental and vital human interest. Horticulture, a branch of agriculture, remains man's most essential and greatest industry. The Bible places man's creation in and of the garden, and as far back as recorded history goes, husbandry horticulture has not only been the means of man's physical existence, but also the inspiration of his spiritual life.

"It is the endless sequence of night and day, and the coming and going of the seasons with their quickening power of new life that gives man his vision of eternity. The Koran's figure of Heaven is the garden. Islam pictures it very definitely as a place where fountains and streams of water flow and flowers are in eternal bloom, a place of peace and quiet.

"Since science has released to our use the telegraph, telephone, radio, fast ships, fast trains, airplanes, concrete roads and automobiles, talking machines, moving pictures, newspapers printed hourly, magazines and periodicals literally by the thousands, the world with its doings is laid on our doorsteps. Our endurance is taxed, and our spirit lashed to keep pace with the compelling current of affairs—a pace that has acquired such momentum that the only repose left is in the woods and the garden. Men and women everywhere are still seeking the repose which nature in its beauty alone can bring.

"So it is that Horticulture today still retains its great hold upon us, and still has its great mission to fulfill.

"Moreover, the garden is part of the home, and the home is the bulwark of our political and social structure. Good government springs from the home and not from our capital cities. Anything that con-

tributes to make the home a better place contributes in like proportion to the betterment of our social and political fabric.

"No doubt it was this idea that prompted a group of prominent citizens in those early days to follow the example of their English cousins and form a horticultural society in the city of Philadelphia for the promotion of what they termed 'A highly instructive and interesting science,' for the purpose of improving the growth of vegetables, plants, trees, fruits and flowers, and introducing into our country new varieties and species.

"On November 20th, 1827, there appeared in our newspapers the following notice:

" 'Those persons desirous to form a Horticultural Society are requested to meet at the Franklin Institute, South Seventh Street, on Saturday next at 12 o'clock precisely.

" '(*Signed*) James Mease, M. D., George Pepper, Reuben Haines, Charles Chauncey, William Davidson, N. Chapman, M. D., John Vaughan, Joseph Hopkinson, Horace Binney and Mathew Carey.'

"At the first meeting Mathew Carey was called to the chair and James Mease, M. D., appointed secretary. Those present at this first meeting were: George Pepper, Horace Binney, Mathew Carey, Zaccheus Collins, Thomas Biddle, Robert Patterson, James Mease, M. D., Alexander Parker and Thomas Hibbert.

"After deliberation it was '*Resolved*, That it is expedient to establish a Horticultural Society in the city of Philadelphia for the promotion of this highly instructive and interesting science, and that a constitution be framed for that purpose.'

"At the second meeting, held December 14th, 1827, at 173 Chestnut Street, the constitution and by-laws presented by the committee were received and approved. The annual dues were fixed at $5.00, and life membership at $50. It was also decided to admit honorary life members, those applying for this privilege to be 'of good moral character, and to pay the fee of $100.'

"The third meeting was held June 2nd, 1828, at 173 Chestnut Street. An amendment providing for the appointment of a council of twelve members was adopted, and the first regular election was held, resulting in the choice of the following officers: President, Horace Binney; Vice-Presidents, James Mease, M. D., Mathew Carey, David Landreth, Jr., N. Chapman, M. D.; Treasurer, William Davidson; Corresponding Secretary, Samuel Hazard; Recording Secretary, David S. Brown; Active Committee or Council, George Pepper, Nicholas Biddle, Moses Brown, M. C. Cope, Thomas Astley, David Landreth, Jr., Thomas Hibbert and Joshua Longstreth.

"No doubt there are many people here who, before I get through, will hear the names of their progenitors mentioned or those connected with their families. From its inception the Society has been fostered throughout its long life by prominent men and women of our community. In its list of Presidents we find such familiar Philadelphia names as Binney, Collins, Ingersoll, Vaux, Cope, Patterson, Baldwin, Mitchell, Rogers, King, Schaffer, Price, Childs, Clark, Rhodes, Paul, Newbold, Bodine and Kuhn.

"It was particularly fortunate in having such a devoted character to horticulture as William L. Schaffer for its President from 1868 to 1884. It was due to his munificence that the Society has been endowed with a substantial sum of money, the income from which has enabled it to carry on and do many things it otherwise would not have been able to accomplish.

"Glancing through the annals of the Society reveals that the first exhibition was held November 3rd, 1828, in the hall of the American Philosophical Society, on Sixth Street below Chestnut, and these displays were held there regularly while the Society continued with this as its place of meeting.

"On January 4th, 1830, the Society offered its first premiums for competition, of $42.00 for vegetables and $81.00 for fruits.

"The Poinsettia was exhibited for the first time at the exhibition of June, 1829. The first dahlias were shown before the members in 1832. The seed of the sugar beet was introduced into the United States by this organization and distributed to its members in 1836. These annals claim the first exhibition of the acacia in 1833.

"Now we come to our beloved president, Mr. James Boyd, who took office in December, 1918. During the late war the activities of the Society, as a Society, suffered with the general depression, and it was not until 1919 that Mr. Boyd started the real work of stimulating new interest in and enlarging the range of the Society's activities.

"It has been in his administration that a budget system has been established for the wiser expenditure of the funds which the Society has at its disposal. This in turn created certain important committees of the Council, namely the Executive Committee, which has charge of the business administration of the Society; the Exhibition Committee, which has charge of all the flower shows; the Library Committee, which has charge not only of the library, but—which is more important—its expansion in number of volumes; and the Lecture and Educational Committee. All of these committees have been functioning admirably.

"Mrs. Horatio Gates Lloyd, as chairman of the Library Committee, and Mrs. William T. Elliott, as chairman of the Lecture and Educational Committee, have done work of outstanding merit.

"It has been the vision, thought and energy of Mr. Boyd that has caused the Society to grow and expand until now our membership is approaching 1500. Those of us who have worked with him on the Executive Council have learned to admire him for his enthusiasm and devotion. He has always been deeply concerned in the importance of the Horticultural Society, extending helpful co-operation, as far as possible, to all of the Garden Clubs, and to societies that have been established for special study, such as the American Rose Society, the American Peony Society and the American Iris Society; and to unite with our sister societies of other states in recognition and support of all worthy horticultural movements.

"It is with a splendid record of one hundred years back of us that we now look forward to greater accomplishments in the years that lie before us."

We are particularly fortunate tonight in having with us the Chief Magistrate of our city. It has been many a day, and many a year, and certainly not in my lifetime, that a man has held this office at a time when there were so many forward movements and improvements to our city taking place, and I have often thought, during the last four years, of the many problems he has had to face. I thoroughly believe that, in the years that are still to come, his administration will be looked upon as one that did as much to advance the beauty of Philadelphia as any.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce our Mayor, the Honorable W. Freeland Kendrick.

Mayor Kendrick:

Mr. Chairman, Mr. President, Members of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society and Guests:

"As Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, I am honored and pleased to be your guest this evening. I have listened with very great interest to the retrospective view which has been given to us by the chairman of the evening, covering a century of usefulness of this splendid organization.

"It has been my honor and good fortune to be the chief executive of this city at a very interesting time. Anniversaries of different organizations have been held in great numbers during the past three or four years. First we celebrated the 150th anniversary of the meeting of the First Continental Congress in Carpenter Hall. We had for our speaker on that occasion President Coolidge.

"Then we celebrated the 150th anniversary of the organization of the First City Troop, another great occasion, which was held in dear old Independence Hall. Then of course, as you know, we celebrated the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence; and many other great historical events, including the one hundredth anniversary of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

"It seems to me, from my close contact with this, my native city, and my opportunities to observe other great American cities, that Philadelphia has kept the spirit of the founders, of the fathers of our nation, to a greater extent than any other city. I mean, by this, that the Americanism has been perpetuated here in Philadelphia to a greater extent than in any other city I have ever observed. And I believe that much of this is due to the continuance of these splendid organizations whose inspiration came in times a hundred or more years ago, from the Founder.

"When William Penn laid out this old city of Philadelphia, he called it 'a green country town.' That was his idea, and perhaps those splendid men who have been referred to tonight as the organizers of this Society took their inspiration from William Penn's early thought of the green country town. And surely, to be associated with such an organization as this, one which has for its purpose the scientific raising of these beautiful flowers, horticulture and other forms of agriculture—surely it shows sterling character. It brings out men and women of culture; men and women of refinement, that look to nature and to the more beautiful things of life, not for their own selfish reasons, but that they may be enjoyed by all others who love nature, and particularly, flowers.

"I am a member of what I might call a sister organization to this, because I recall, out in Portland, Oregon, in 1920, I was initiated into the 'Rosarians,' a very strong organization that is particularly interested in roses. And I remember that Mr. George Thomas, of the city of Philadelphia, had some very beautiful roses in the testing gardens at Portland. And on account of this particular visit that I was making to that city at the time when the rose festival was to be held, they permitted Mrs. Kendrick to christen a rose called the Freeland Kendrick.

"They sent me a sample order of this rose, but we were unfortunate with the first shipment. A second shipment which they sent grew in our little garden and is still growing there. One of the terms made on the application to be a member of the 'Rosarians' was that you would pay particular attention to some flower or some particular species of rose, and endeavor to the best of your ability to see that it grew and was perpetuated, so we have at least been able to keep part of our obligation to the 'Rosarians' by having the Kendrick Rose grow in our garden at home.

"I have no particular message for you tonight, and I realize that here at the speakers' table are many well versed in the subjects dear to your hearts, whom you are waiting to hear from. So I will be brief, and close by saying that I trust the brilliant record of the past will be more than equalled by the promise of the future; that the usefulness and satisfaction to be gained from the work carried on by this association will not only inspire you, but all others who may come in contact with this worthy effort; as it would be bound to make them better citizens, better fathers, husbands and brothers.

"So in conclusion I wish for you, collectively and individually, an abundance of happiness and success in carrying on the work of horticulture."

Mr. Stout:

The Chairman of the Centenary Committee has received this letter from Mr. C. Hartman Kuhn, a former president of this Society.

"My dear Sir:

"It is with extreme regret that I am obliged to absent myself from the proposed dinner celebrating the 100th Anniversary of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society to which I have been kindly invited on Monday, the 28th of November. I am sailing for Europe for a short visit on November 26th and shall, therefore, be on the high seas at the time of the dinner, much to my disappointment.

"I feel certain that the coming celebration marks a milestone in the progressive work accomplished by this Society. Its efforts during the past few years to not only awaken but keep alive an interest in its work for the encouragement of horticulture have been most noticeable and certainly are appreciated by the lovers of horticulture and the public at large.

"May the future hold for the Society an even greater record of progress than in the past, if that be possible, and with a most sincere wish for the continuance of its splendid achievements

"I remain

"Very sincerely,

(*Signed*) "C. Hartman Kuhn."

When the time was approaching for us to prepare for this celebration, your President appointed the Centenary Committee. Among other things which they created in their recommendations was the establishment of a new medal, to be known as the Centenary Medal.



CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
PENN. A. C., November 28th, 1927

At the speaker's table, reading from left to right are: Mrs. Edward M. Cheston, president of the Garden Club of Philadelphia; Richardson Wright, editor of *House and Garden*, representing The Horticultural Society of New York; Mrs. William J. Willcox, president of the Four Counties Garden Club; Dr. Charles L. Marlatt, chairman of the Federal Horticultural Board and representing Secretary Jardine of the Department of Agriculture; Mrs. L. Caspar Wister, president of the Weeders Garden Club; Hon. W. Freeland Kendrick, Mayor of Philadelphia; James Boyd, president of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society; C. F. C. Stout, vice-president of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society and toastmaster; Mrs. Howard Clark, Jr., vice-president of the Gardeners; Dr. J. Horace McFarland, editor of the *Rose Annual*, of Harrisburg; Mrs. Horatio Gates Lloyd, representing the Garden Club of America; E. H. Wilson, keeper of the Arnold Arboretum; E. I. Farrington, secretary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and editor of *Horticulture*, and E. P. Klinger, president of the Florists' Club of Philadelphia.

I have that medal here, and I think it is really the most beautiful one I have ever seen. I hope you can all get a look at it tonight before you leave.

In making this recommendation, they also suggested to the Council that this medal be not awarded yearly or at any definite period, but that it be held for special occasions and for special individuals whom the Society may wish from time to time to honor. On this occasion they made the special recommendations that this medal be awarded to Mr. James Boyd, the reasons being, briefly, as follows: For his unique service in putting the Society in its present flourishing condition; for his valuable and long continued service in many lines of endeavor in the cause of horticulture; and because it is fitting that the President of the Society, on its first centenary anniversary, should receive the medal which bears on its face the bust of the Society's first president, Mr. Binney.

Mr. President, we present to you this medal, with out admiration and affection.

Mr. Boyd:

Mr. Chairman and Members of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society:

"It is impossible for me to adequately express my thanks, but I assure you that I greatly appreciate this honor and only hope that I, at least, partially deserve it."

Mr. Stout:

The Secretary of Agriculture could not be with us tonight, but he has sent his right hand bower as his emissary. The gentleman who is about to address you is chief of the Bureau of Entomology and also chairman of the Federal Horticultural Board. It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you Dr. C. L. Marlatt.

Dr. Marlatt:

Mr. President, Members of the different Garden Clubs here represented, and of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society,—Ladies and Gentlemen:

"I assure you it gives me great pleasure to come here under such pleasant circumstances and to participate in your hospitality and listen to the splendid record of this grand old Society. Mr. Jardine wishes me to tell you that it was a matter of great regret to him when he found that he would be unable to be with you tonight. Commitments con-

flicting with this date had been made for him in the West which could not be set aside, and I am afraid he has given you a very poor substitute.

"It is hardly necessary for me to say that the Secretary is a very forceful speaker, and I am confident you would have been delighted to have listened to him and made his acquaintance. You may rest assured that this Society has his earnest good wishes for its future, and that he appreciates its long record of usefulness.

"The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society is not only the oldest horticultural society in America, but it has played a very important role in this country in the encouragement and in the development of the art of horticulture. Undoubtedly, its establishment 'fell on good ground.' It is evident, from a glance at old records, that the interest in horticulture in Philadelphia is of long standing, probably dating back to the time of William Penn. By way of illustration I may refer to one of the earlier horticultural landmarks of Philadelphia, namely, the old home of John Bartram, an eminent horticulturist who lived here some hundred years before this Society was founded, and who brought together a notable collection, for the time, of plants, very largely native American types. That garden has been handed down through its various owners and is now, as I understand it, a public park, maintained as a sort of botanical garden or arboretum. It happened that some score of years ago I was very much interested in Philadelphia and in a certain young lady, who is here with me tonight, and that the Bartram garden was one of the favorite spots to which our walks led us, but that was a hundred years before this Society was founded. (Loud laughter.) I am not going to make any explanation!

"As illustrating the same local interest in horticulture, I have recently seen a document, which has not been referred to in any of the historical reviews given here tonight, which gives the report of a committee designated by this Society, I think in the third year of its existence, to investigate the gardens of this city. Some twenty-six different gardens of note, exclusive of public parks, are described in some detail in the report of this committee. Among these was the Bartram garden, described as containing some 2,000 native plants, and also other gardens, the names of the owners of which sound very familiar even in these days, such for example as Mr. George Pepper's garden on Chestnut Street, said to contain some 2,500 plants, including a remarkable collection of Camellias, and Mr. Stephen Girard's gardens and orchards on the 'Neck,' including a notable collection of pear trees, among which was the original Seckel pear. There were many other gardens and important nurseries, such as that, for example, of Landreth's. It is evident, therefore, that horticulture had made an early beginning in Philadelphia, and that there was a keen interest in the subject, even as noted, a hundred years before the founding of this Society. This same interest your

Society has greatly developed and carried on through the century of its existence. This Society has had a notable history, but it has now also a notable opportunity to continue its role in the encouragement and development of the art of horticulture.

"As representing the U. S. Department of Agriculture and its Secretary, I am speaking here for a younger institution, but nevertheless for what is now probably the largest research organization in the world in relation to plants—and this in the broad sense means horticulture. In its origin (1838) the Department of Agriculture was a mere adjunct of the Patent Office, publishing agricultural statistics and distributing seeds. If my memory is correct, the first scientific or research organization which was given a definite staff position in connection with the Patent Office agricultural work was in relation to insects injurious and beneficial to vegetation under Mr. Townend Glover. Mr. Glover's entomological contributions appeared in the agricultural reports beginning with 1854 and continued until the time of his death in 1862, when he was succeeded by Dr. Riley—the Patent Office work having in the meantime been replaced by the creation in 1862 of an independent Department of Agriculture. The field of horticulture, in the broad sense, was not definitely established as a Bureau until late in the history of the Department, but, nevertheless, from the very beginning horticulture was a very important topic for consideration.

"This, however, is not the place to discuss largely the history of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, but it is perhaps worth while to recall some features which relate particularly to plants and plant introductions in which your Society is naturally keenly interested. Some of you may recall William Saunders, who was in charge of the grounds and greenhouses of the Department thirty-five years ago. He was a man who was keenly interested in assembling new and interesting plants. His notable achievement was the introduction from Brazil of the navel orange. He was also the original introducer of the date palm, although the impetus which led to the present promising date industry in the Southwest—California, Arizona and Texas—came much later.

"The Department's interest in such introductions of new and useful plants did not take definite form until 1897, when the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction was established under the direction of that notable plant explorer, Mr. David Fairchild. Since that time the Department has introduced from foreign lands some 75,000 different kinds of useful plants—fruit, vegetable, ornamental, cereal and forage. To secure this material it has sent to the ends of the earth almost many different plant explorers, and the work has been aided by an enormous staff of foreign correspondents. These new plants so secured have been distributed from some four different introduction gardens to interested persons throughout the United States. It is estimated that

$100,000,000 has been added to the annual income of the United States from these introductions. Of special interest perhaps to this Society and to the State of Pennsylvania have been the introductions of blight-resistant chestnut trees from China, in an effort to replace the native chestnuts killed by the blight. Search for the best available chestnut varieties of this type is still under way in China, Korea, and Japan, under the charge of Mr. Beattie, whom many of you may recall as having long been an important member of the staff of the Federal Horticultural Board. Another introduction which has been of notable interest and service to Pennsylvania has been a certain soy bean, the Wilson variety, which I am told now represents 50 per cent of the soy bean plantings in this State. Certainly some considerable part of the interest which led to the establishment of this national Department of Agriculture can be properly ascribed to the interest and enthusiasm of the membership of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society and other similar societies later established.

"As representing the Secretary and the Department of Agriculture, I bring to you the greetings and congratulations of the Department, in appreciation of the notable record of your Society in the promotion of horticulture through the long period from the historic meeting November 24, 1827, of nine gentlemen, in Franklin Institute, through all the years to the present Centennial celebration. I wish also to express the wish and belief of the Department that your usefulness will continue and broaden with the years to come. It has certainly been a great pleasure to be here, and I thank you."

Mr. Stout:

A telegram has just been received, addressed to Mr. James Boyd, reading:

"The Massachusetts Horticultural Society rejoices that her elder sister, The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, is celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of her birth, and wishes every success may continue to be her reward.

ALBERT C. BURRAGE, *President*,
Massachusetts Horticultural Society."

We are very sorry indeed that Mr. Burrage is not with us tonight, but he, too, has sent an emissary, a gentleman who has spent much time in China and other eastern countries in plant exploration. He is also the Keeper of the Arnold Arboretum.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you Mr. Ernest H. Wilson.

Mr. Wilson:

Mr. Toast-master, Members of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society and Guests:

"This is an honored occasion. It is also, to one who has to make a speech, a very embarrassing one. Of course on such an occasion it is very difficult to find adequate words to express what one really feels.

"The century which this Society has seen is probably the most wonderful that this old world of ours has ever known. Those of us who are interested in gardens and flowers can subscribe to that without letting our thoughts wander from our own particular field. This beautiful bouquet of flowers on the table before me, with one exception, could not have been produced a century ago. The one thing that was in gardens then is the common lilac. The parents of the snapdragon were known then, and of some of the other flowers we have here. The parents of the modern rose were scarcely known, and the same is true of the gladiolus. The other flowers here were unknown until nearly fifty years after the Society was founded; the rose as we know it today, the modern rose, was unknown. The carnation is of today; the gladiolus, dahlia, chrysanthemum are all flowers of the modern garden.

"Only the raw material was coming here a century ago. Orchids, which are now familiar plants in greenhouses, were rare. Their culture was not understood, and they were the most miserable looking things that gardens had known up to that date. Today, what are they? The most magnificent exotic flower grown within our greenhouses!

"The Orient, which has contributed so much to our gardens—no garden being complete without some specimen—was untapped a century ago. The old East India Company, an old trading company, sent from Canton many of the early things—the parents of the chrysanthemum, the parents of the azalea and of the rose, and many other things. A climbing plant, sent by a man who was a tea-taster, John Reeves, came into our gardens in 1818. In the year 1825 one of the most famous of French botanists named it Wisteria, after Caspar Wistar. A lineal descendant of that gentleman, an honored member of your Society, is here tonight. No more magnificent hardy climbing vine grows today than this Wisteria.

"In 1843 the Horticultural Society of London, a society established with the same objects as this Society, but preceding it in organization by about twenty-five years, sent to China a man named Robert Fortune. Robert Fortune's collecting in China revolutionized the gardens of Europe, and later the plant products came here. The wonderful plants of Japan were unknown. Trading in Japan and at Nagasaki, they sent Seibold in exploration of the gardens there, but it was not until 1862 that the first Japanese plants came to this country, sent by Dr. Hall,

among them Hall's Cherry, and the crab apple that bears his name. A second consignment came to one Parsons, at Flushing, N. Y.

"So you see that back one hundred years ago many of the plants we are familiar with today were strangers; even their parents were unknown.

"Reference has been made to the Bartram Garden. Do you realize that within a few short miles of here the first Arboretum in America was established? In 1730 John Bartram made his garden there. The first year he built his house, and there in that spot he assembled a garden that contained one of the finest collections extant.

"One of the trees for which we have the greatest admiration is the horse chestnut. The first horse chestnut seeds were received in 1746 by Bartram and in his garden in 1763 the first horse chestnut trees put forth blooms in the new world.

"The maiden-hair tree—opinions differ as to where it first saw the light in this country, but Philadelphia has the honor. Whether in the John Bartram Garden or William Hamilton's Garden is not known, but it is one or the other. As you know, the latter is now a cemetery. A lady sent to John Bartram a pear tree, known as 'The Lady Petre,' and it still grows in the old garden.

"Philadelphia has made history in horticulture. You have possibilities here more wonderful than you realize. You have a climate favorable to the growth of plants, and you can get wonderful results. I often envy you, for in Boston we have not such an amenable climate. Frequently we have difficulty raising things which would grow here without trouble. I hope you will and do appreciate all the good things that you can have in the floral world here. It is wonderful what you have and there is much more you will have. When we look at these flowers and realize what has been brought about in this century that this Society has fostered, we have to take off our hats to the beautiful things it has given to the world.

"To the oldest Society in America, in this historic city of Philadelphia, we, members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, bring to you, from the city of Boston, our salutations and felicitations; we heartily appreciate and are grateful for the great work you have done and wish you God-speed in the noble work you are sure to do in the future."

Mr. Stout:

I referred to Mr. William L. Schaffer; he left a very substantial sum of money to this organization, and the Executive Council thought it was no more than right to recognize that by establishing a memorial medal, to be known as the "Schaffer Memorial Medal." I will read the resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Schaffer Memorial Medal shall be awarded at such times as the Executive Council of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society may direct, to any person or persons who, in the opinion of the Executive Council, have done outstanding, meritorious work in the interests of horticulture."

"At the meeting of the Council which had in charge the preparations for tonight, this medal was awarded to three different people. The first is to a gentleman of our own city, who has been President of the American Iris Society since it was founded in 1920; Secretary of the American Rose Society; has been a member of the Executive Council of this Society since 1920; who last winter was awarded the Foster Memorial Plaque by the Iris Society of England, and who has done more than any individual in this country to increase interest in the Iris; for these reasons the Council has awarded this medal to Mr. John C. Wister.

"The second one to receive the medal is a lady who, in the use of her mind, in the use of her eyes and the use of her hands, has created out of rock plants a garden at Paoli that is certainly outstanding in its merits; M. Correvon, from Switzerland, who was here, I believe, lecturing and visiting a great many of our gardens, pronounced it one of the best, if not the best collection of rock plants he had ever seen in this country. Her garden is orderly, the plants are marked, and the effect that she has gotten, out of what apparently was an old quarry rising from a mill dam, is perfectly marvelous. The lady's name is Mrs. Richard Haughton.

"The third has been awarded to the president of the Horticultural Society of New York, Mr. Theodore A. Havemeyer. I do not know Mr. Havemeyer personally, but I understand he is a born lover of plants, and he is living so close to nature that he probably knows more about plants than many who have made a study of them. He could not be with us tonight. I understand that he is rather modest about getting on his feet, but we have here to represent him Mr. Richardson Wright, who I hope will take this medal to him, and also respond. I should like to hear from you, Mr. Wright. Mr. Wright is editor of *House and Garden*."

Mr. Wright:

Mr. Chairman, Your Honor, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"I feel even more embarrassed than Mr. Wilson did when he got up to speak. This is like coming to your grandmother's and getting up to speak. The New York Society is twenty-seven years old. In the face of your dignified and great age, it is rather presumptuous for us to get up to say anything except to give you our deepest congratulations, and thank you also for the mark you have set for us to follow.

"I am a very poor one to receive this for Mr. Havemeyer, but since I was the youngest member, I had to be, in the vernacular, 'the goat.' So I told him I would either bring back a medal or a piece of cake, and now I see I don't have to take back the cake. Mr. Havemeyer was at a loss to know why he should receive a medal. 'I don't know what they are giving me this medal for,' he said. That is the spirit of the man.

"We have had to call our society the 'Horticultural Society of New York,' because there was one of the name of the New York Horticultural Society, that died, and left a great many debts, so you see we have all this great mark before us that you have set, and the Massachusetts Horticultural Society has set, and it is rather difficult for us to make much of a showing at the present time because we are so very young and have not the great history of background and achievements by our society as those of Boston and Philadelphia. At least we have on the Atlantic Seaboard these great societies that give us a knowledge of what can be done, and if in the coming years we can follow the pace you have set we shall be very proud indeed."

Mr. Stout:

I have referred to the present administration under Mr. Boyd as being very much interested in co-operating with all of the Garden Clubs, and we have with us, I believe, the Presidents of most of them, and also of the Garden Club of America. Mrs. John Stewart could not be here, and she has asked Mrs. Horatio G. Lloyd to respond for that Club.

Mrs. Lloyd:

Mr. Chairman, Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"Mrs. Stewart, the president of the Garden Club of America this year, was not able to come tonight. Our vice-president, Mrs. Newbold, is in Europe, and Mrs. Martin, who really should be here herself, is in the South, so I have been delegated to represent the Club.

"The Garden Club of America is very proud of being born in Philadelphia. We were organized here by Mrs. Martin herself, who has been our honorary president for a long time. We are not one hundred years old—not a quarter of that, but are, in our seventy-eight clubs already from the Atlantic to the Pacific, 5800 strong, and it is from them that we bring for The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society congratulations and hope for the great future."

Mr. Stout:

I wish to present to you the president of the Garden Club of Philadelphia, Mrs. Edward M. Cheston.

Mrs. Cheston:

"The Garden Club of Philadelphia wishes to extend to The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society its hearty congratulations on its one hundredth anniversary, and also to thank it for inspiration, sympathy and co-operation, without which co-operation very many of our undertakings would not be possible."

Mr. Stout:

The President of the Gardeners could not get here, but she will be represented by Mrs. C. Howard Clark, Jr.

Mrs. Clark:

"I bring you these greetings from the Gardeners. Our president extends congratulations and good wishes to you. We wish you many more years of success and usefulness. Your generous hospitality we deeply appreciate. We have much in common interest. My father-in-law, Mr. Clarence H. Clark, was from 1895 to 1898 president of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. I take pride in this little bit of contact with your history."

Mr. Stout:

Now, The Weeders, Mrs. L. Caspar Wister.

Mrs. Wister:

"Over all, as you can see from our name, we believe in the fundamentals of horticulture, but we have much admiration for this great Society. We wish to extend congratulations to you, Mr. Boyd, and to The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society on its hundredth anniversary."

Mr. Stout:

Next, the President of the Four Counties, Mrs. William J. Willcox.

Mrs. Willcox:

"Mr. President: In behalf of the Four Counties Garden Club, I take great pleasure in congratulating The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society on its hundredth anniversary, and the great work done. We hope to have one hundred more years to work with you."

Mr. Stout:

We have here in Philadelphia what is known as the Florists' Club of Philadelphia, which is largely instrumental in giving the Spring show. The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society for the past few years has co-operated with them. We have with us tonight their president, Mr. E. P. Klinger.

Mr. Klinger:

Mr. Toast-master, Mr. President, Members of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society and Guests:

"I want to extend to this ancient and honorable Society our heartiest congratulations and best wishes. It has been a great pleasure to be with you tonight. Had it not been for your helpful co-operation these wonderful Spring shows Philadelphia has had would not have been possible. It is the inspiration that the Florists' Club has received from this honorable Society that has enabled us to put on the show out on Spruce Street, which has been a credit not only to Philadelphia, but to the entire country. There has not been anything like it in the whole country.

"It is said that people are judged greatly by the company they keep. If there is to be a judgment day I wish it would come now, right now, because I do not think I have been in a more delightful company, and never expect to be as long as I live. I thank you."

Mr. Stout:

You also receive a periodical, *Horticulture.* This is edited, or published, as you know, by the Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania Societies, brought about, in part, by your President. We have with us tonight its editor, Mr. E. I. Farrington, whom I will call on to tell us some of his troubles.

Mr. Farrington:

Mr. Toast-master, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"Boston, when it comes to Philadelphia, is likely to have its views of the city somewhat changed. After I had spent most of this evening dodging automobiles I felt like paraphrasing the popular slogan to read: 'Say it with brakes and save the flowers.'

"The Massachusetts Horticultural Society is a bit jealous of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society because of those two extra years. You know our centennial anniversary does not come until 1929, and sometimes we begrudge you those two years, but when a century is filled with achievement and success like those of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, we feel that we can feel proud of it. The histories of the two Societies have run parallel, and there has naturally been a certain amount of rivalry, which has been good for both of us. Our Society envies you your climate, which Mr. Wilson has referred to. We envy you your gardens, your environment. Many of these things you have here which we unfortunately do not have in Boston. We have tried to make up for it in some way by our library, which now has about 30,000 volumes, but that only makes up in part.

"The medal which has been so fittingly bestowed tonight bears very properly the image of your first President. He was a man very much like General Dearborn, our first President. They were horticultural giants in those days, and I am glad we have in these days men who live up to the ideals set by those men one hundred years ago.

"One of the greatest developments, it seems to me, of the last few years has been that of the relation of the three societies represented here today, the Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts Horticultural Societies. We want that triple alliance to grow in influence, importance and power. We of Boston want to have closer relation to those societies. We believe that relationship is fostered through 'Horticulture,' which was established not for the purpose of making money, but more to spread the gospel of good cheer as contained in gardens; when we ask you to use that paper it is not because it is our publication, but because it is, we might say, horticultural propaganda.

"And now to supplement the telegram from Mr. Burrage, I want to say it is with the deepest regret that, owing to the doctor's orders, he is not able to be here, but he extends his heartiest congratulations to you on this occasion."

Mr. Stout:

I imagine that most of you know whom I am about to introduce—Dr. J. Horace McFarland of Harrisburg, Pa., well-known as the editor of the *Rose Annual* and author of "My Growing Garden," "Getting Acquainted with the Trees" and "The Rose in America."

Dr. McFarland:

"A look backward into American progress in the century now ending for The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society is exciting, bewildering, impressive. In 1827 the critical experiment of a democratic government in the United States had attracted less than twelve millions of population, thinly sprinkled—but six to the mile—over the then controlled area. Today it is literally true that the sun never sets on territory over which the Stars and Stripes fly, and in which one hundred and twenty millions of people are free to work out the best in them with a quality of liberty and opportunity never previously available.

"This tremendous century has harnessed the power of water first through steam and then through electricity. It has acquainted us in Pennsylvania with our precious store of anthracite to make the steam and to heat our homes. It has given us the telegraph and the telephone, the wireless, the radio, the movie and the automobile, and it has permitted us to begin the conquering of the air, so that we have flown over the North Pole and across the Atlantic. We have fought five wars, each

ending with a victory demanding no more war, because each was more terrible than its predecessor.

"So the nation of 1827, a hazardous experiment then, has become in 1927 the hope of the world. Vastly wealthy, tremendously strong, broadly intelligent, notably aggressive, we may well take heed of our successes as our present dangers. We can continue to be the hope of the world only as we better use the Golden Rule, and apply more completely the principles of the Man of Galilee in every phrase of our life at home and abroad.

"In all this progress Pennsylvania has been far forward. If horticulture be broadly construed, then we have in that made great progress, because Pennsylvania, supreme in manufacture, is also strong in the products of the land that grow in its valleys and on its hills under God's sunshine which smiles upon its fertile soil.

"Pennsylvania's particular opportunity has long been recognized. We could well go back another hundred years, when John Bartram first made known to Europe the horticultural riches of Pennsylvania. Or we might well listen to the brilliant young Frenchman, J. Hector St. John de Crèvecoeur, called the '18th Century Thoreau,' whose entertaining account of two journeys along the Susquehanna River just prior to the Revolutionary War has recently been made available. Crèvecoeur traveled in this region at the time when Connecticut was endeavoring to take advantage of the peculiar generosity of Charles II, who had given to William Penn a territory bounded on the south with Maryland, and 'northward as far as plantable,' while he had also quite as generously furnished Connecticut with a territory which bounded her on the north by Massachusetts and suggested her western boundary as the South Sea, meaning the Pacific Ocean. Crèvecoeur touched Shomoctin, now Northumberland; Wiomen, now Wilkes-Barre; and journeyed up the North Branch past Wyalusing into New York's territory. His observations are worth quoting:

" 'Here imagination may easily foresee the immense agricole richesse which this great country contains, the pleasing variegated mixture of high, low and still lower grounds. . . . Here in the month of May they catch plenty of shads. . . . They enjoy a climate peculiarly healthy, with excellent spring water, and the most fertile lands in the world. . . . This land promises a new set of prejudices and manners which I hope will establish here a degree of happiness to the human race far superior to what is enjoyed by any civilized nation on the globe.'

"The opportunity for the favorable practice of horticulture was thus certainly with us!

"But let us be sure of our ground by inquiring just what horticulture is. Dr. Liberty H. Bailey, in his Standard Cyclopædia, thus defines it:

" 'The growing of flowers, fruits and vegetables, and of plants for ornament and fancy. . . . Primarily horticulture is an art, but it is intimately connected with science at every point. From agriculture it has no definite boundary. . . . The only definite demarcation between horticulture and agriculture is the line of custom. . . . But horticulture is more than all this. It is a means of expressing the art-sense.'

"Now what have we done in America and in Pennsylvania in this century of progress and with this greatest of the world's opportunities?

"Concerning agriculture I will not speak, and I may merely hint at some items of horticultural progress.

"In fruits, for example, the national authority, Dr. U. P. Hedrick, tells of 45 valuable natural American items domesticated into 226 varieties, in addition to which we have brought in important fruits from all the world. Pennsylvania's part in this has given the world the Seckel and the Kieffer pears, the Smokehouse and Fallawater apples, and many other fruits of value.

"Within the century America has come to produce oranges and grapefruit in vast quantities in California and in Florida. We have developed an important item of American food, the banana, grown by our own enterprises on the fertile lands off our shores which should be ours.

"In gardens and garden adornments we have made progress. America has developed the iris, the gladiolus, the dahlia, and the peony, at least equally with the older lands across the Atlantic. We have just touched the rose in variety production, and are beginning to plant it with appreciation in the desire to make it universal in America.

"In America, and very closely related to Pennsylvania, is the astonishing greenhouse development of the century. Indeed, there was no such thing as a greenhouse as a permanent separate structure until within this century. Steam and hot-water heating have been produced among us, and we grow out of season all the flowers milady wants. We feed the nation with mushrooms grown through artificial culture. It was The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, I believe, which has brought the Poinsettia from tropic lands for our Christmas adornment.

"To a moderate extent only we have developed exhibitions of flowers, fruits, and products of horticulture in America and in Pennsylvania. We are yet, in this, far from the efficiency of the older lands, where there have been gardens for a thousand years.

"It will be inspiring to take a little glimpse at a few of the outstanding personalities of horticulture within the century we are celebrating. Asa Gray gave us dependable botany. John Muir and John Burroughs have not only loved the plants of the land, but its natural features, so that we have come to learn that we need not go abroad for great scenery. Indeed, we are even coming to realize that within the commonwealth

of Pennsylvania we have long-neglected resources of scenery equal to any in the world.

"Patrick Barry, Prosper J. Berckmans, the two Downings, Peter Henderson, Frederick Law Olmsted the elder, Charles Eliot, Vick, Munson, Wilder Carman—all these are names that are of world importance in horticulture, and they belong in the century we have just ended.

"There have been among us prophets of the garden, chief among whom is that great man whose passing in his seventy-sixth year took from us the greatest friend of American gardens. Charles Sprague Sargent's gift to the world in the Arnold Arboretum, from which have reached us shrubs and trees of beauty and importance from all lands, must not be forgotten, and the work he began must be kept going.

"There have been notable hybridizers in this century. Burbank made the most noise, but Van Fleet did the best work for the whole land.

"We have within the century the great Missouri Botanical Garden, in St. Louis, commonly named, from its donor, the Shaw Garden. The New York and Brooklyn Botanical Gardens are milestones of progress.

"Here in Pennsylvania we have had notable men. Buist, Burpee, Conard, Dreer, Landreth, Stokes are among the names quite familiar to Philadelphia. We have had Josiah Hoopes nearby, who directed our thought to the treasures of evergreens we had overlooked, and who established a great nursery.

"For the earlier part of the century past dependence for the better trees and plants had to be upon the old Prince establishment on Long Island, the first and probably the greatest of American nurseries, and upon the Ellwanger & Barry Nursery, in Rochester, both now discontinued. But we have had the advantage of the two Moons—William H., 'the full moon,' and Samuel C., 'the new moon,'—who gave us of their best in good trees and plants, and whose work continues.

"I think if Pennsylvania had done no other thing for horticulture than to furnish a home for Thomas Meehan, who between 1820 and 1901 was celebrated as 'writer, editor, botanist, biologist, legislator and nurseryman,' and who was, better than all of these, that precious jewel of democracy, a good citizen, we would deserve well of the world.

"The century ended has given us great park development, and our prophets have dreamed dreams in green for all the people. We have Central Park, and Fairmount Park, and many other cities have taken up the thought, so that America now has creditable parks. Our precious national parks, established within the century, are unique in all the world.

"This is not the time to discuss forestry, but it is proper here to mention the fact that the real father of forestry in the United States, as admitted by Gifford Pinchot in my hearing, was Dr. J. T. Rothrock, a Pennsylvanian, a botanist, a forester, a citizen and a friend, in whose

honor a tablet was recently placed in the state capitol at Harrisburg. Because of his persistence, tact, and self-sacrificing energy, Pennsylvania is now slowly turning toward the wisdom prescribed by its founder, who wanted us to have one acre in six in forests, for our protection and profit.

"It is with reluctance I sum up the horticultural progress of the century just ended in comparison with the mechanical, the manufacturing, the commercial, the religious, the educational, and the political progress of the nation, and say in sorrowful sobriety that it has not been equal, and not adequate. We have more gardens, but hardly better gardens than those of a hundred years ago, despite our wealth and population. The old catalogues I have consulted show that a greater variety of American plants was available in Bartram's day than many of our nurseries offer now. The streets of our Pennsylvania cities are not lined with life-saving trees, as they might be, and our homes have all too few gardens of any size and sort. We have great public structures, great schools, great institutions, a very great civic home in our state capitol at Harrisburg, but we have not yet begun really to garden.

"Perhaps Bacon was right when, 350 years ago, he wrote:

" 'A man shall ever see that when ages grow to civility and elegancy, men come to build stately sooner than to garden finely; as if gardening were the greater perfection.'

"It is now, therefore, I insist, looking into the new century, time to garden finely.

"There is evidence that we are beginning. We have many periodicals and many garden books. We have many societies and organizations devoted in whole or in part to gardening.

"America is a land of organization, and it has often been said, without intentional irreverence, that 'where two or three Americans are gathered together there is a president, a secretary and a treasurer in the midst.' Organization is necessary, and it has been vastly fruitful for good. It was only the organization possible through the Cornell University connections that empowered Dr. Liberty H. Bailey to produce the world's greatest Cyclopædia of Horticulture. Fourteen organizations have recently joined in an endeavor to clarify the confused horticultural nomenclature of the nation in 'Standardized Plant Names,' which is now the authority of commerce and literature, and may eventually even be adopted by those of the botanists who think more of the plant than of the name.

"Organization has given us city and country and regional planning. Why not, then, have garden planning? Why not get our groups of garden-interested people under one organization of progress so that in their separate units they may not duplicate effort, waste resources, neglect opportunities, but go on harmoniously and with vigor toward returning

Pennsylvania in part and America in whole to the arboreal beauty which history tells us existed a century and more ago?

"Education, medicine and religion are constantly getting together for unified effort. Scientific progress is thoroughly co-ordinated in the great American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which it is significant that our most prominent American horticulturist, Dr. Liberty H. Bailey, is now the president.

"Can we ask a better example than this dignified and effective organization for getting under one flag of progress for the advancement of horticulture our hundreds of separate associations?

"If we believe that we have reached an age of 'civility and elegancy' and are ready to 'garden finely,' we can well unite to support an organization to be called United Horticulture, which has now undertaken a study of the possibilities in sight for a new century in horticulture and which has engaged vigorous and devoted personalities in its laudable aim.

"This organization may well expect to direct, without insisting upon the organic union of its associates, its efforts toward education and co-ordination, and toward the promotion and protection of horticulture, its aims and its products. It could foster, and possibly, eventually establish, when some great Foundation should properly have supported it, a plant registration section to carry forward the name standardization work of the American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature, responsible for 'Standardized Plant Names.' It could formulate plans for protecting mental property in plant origination, thus stimulating hybridization as patents have stimulated mechanical inventions. It could show how horticulture adds value, healthfulness and delight to the home and the city. It could promote by co-ordinated effort the planting of our roadsides so that they would become living museums of the flora of the land instead of a hideous patchwork of poles and wires, weeds and signs and hot-dog stands. The research possible with such support and influence could give us real plant protection against insects and diseases and real information as to plant prosperity, so that we would do our best for our gardens in knowledge rather than in ignorance.

"This United Horticulture if potentially developed could make accessible the sources of knowledge now available in the State and Federal agricultural departments, and all too often utterly unknown to the citizens who need this knowledge. It could support and promote the National Arboretum, now in sight. Dignity could be given to the pursuits that have to do with making the land more lovely. With its aid America could become what it ought to be, the greatest garden in the world.

"Let us signalize the beginning of a new century in horticulture for The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society by its earnest support of United Horticulture, so as to use this efficient way to now begin to 'garden finely.'"

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

January 1, 1928

ASSETS

Cash		
Cash Funds	$ 192.37	
General Account	1,833.31	
		$ 2,025.68
Investments		
General Account:		
N. O., Texas and Mexico 5½'s 10M	$ 9,945.83	
Pennsylvania Power and Light 5's 10M	9,250.00	
American Telephone and Telegraph 3M	3,093.50	
		$ 22,289.33
Schaffer Trust Fund—Girard Trust Company, Trustees		
First Mortgages 6%	$352,500.00	
Miscellaneous Bonds	1,027.50	
Cash Principal	240.31	
		$353,767.81
Equipment		
Furniture and Fixtures	$ 7,252.65	
Books—Library	5,000.00	
Portraits (Appraised Valuation)	6,265.00	
Exhibition Equipment	2,981.00	
		$ 21,498.65
Expenditures on account of 1928		227.17
Total Assets		$399,808.64

LIABILITIES

1928 Dues Paid in Advance—Deferred Credit	$ 204.00

FUNDS

Schaffer Trust Fund	$353,767.81	
Life Membership	5,650.00	
General Account	26,958.84	
Appraisal Adjustment Account	13,227.99	$399,604.64
Total Liabilities and Funds		$399,808.64

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

Year 1927
GENERAL ACCOUNT

INCOME			
Interest from Investments:			
Trustee Account	$20,112.39		
General Account	1,200.00		
Total		$ 21,312.39	
Interest from Bank Balances		145.85	
Dues from Members—year 1927		3,639.00	
		$ 25,097.24	
Unexpended Income from prior years		3,376.82	
Total Available Income			$ 28,474.06
EXPENSE			
Committee:			
Executive—Rentals, Salaries, etc.		$ 13,577.77	
Lecture and Educational		587.50	
Exhibition		6,247.55	
Exhibition—Account Lighting Memorial Hall		754.52	
Library		1,060.19	
Garden		648.80	
Centennial		3,273.02	
Total Expenses			$ 26,149.35
Balance Unexpended			2,324.71
Depreciation on Equipment—Furniture and Fixtures			468.23
Balance for year after deducting Depreciation			1,856.48
Balance General Accounts years back of 1924			25,102.36
Total Balance General Account			$ 26,958.84

LIFE MEMBERSHIP ACCOUNT

Balance, January 1, 1927	$ 5,350.00
Six new members added in 1927	300.00
Total Balance January 1, 1928	$ 5,650.00

SCHAFFER TRUST FUND—TRUSTEE ACCOUNT

Balance, January 1, 1928	$353,767.81

APPRAISAL ADJUSTMENT ACCOUNT

Value of Equipment	$ 8,270.66
Value per appraisal to which books were adjusted	21,498.65
Increase in Value carried to this account	$ 13,227.99

In further explanation of the preceding report, in the list of "Funds," the Life Membership Fund was recreated with the understanding that in the future only the interest of this fund would be used for current expenses; but unfortunately during the period of depression previous to 1920, all life membership fees had been passed into the General Fund and used for current expenses. The fund designated as "General Account" is an accumulation of unexpended income which accrued soon after the sale of Horticultural Hall and before the activities of the Society had enlarged sufficiently to require the use of this money. It seemed wise, therefore, to consider it as a reserve fund and to invest it in substantial marketable securities. This was done by the Treasurer under instruction of the Executive Council.

S. S. PENNOCK,

Treasurer.

JOHN P. HERR

Certified Public Accountant.

Report of the Committee appointed by
THE PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
For visiting the Nurseries and Gardens in the vicinity of Philadelphia—13th July, 1830
as it appeared in
THE REGISTER OF PENNSYLVANIA
Edited by Samuel Hazard
Philadelphia, February 12, 1831

The Committee, in making their report, think it right to state to the Society, that what they now offer ought not to be considered as a description of *all* the noted gardens of the vicinity of the city; on the contrary, they give it only as a report *in part* of the present situation of our horticulture. The extreme heat of last July, and length of time occupied in viewing those grounds which they have attempted to describe in the following sheets, prevented them from inspecting those extensive vegetable gardens, which supply so abundantly the markets of Philadelphia. It must be the business of another committee at some more favourable time, to report upon those numerous establishments, where Leguminous plants of every kind are so copiously and so successfully cultivated. Meantime we proceed to lay before the Society the result of our survey; premising that we are greatly indebted to an able gardiner, Mr. Buist, for his industry, constant attendance, and intelligence, in noting on the spot, whatever seemed worthy of the Society's attention. With these introductory remarks, we submit the following account of our labours.

The first place we visited was the seat of Samuel Breck, called Sweet Briar. The house was built by the present owner about thirty-three years ago, and is prettily situated on the west bank of the Schuylkill. Mr. Breck has a greenhouse, fifty-four feet front, for the preservation of orange, lemon, citron, and other tropical trees now on his place, and which are in good order and in fine bearing. The garden has been made at considerable expense, and may contain, including the plant yard and shrubbery, about two acres. Around the house and through the pleasure grounds, we saw many fine Weymouth pines

(pinus strobus). The Tilia, the Liriodendron, the Acer, the Cephalanthus, &c., planted by Mr. Breck about thirty years ago, and of course producing ample shade. Mr. Breck has likewise an English Oak of the same age, raised by him from an acorn, taken from a tree imported, as he thinks, by the late William Hamilton, of the Woodlands—it thrives well. Mr. Breck has taken considerable pains with a hedge of white hawthorn (Crataegus), which he planted in 1810, and caused to be plashed, stalked, and dressed last Spring by two Englishmen, who understood the business well. Yet he apprehends the whole of the plants will gradually decay, and oblige him to substitute a post and rail fence. Almost every attempt to cultivate a live fence in the neighborhood of Philadelphia seems to have failed. The foliage disappears in August, and the plant itself is short lived in our climate. Several native lime trees (Tilia Americana and Tilia Europaea) are planted along the avenue, exhibiting a remarkable difference in appearance; the first retaining its foliage in full vigour until the 15th of October, whilst the latter sheds its leaves as early as the 10th of August, and some years even in July.

From Mr. Breck's the committee went to HADDINGTON, about six miles from town, where MR. RHOADES has a well stocked Nursery, consisting chiefly of fruit and forest trees. There are five acres cultivated for that purpose. Mr. R. computes his stock at one hundred thousand saleable trees. He grafts a good deal, which he prefers to budding or inoculation. His success has been great this season; and some of the young scions shown to us, were three feet high; not one of twenty failing. The fruit trees are apples, pears, peaches, apricots, plums, &c.

Connected with this large nursery is a very fine Orchard of fifteen acres, in full bearing. The fruit is converted into vinegar, which Mr. R. considers more profitable than cider.

Very near Haddington, stands the seat of MR. J. B. SMITH. Mr. S. is distinguished as an amateur horticulturist and botanist, especially in tropical plants, the collection of which is the most select in Pennsylvania. Cultivated with the greatest care by his own hands, they are in a state of perfection; and regardless of cost in the purchase of splendid specimens of rare plants, his hot and greenhouses display extraordinary taste and beauty.

We observed the Banana tree of the West Indies (Musa paradisiaca) in fine flower—a treat that we had never realized before. It promises to bear plenty of fruit. It is about ten feet high, planted in the hothouse, and shows to what perfection trees of the most delicate nature can be brought by judicious treatment. Among other celebrated plants in Mr. Smith's collection, we saw the Bread-fruit tree, Gum-elastic tree, Cinnamon tree, Camphor tree, Mango tree, Mahogany tree, and the moving plant, always in action, as if endowed with volition. Here is also to be seen the Zebra plant (Calathea zebrina), unrivaled for size in the Union, and possessed of the most beautiful foliage; and the Screw Pine (Pandanus utilis), a magnificent vegetable production, growing in its native soil to an immense height, and setting out from the stem towards the ground large prongs, to support its heavy top.

In short, here are about 350 different species of the most uncommon kind; among them is the Cactus grandiflorus; one flower of which Mr. Smith showed us, that he had preserved in spirits of wine a length of time beyond its usual period of blooming, and in all its freshness and beauty, and unchanged in appearance, except the exterior part of the corolla, which had turned to a straw colour.

The greenhouse is 31 feet by 16, and the hothouse 27 by 14, both built in the very best style. The garden and shrubbery well laid out, and kept in good order. The Greville Rose flowered here last year, being the first ever known to have blown in Pennsylvania.

For watering the plants, Mr. Smith is erecting a steam engine of two-horse power, that will raise the water 25 feet to a large cistern of 1400 gallons; from which it can be used in any part of the garden. He expects, moreover, to heat the hothouse in the coldest weather, in a suitable manner, by the steam of this engine.*

Mr. Smith's collection of Camellias is extensive. He owns one plant of the single white, that is more than 7½ feet high, and is perhaps the largest of any imported into the United States.

It is with pride and pleasure that the committee are able, from the above description, to avouch a great and growing taste for botany, while the cultivation of the kitchen garden,

* Since our visit we learn that it has been tried and answers perfectly.

and new and useful vegetables, seems here and elsewhere, as they will show presently, to be closely associated in its success to that of the rare and exotic plants. Mr. Smith's vegetable garden contains one acre, and is richly stocked, and well attended.

BARTRAM BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERY

ROBERT CARR, PROPRIETOR

This garden is situate on the west bank of the Schuylkill about four miles from Philadelphia. It was established as early as 1720, by that great vegetable naturalist John Bartram the elder, at a time when nothing of the kind existed in the then Colonies, except Dr. Clayton's in Virginia. Here are concentrated very many of the indigenous plants and trees of North America; and in greater profusion, perhaps, than can be found elsewhere. Mr. Bartram and his son were industriously employed in making this collection for 110 years, so that in reference to outdoor plants, it must necessarily stand unrivaled. The present owner is likewise adding annually and extensively; and the committee consider his garden and grounds a rich deposit of the American flora. From this nursery, many thousands of plants and seeds are exported every season to Europe and South America. It is computed that there are 2000 species of our native productions, contained in a space of six acres. Plants of every size are to be seen here, from the minutest Marchantia to the loftiest Cypress. One of these (Cupressus disticha) is about 112 feet high, 25 feet in circumference, and 91 years old. A young Norway Spruce, of 80 feet, stands close by; and also one of our native Magnolia (acuminata), of the same height. Here too is the Kentucky Coffee tree—the Acacia Julibrissin, so beautiful in flower, and graceful in form —the Fly-catcher (Dionæa muscipula), &c.

On the south of the garden is a field of three acres, preparing for a vineyard, as an addition to the one already planted. Mr. Carr has 145 sorts of grapes, and has produced very good wine for some years past.

The exotic department of this establishment is also very rich, consisting of 900 varieties, besides a splendid collection of more than 800 Camellias, containing 36 sorts. The green and hothouses are 196 feet long, and much framing is in use. The largest Sago Palm that we have ever seen is here. The circumference of the

foliage is 22 feet, and of the stem 3 feet 4 inches. Some beautiful species of tropical productions may be enumerated; such as the Euphorbia heterophylla, with its large scarlet flowers, Zamias, Pandanus, Maranta, Ficus, and a Testudinaria Elephantipes, supposed to be 150 years old; some curious species of Cactus, lately received from Mexico. These last are astonishing productions, and new to us. A Lemon tree, from seed, is worthy of notice, on account of its easy propagation.

Mr. Carr's fruit nursery has been greatly improved, and will be enlarged next spring to twelve acres—its present size is eight. The trees are arranged in systematical order, and the walks well graveled. The whole is abundantly stocked, from the seed bed to the tree. Here are to be found 113 varieties of apples, 72 of pears, 22 of cherries, 17 of apricots, 45 of plums, 39 of peaches, 5 of nectarines, 3 of almonds, 6 of quinces, 5 of mulberries, 6 of raspberries, 6 of currants, 5 of filberts, 8 of walnuts, 6 of strawberries, and 2 of medlars. The stock, considered according to its growth, has in the first class of ornamental trees, esteemed for their foliage, flowers, or fruit, 76 sorts; of the second class 56 sorts; of the third class 120 sorts; of ornamental evergreens 52 sorts; of vines and creepers, for covering walls and arbours, 35 sorts; of honey suckle 30 sorts, and of roses 80 varieties.

Mr. Carr, who deserves so much credit for the classification of his nursery, is no less entitled to praise for the admirable order in which his tool-house is kept; a place that in most gardens, instead of possessing regularity, is made a mere lumber room. This applies likewise to the seed room, where the best method is preserved, in putting up our native seeds. That apartment, moreover, contains a library of 400 volumes, in which are all the late works on Botany and Horticulture.

THOMAS HIBBERT'S EXOTIC NURSERY

On the 14th of July the committee visited Mr. Hibbert's establishment. It was commenced seven years ago, on a lot in Chestnut street, with only one small greenhouse, and such has been the rapid increase of horticultural taste, particularly in ornamental gardenings, in Philadelphia and its vicinity, that Mr. Hibbert has found it necessary to erect green and hot houses to

the extent of 321 feet! some of them 27 feet wide; and these are found much too small to supply the increasing demand!

Here is a large stock of ornamental plants and flowers, among which are 2000 Camellias, consisting of 34 varieties.

No person in America, we believe, can compare with Mr. Hibbert for success and industry in diffusing that beautiful rose. By forcing hand glasses, his mode of propagation is uncommonly sure and quick.

NURSERIES OF D. & C. LANDRETH

These extensive gardens are on Federal street, near the Arsenal. They were first cultivated 41 years ago, and have been well kept up ever since. The earliest collection of Camellias was made here. Some of those now in the possession of those distinguished nursery men, are ten feet high. They have 25 sorts; two of them are seedlings in high estimation. The selection of greenhouse plants is valuable and extensive, consisting among many others of the Rhododendron arboreum, 7½ feet high, bearing rich crimson flowers. The Erythrina Cristagalli—conspicuous in the Papilionaceous tribe, and bearing for the second time this season a profusion of flowers, the Strelitzia reginæ, with its curious form and elegantly contrasted flowers; the Corræa speciosa, &c. Different species of the genus Citrus consisting of the Orange, Lemon, Citron, Shaddock, &c. are in good order, and covered with fruit. The greenhouses are 132 feet long, to which is added a room 40 feet long by 20 broad, and extensive glass framings for keeping plants. Adjoining the mansion house are some handsome evergreen hedges of Arborvitæ, Thuja occidentalis and orientalis, some of them are well grown, although only three years planted.

In the nurseries we saw a great many Magnolias, of which there are no less than 13 distinct species and 3 varieties. One plant of the Grandiflora is 20 feet high and in full bloom. Here are likewise the cordata 50 feet high; a beautiful Elliptica in flower, and a magnificent specimen, 18 feet high, of the conspicua; the curious Osage Orange, that retains its lucid foliage longer than any other deciduous tree; a very large Virgilia lutea; the Gordonia Pubescens, the Carolina snow drop tree, a beautiful bush 8 feet high, of the Clethra acuminata; the Andromeda arborea; varieties of red, yellow and white Azaleas; fine Hydrangeas planted in the open ground many years back, some of which

are 4 feet high and 22 in circumference, with about 200 flowers. One flower measured 12 inches in diameter. It is thus proved, that with a little protection, this shrub will stand our winters in the open ground; a large bush of the Pyrus Japonica, more than 20 feet round, also stands the winter well.

The nursery is all very correctly managed, and covers 40 acres, supplying every part of the union; a detail of which would occupy too much of our space; we therefore content ourselves with stating that the stock is very large, and in every stage of growth, consisting of forest and ornamental trees, shrubs, evergreens, vines and creepers, with a collection of herbaceous plants; fruit trees of the best kind, and most healthy condition, large beds of seedling apples, pears, plums, &c. stocks for budding and grafting; a plan very superior to that of working upon suckers, which carry with them into the graft all the diseases of the parent stock. In these grounds are to be seen in the spring the most beautiful Hyacinths in the country, consisting of 50 different sorts of the double kind. Garden seeds of the finest quality have been scattered over the country from these grounds, and may always be depended upon. The seed establishment of these Horticulturists is the most extensive in the Union, and its reputation is well sustained from year to year.

To obviate the chance of mixture of the Farina of plants of the same family they have established another nursery, at a suitable distance, so that degeneration cannot take place, and which secures to purchasers "a genuine article." Knowing thus the age, quality and process of culture of every plant the supply from their grounds is recommended with great confidence. When properly assorted and labelled, the seeds are sold at their warehouse, No. 85 Chestnut street, where may be had likewise all kinds of garden tools and publications on Botany, Horticulture, Landscape and Decorative gardening.

MR. PARKER'S BOTANIC GARDEN

This is a public garden, containing 14 acres; and stands between Ninth and Tenth streets, in Love Lane. Greenhouse plants suitable for the Philadelphia market, are cultivated here.

Among these and the hothouse plants, we observed a very large Olea fragrans, said to be used by the Chinese to flavor the

tea leaf. Greenhouse 33 feet and hothouse 27 long. The garden is in good order, the walks neatly cut and rolled, and the bulbous plot well laid out. The Corchorus—or Kerria Japonica has attained here in the open air, a height of 14 feet. It is a beautiful shrub, and perfectly acclimated in our gardens.

Some box trees are trimmed with great art, so as to form globes, diamonds and spears. Mr. Parker has 180 sorts of single tulips, besides many other bulbous roots, and among his fruit trees a plum—a natural bearer—excellent for preserving. The suckers make better plants, he says, than those that have been worked. Mr. P's, nursery is well stocked with 35 sorts of plums, 52 of apples, 33 of peaches, 36 of pears, 9 of apricots and 4 of Nectarines, and some herbaceous plants.

LEMON HILL, ESTATE OF HENRY PRATT

This beautiful garden, so creditable to the owner, and even to the city of Philadelphia, is kept in perfect order at a great expense. Few strangers omit paying it a visit, a gratification which is afforded to them in the most liberal manner by the proprietor. Nor can any person of taste contemplate the various charms of this highly improved spot, without being in rapture with the loveliness of nature—everywhere around him, so chastely adorned by the hand of man.

Undoubtedly this is the best kept garden in Pennsylvania, and when associated with the green and hot house department, may be pronounced unrivalled in the Union. The gravel walks, espaliers, plants, shrubs, mounds, and grass plats, are dressed periodically and minutely.

Much particularity cannot be expected in a paper of the nature of our report; at least not so detailed a description as would do justice to the place. We shall therefore be constrained to abridge our observations, and look to others, at a future time, for a more circumstantial account.

Along the walks, the flower borders are interspersed with Thunbergias, Eccremocarpus, Chelonias, Mimosas, &c. The Laurustinus, sweet Bay, English Laurel, Rosemary, Chinese privet, Myrtle, Tree Sage and South Sea Tea, stand among them, and bear the winter with a little straw covering. Even the Verbena triphylla, or Aloysia Citriodora, has survived through

our cold season in Mr. Pratt's city garden; seven of these plants are evergreens, and if they become inured to our climate, they will add greatly to our ornamental shrubs.

The treasures contained in the hot and green houses are numerous. Besides a very fine collection of Orange, Lemon, Lime, Citron, Shaddock, Bergamot, Pomgranate and Fig trees in excellent condition and full of fruit, we notice with admiration the many thousand of exotics to which Mr. Pratt is annually adding. The most conspicuous among these, are the tea tree; the coffee tree—loaded with fruit; the sugar cane; the pepper tree; Banana, Plantain, Guva, Cherimona, Ficus, Mango, the Cacti in great splendour, some 14 feet high, and a gigantic Euphorbia Trigonia —19 years old, and 13 feet high. The green houses are 220 feet long by 16 broad; exhibiting the finest range of glass for the preservation of plants, on this continent.

Colonel Perkins, near Boston, has it is true, a grapery and peach Espalier, protected by 330 feet of glass, yet as there are neither flues nor foreign plants in them, they cannot properly be called green houses, whereas Mr. Pratt's are furnished with the rarest productions of every clime, so that the committee place the conservatory of Lemon Hill at the very head of all similar establishments in this country.

There are some pretty bowers, summer houses, grottos and fish ponds in this garden—the latter well stored with gold and silver fish. The mansion house is capacious and modern, and the prospects, on all sides, extremely beautiful. In landscape gardening, water and wood are indispensable for picturesque effect; and here they are found distributed in just proportions with hill and lawn and buildings of architectural beauty, the whole scene is cheerfully animated by the brisk commerce of the river, and constant movement in the busy neighbourhood of Fairmount.

An engine for raising water to the plant houses, is sometimes put in operation. Mr. Pratt placed it here at a cost of three thousand dollars. The vegetable garden is well kept and is of suitable size. For many years the chief gardener was assisted by eleven or twelve labourers, he now employs only six; probably owing to the finished condition to which the proprietor has brought his grounds. The whole plot may contain about 20 acres; Mr. Pratt has owned it 30 years or more. The superinten-

dent aided by the liberal spirit of that gentleman, conducts his business with skill and neatness, and may challenge any garden for minute excellence or general effect.

MR. A. D'ARRAS' PUBLIC GARDEN

This fine garden is between 2d and 3d from Schuylkill* and Arch and Race streets. It contains 6 acres, and is the largest public garden about the city. Here may be seen part of the celebrated collection of plants that formerly belonged to William Hamilton, of the Woodlands, and now the property of Mr. D'Arras. That collection once contained nine thousand different species.

Mr. D'Arras, who is a scientific gardener, and a man of taste, has put his grounds in appropriate order, and exhibits his plants to great advantage, and in high cultivation. The following have attained the height of trees: Casuarina, Melaleuca, Pterospermum, Dillenia, Ficus—(among which is the Elatica, or Indian-rubber-tree), Loquat, Guava, Mango, Eugenia, Eucalyptus, and the Myrtus pimento, or pimento officinalis (Alspice), which is 14 feet high, and has a beautiful head. This last tree is estimated at one hundred dollars. There are several other specimens almost as valuable. Among Mr. D'Arras' plants, is the finest collection of New Holland productions that we have seen in this neighborhood. The green and hot houses are 140 feet long; and a large quantity of framing is in use for early vegetables.

JOHN M'ARRAN'S BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERY

This is another public garden, lying between Filbert and Arch, and 5th and 6th streets from Schuylkill.† It was begun by Mr. M'Arran, about ten years ago, and contains four acres. By good management, much expense and labour, it has been brought to its present state of cultivation in that short space of time, and now affords abundant shade, and a beautiful display of shrubs and herbaceous plants. The walks are gravelled and well kept. The collection of green house trees is large and well selected; and the same may be said of the plants in general. Here are the Laurus, Sterculia, Cycas, Sparmannia, Viburnum, and Echium.

*Now between 22d and 23d Streets.

†Now between 19th and 20th Streets.

The Towering Candicans flowered here this season, showing 300 flowers; and the night blooming Cereus was in its flowering stage, at the period of our visit. Mr. M'Arran has successfully preserved this flower in blow, by adopting Mr. J. B. Smith's method. The green house, 102 feet long, is built with taste. The nursery of fruit and ornamental trees, is in fine condition. A small Aviary and Apiary are attached. To Mr. M'Arran's science and taste as a landscape gardener, Mr. Pratt is mainly indebted for the decorations of Lemon-Hill.

MR. EDWARD COLEMAN, ARCH STREET

This is a very pretty town garden, ornamented with a variety of beautiful climbing plants, trees and shrubs, and some herbaceous plants. There is a small green house, with some choice productions; among these a very large Cactus flagelliformis, and the largest Cookia Punctata, or Wampee tree of China, that is known on this side of the Atlantic—and fine orange and lemon trees, Camellias, &c. His apricots bore abundantly; owing no doubt to the shelter of the town. The walks are very neatly kept and well laid down, and are strong indications of good taste in Mr. Coleman, for the pursuits which engage the attention of the Society.

MR. J. HART, VINE ABOVE SIXTH

This gentleman is the owner of the admired Grevilla Rose. We viewed it with astonishment. Such is its extent and rapid growth, that in three years it covered an area of 200 square feet. Mr. Hart told us that the profusion of flowers borne by it was incredible; some of the clusters having above 20 flowers, exhibiting from 12 to 15 colours. One cannot exaggerate, we think, the beauty of this rose, which must be a wonder and an ornament in any garden.

Mr. Hart has a very large Tea Rose in the garden, that withstood the frost of last winter, protected simply by a barrel.

MR. JOSHUA LONGSTRETH, ARCH STREET

Mr. L. is one of our earliest city Amateurs. His green house was next to the late professor Barton's, the first erected in Philadelphia. Mr. L's was the second, and has been kept up by him

in fine order, for several years. He loves Botany. To use his own language; "there is a fascinating charm about the cultivation of plants." His collection exhibits fine Orange, Lemon, Citron, Shaddock and Bergamot trees, with several good Camellias and other plants suitable for a green house. The finest specimen of Cactus octangularis that we have seen is here. Three stems have grown to the amazing height of 12 feet, and bear an abundance of flowers. A leaf of the Arum esculentum measured in circumference 9 feet; a splendid Fig-tree measured 10 feet across the branches, and is loaded with fruit. It stands out all winter, with a little protection. The grapes promise a good crop; and the garden is laid out with taste, and kept in fine order, with beautifully trained rose bushes, of several varieties, cultivated with great care.

MR. GEORGE PEPPER, CHESTNUT STREET

This garden is a picture of good taste and science. The green house (the first ever built in Philadelphia, and erected by the late Professor Barton), is 38 feet by 18, and is kept, together with a small hot house, in excellent order.

The best private collection of Camellias is here, consisting of 28 varieties. The whole number of plants cultivated in Mr. Pepper's town garden is about 2500; most of them rare, select and very fine productions. The first specimen of the Magnolia conspicua that was brought to this neighbourhood, was procured for this green house, together with a very fine Mandarine Orange: they are both Chinese plants. The former bears hundreds of flowers, and the other is full of fine fruit. A plant of the Yucca Arborea, about 10 feet high, was in perfect flower. The flower stalk 2½ feet high, and nearly covered with 200 flowers, of an almost pure white. Here is an excellent specimen of Magnolia humilis, 4 feet high. The Cactus grandiflora, flowered here this season in a remarkable manner. Five flowers opened on one plant, and on the same night. Here are fine plants of Ficus, among which are the Bengalensis, Elastica and Religiosa; likewise the Marantas, Koempferia, Iatropha, Ornithogalum aureum, Dillenia speciosa, Piper nigrum, Chinese Azaleas; a specimen of Latania Borbonica, or Bourbon palm, the only one in a private collection in the union; having been discovered but a few years ago in China, and is a very handsome palm; a noble Cycas revoluta,

&c. The green house plants are arranged with great taste, and superintended by a practical gardener, whose plants, by their very healthy appearance, do him much credit.

Mr. Pepper's grapery is in good bearing, and well attended.

COUNTRY SEAT OF MR. JOSHUA LONGSTRETH

On Turner's Lane

This was lately the country residence of Mr. Edward Thompson, and was well stocked with East India and China plants. The Myrtus tomentosa, and many fine Orange and Lemon trees, imported by Mr. Thompson, were lately sold by auction, and are now dispersed over the country. The green house is 90 feet by 17—built on a fine plan. In the hands of its present proprietor, its empty benches will, we hope, be again filled, in quantity and quality equal to the last collection. The garden is small, and well stored with vegetables; the walks round the mansion house are kept clean, and bordered on each side with the Hydrangea hortensis of various colours. We were shown a lot of excellent Carrots intended for cows. This is a very good winter fodder, and colours the butter equal to grass. This vegetable agrees remarkably well with our climate, and might be advantageously cultivated for horses as well as cows. On a deep light soil, plough deep, harrow well before sowing—sow in drills and horse-hoe to keep down the weeds. Thus managed they will make a good return for man and beast.

MRS. M'MAHON'S NURSERY, &c.

Mrs. M'Mahon's Garden is about 3 miles north of Philadelphia. It contains a green house 60 feet long and calculated to hold a great many plants. The collection is good. The establishment is 19 years old, and was founded by that enterprising and distinguished horticulturist, Mr. Bernard M'Mahon, husband of the present proprietor.

Here is the largest Portlandia that we have seen, and a good selection of the succulent family, with many Oranges, Lemons, Shaddocks, &c. and splendid Magnolias; the macrophylla, grandiflora, &c. A very large tree of Maclura aurantiaca, or Osage orange; a highly ornamental tree, with bright green foliage, and standing longer in the fall than any other of the deciduous tribe.

It bears a large green fruit, not unlike an orange. We think Mr. M. was the first to introduce this tree amongst us. Here we saw an uncommon large shrub of the Lonicera Tartarica, or Tartarian Honeysuckle. It is 20 feet in diamater, and high in proportion.

The ground contains about 20 acres, distributed in nursery stock and growing vegetable seeds.

Those two beautiful shrubs, the Symphoria racemosa, and Ribes aureum, were propagated in this nursery before any other in our vicinity; and this was the case too with many other shrubs and trees. Of European trees there are several valuable specimens, such as the Fraxinus, Tilia, Ulmus, Fagus, Betula, Carpinus, Platanus and Pinus. On these grounds are ponds well stocked with beautiful fish and water plants; among these last is the Nymphæa Odorata, with its showy white flowers, yellow anthers and sweet fragrance.

Mr. M'Mahon was an indefatigable arborist, and his garden now exhibits a row of native oaks, planted by him, containing 30 varieties; being all the kinds that he could collect in his day, either with money or zealous exertion. The Willow-leaved Oak is the most conspicuous and forms a very handsome conical tree.

Perhaps we owe as much to the late Mr. M'Mahon, as a horticulturist, as to any individual in America. Besides his efforts in collecting and propagating, we are indebted to him for his excellent book on American gardening, which has passed through many editions.

There is a small nursery connected with this, in Camac Street.

MR. DANIEL MAUPAY'S NURSERY AND FLOWER GARDEN

This garden is situate about 4 miles out, on the Germantown turnpike. It was purchased and established by Mr. Maupay about 9 years ago, and contains 7 acres. The form of the ground is favorable for the display of the proprietor's taste; a great deal of which he has shown in bringing it to its present state.

In the flower garden may be seen herbaceous and annual plants in vast variety; among these his tulip beds stand conspicuous. The rose tree is trained, according to a method practised in France, and which may be advantageously copied in all our

gardens. In the Rosery are to be seen some bushes elevated from 2 to 10 feet on a single stem. This Rosery contains 40 very distinct kinds, besides many varieties. We observed some very strong plants of the scarlet Hibiscus, Hibiscus speciosus, that stand the winter; a fine show of Dahlias, some of which are of the very best kind; a row of the Lythus Odoratus, literally covered with its many coloured and fragrant flowers. It is a native of Sicily, and very ornamental; a new species of the native Gonolobus; a fine climber with very large foliage. Many flower seeds are produced here annually for sale.

Those who admire miniature flower gardens, will find one here, laid out by the hand of a juvenile artist.

The stock of trees in the nursery is young and healthy; of great variety and good quality. Besides our own are many imported from France. They are all methodically planted, so as to grow up in regular progression; and this we consider highly essential in all nurseries that have any pretension to uniformity or order. Salads and all kinds of vegetables are well cultivated, and a fine bed of the Cynara scolymus, or Garden Artichoke, as well as one of the Tetragonia expansa, or New Zealand spinage, which is considered by some preferable to the common spinage. At any rate, it is more prolific, and can be obtained all the summer season, bearing its tender leaves along a procumbent stem. Mr. Maupay has got a new kind of onion, called "pound onion;" and it well deserves the name. We admired it very much, being large and well shaped. It is believed that it will keep well; if so, it must be considered as a valuable acquisition.

The Glass consists of a pit and framing for early flowers and vegetables, and a few green house plants.

These grounds, undoubtedly under good management, are, by their cleanliness and order, very creditable to the proprietor.

MR. BUTLER'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE

This beautiful place is 6 miles from town, on the Old York road. On viewing this seat, our attention was immediately drawn to the handsome hedges of Hornbeam and Pinus Canadensis. We were delighted with the latter; never having seen it before. Its fine green foliage contrasts very sweetly with the delicate appearance of the tender shoots. These hedges are trimmed

periodically and kept in excellent order. The refreshing shade of the numerous walks, all swept as clean as a parlour floor, add to the charms of this place. Many of these walks are tastefully ornamented with Orange, Lemon, Shaddock, Neriums, and other exotics; among which we observed a Myrtle 10 years old, and raised from seed. It has large ovate foliage, similar to the Eugenia uniflora. This Myrtle is highly ornamental, and richly deserving of cultivation. Here is likewise a lemon of the Saint Helena variety, raised from seed. The fruit grows large, of a high colour, and much warted. The green house is 45 feet long. The framing ample for early vegetables and flowers.

Nothing on these grounds pleased us more than the perfect order of the kitchen garden. It contains about two acres, and is indeed, a picture of culinary horticulture. There are 4 walks in the length and 9 in the breadth; all intersecting at right angles, and making 24 divisions, besides borders; and these divisions are cropt with vegetables in the finest order: each division having its own crop (not intermixed as we see in most gardens), which is through every stage attended with the utmost regularity. The walks gravelled and edged with boxwood neatly clipped; and all exhibiting a lovely specimen of the art.

A half acre of other ground is devoted to flowers and decorative shrubs. On the whole we can safely assert that there is not a finer kept, or better regulated kitchen garden on this continent. Indeed it will bear a comparison with European gardens of the highest cultivation, according to its size. And what is exceedingly gratifying, is, that the gardener is a native American, and has superintended the place 14 years; which shows at once capacity and constancy.

We are glad to see those born among us begin to relish the minute and orderly labour of the garden and pleasure grounds. Heretofore the plough with them has been preferred to the spade, and emigrants alone have adopted amongst us the slow and patient toil of horticulture.

THE COUNTRY SEAT OF MR. L. CLAPIER

The house stands on rising ground, near Germantown, and commands a delightful prospect, which extends beyond the city; embracing, of course, in this fine view, the whole of Philadelphia

and its suburbs: The whole of their thirty thousand dwelling houses, all fresh and in excellent repair, and inhabited by one hundred and seventy thousand people! The country, in other directions, wears a smiling aspect, corresponding in beauty with that of the city. The garden, green house and collection of plants rank in the first class. The proprietor is distinguished for his generous encouragement of horticulture; importing at great cost, rare plants, the best kind of fruits and culinary vegetables. Among his scarce plants may be seen Laurus, Oleas, Neriums of several varieties from China; Jasminums, Hallerias, Punicas, among which is the Pleno Alba; some fine Camellias, mostly imported from Canton. The glass consists of a greenhouse 90 feet long, two pits 60 feet, besides framing for early Cauliflowers, &c. This place excels the neighbourhood in the production of the blooming Ranunculus. They appear to agree with an elevated situation in this climate. The root is subject to injury from a small white worm. The Tea Rose flourishes in a superior manner here. Cultivated in frames, it grows as large as any other Rose bush in the garden. We saw some covered with flowers, the odoriferous perfume of which is very delightful. Mr. Clapier possesses, perhaps, the greatest variety of Pear trees of any private gentleman hereabouts (except Mr. Girard), many of which he has imported from France.

It is almost useless to say that the garden and grounds are in complete order, and stocked with every kind of vegetable and shrub. Everyone who knows the proprietor and reputation of the place, will take that for granted.

Tropical fruits and flowering trees surround the Mansion, and display the richness and variety of Flora to the best advantage.

COUNTRY SEAT OF MR. GEORGE PEPPER

This lovely spot long known, before Mr. Pepper owned it, by the name of "Fairy Hill," is about five miles from town. The mansion, very much improved by the present proprietor, is perhaps the handsomest country seat that we have visited. The coach way is finely graduated and kept, as well as the rest of the place, in excellent order. All the walks have been laid out with great beauty and judgment, especially those on the bank of the Schuylkill. The occasional openings of the water are contrived with art, and never fail to please; for who can err in a design

that leads in any direction to the shores of that picturesque river!

There is a White Pine on this place (Pinus Strobus) 100 feet high and 4½ diameter. The kitchen garden is well inclosed, subdivided, and under the care of an experienced gardener. Artichokes, that are not very generally cultivated in our gardens, are abundant here. Here is a pit 60 feet by 7, besides suitable framing. Mr. Pepper's fine collection of plants is kept in his city garden, and has already been described. To this gentleman the Society is greatly indebted. Devoting as he does much of his time to its concerns, and combining in his town and country residences, so many objects worthy of its attention and admiration, we cannot withhold from him this tribute of praise and thanks.

MR. GEORGE BLIGHT'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE

This gentleman's seat is about five miles from town and not far from Germantown. The view is little inferior to that already noticed of Mr. Clapier's. The kitchen garden is in good order, and contains 1½ acres. In it is a fine bed of Crambe maritima, or Sea Kail. We observed a large plant of Cycas revoluta, or Sago Palm, that has been kept in the cellar in winter, and looked as healthy as if it had been sheltered in a green house; being free from the scaly insect that so often preys upon it. A noble old Chestnut stands on the avenue, that measures 24 feet in circumference.

EAGLES, OR EAGLESFIELD

The Country Residence of Mr. J. J. Borie

This is one of the most celebrated views on the Schuylkill, about one mile from Fair Mount, on the west bank of the river. The house is very well built, and is surrounded by forest trees of a large growth, and a well arranged shrubbery. The lawn is extensive, and divided from the house by a handsome chain-fence, supported by posts painted green and very neatly turned. We notice this triple chained barrier, so light and beautiful, because we were informed that its price is as cheap as wood; to which, its graceful curve, and light appearance, render it every way superior. The kitchen garden, of 1¼ acres, is in excellent order, and well managed by a good and competent gardener.

The fine stretches of water scenery, for a long distance up and down the river, exhibit on every side a picture of rural beauty, adorned with rocks, bridges, towers, villas, fields and woods, which have long distinguished it as one of the finest views of our country.

THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL

The garden of this useful and well known institution, has been much improved this season. It contains about three acres, and is handsomely laid down in grass, intersected with excellent gravel walks, and suitably planted with trees, shrubs, and herbaceous productions; all admirably well calculated to give comfort and recreation to the unhappy inmates of the house.

The green house is 44 feet long and ——wide, and contains a good collection of Orange, Lemon, Shaddock, Citron, and Bergamot trees, in fine bearing; and many other plants, both native and exotic: all kept for the benevolent purpose of giving pleasure to the sick.

The buildings, purposes, discipline, and superior management of this charitable establishment have been too well described by others for us to say any thing in relation to them, even were it within the duties prescribed to us; but as that is not the case, we may be excused for stopping here.

DR. BETTON, OF GERMANTOWN

This gentleman's collection of green house plants contains some fine specimens. We observed a plant of Naudina domestica in full flower—it is the largest that we have seen. Here is likewise a plant of Andropagon schoenanthus, which the Doctor says makes a very delicious tea; an uncommonly large plant of Lagerstraenia Indica, that stands the open air; some very fine China Orange trees, and several other valuable plants. The green house is 40 feet; a pit 36 feet; besides framing.

The kitchen garden contains one acre, which is judiciously cropt, and well stocked with fruit trees; among the latter is a very rich, cream coloured plum, streaked on the part exposed to the sun, and transparent—it is said to be a seedling, and of a rich flavour. A Pear orchard of considerable extent is just beginning to bear, and contains 150 varieties. It bids fair to rival some of the old orchards noticed in this report.

MR. PIERPOINT, IN FILBERT STREET
Between Tenth and Eleventh

Mr. Pierpoint has a small garden, laid out for bulbous roots; and a neat green house 21 feet long, containing some excellent plants. Amongst the fruiticose, are large specimens of Viburnum lucidum, Melaleuca armilaris, Magnolia Fuscata and Conspicua, Acacia armata, Jasminum odoratissimum, Olea fragrans, and a splendid double white and single red Camellia, besides several other varieties. Here is likewise a selection of fine succulent plants. The Aloe variegata, Cactus flagelliformis, are the best we have seen; and as a parasite, a beautiful species of Epidendrum, commonly called the air plant. Mr. Pierpoint's collection is a very creditable testimony of his zeal, taste, and talent as an amateur botanist.

MR. STEPHEN GIRARD

This gentleman's country residence is situate on the neck, and is well enclosed with board fencing. There are twenty acres divided off as a pear orchard, affording the rare exhibition of universal health among the trees. The varieties are numerous, containing the finest American sorts (and amongst these, the original Seckel pear tree, from which has been propagated the most luscious pear in existence), with many valuable ones imported from France; which makes his collection, we believe, second to none in the country.

Mr. G. pays much attention to the method of pruning young fruit trees, and laying them off in gardener like manner, a practice well worthy of imitation. Deformity is thus avoided, and by a little timely attention in putting young trees in order, the eye is not offended by ungraceful growths.

Mr. G. is very particular in covering with turpentine and bandages, all large wounds made in pruning. This heals the wound rapidly, and keeps out the wet. By which means an early decay is prevented. The great usefulness of this mode of dressing, is fully illustrated by the healthy and vigorous state of Mr. G's. trees. He considers turpentine preferable to any other ingredient, and this he proves by the following example. When he purchased the estate, a pear tree was on it, three-quarters decayed, and almost dead. A great deal of the rotten matter was cut out, and

turpentine applied and bandaged up. The tree recovered, and is now almost covered with sound wood.

The garden contains one and a half acres, in fine crop with vegetables. We think Mr. G. was the first person to introduce the Artichoke among us. His grape vines are various and numerous, and are planted along Trellises. A small green house 25 feet, is well stocked with Lemons, manderine oranges and many other kinds of fruit; all large and beautiful. Here is a variety of Citrons, and a curious play of nature in some fruit that has the appearance of a half closed hand. The tree which bears this singular fruit is said to be unique: nothing of the kind existing elsewhere in the United States.

We observed some very fine double Arabian Jasminums—Jasminum Sambac pleno, and many other valuable Exotics. There is a Laurus Nobilis, planted in the ground, eleven feet high and five diameter; stands the winter, and makes a fine evergreen. A species of Yucca was in full flower, having nearly 200 florets upon it. A Marseilles fig, 20 feet high, and loaded with fruit stands in this garden—its top spreads out to 15 feet diameter.

Our visits ended here, and your committee will conclude this report with a few brief remarks on the subject referred to them.

The first garden established in our vicinity was Mr. Bartram's. It was laid out for Botanical purposes, about 110 years ago. For half a century it stood without a competitor. The country was too recently settled to afford encouragement to many fruit nurseries, or the exercise of science in similar pursuits. This one, however, was kept up by the zeal and skill of its founder. About sixty years after, another nursery was commenced of arboriculture, that has continued to this day with suitable encouragement, and now embraces every branch of the art, both foreign and domestic, including in the importations the most esteemed flowers, fruits and seeds.

Within these last twenty years, establishments of a Botanical and Horticultural character have greatly multiplied, and with them books on American Gardening, all tending to a general improvement, and are liberally supported by a steady demand. Gentlemen have caused to be brought from abroad, likewise, the most esteemed fruits & vegetables, and we are happy to say that the climate of the United States is eminently favourable

to the growth of all European and most of the Asiatic fruits. To be sure the Curculio and many other enemies offer serious obstacles to their complete and perfect cultivation, but with appropriate zeal and skill, these insect foes may be vanquished.

Floriculture has made immense progress within ten years, and is now pursued with an avidity that astonishes even the European practical visitors. Our gardens at the present day are decorated with rarities that money could not purchase a few years ago.

Every thing in this lovely department of nature, as well as in those of substantial Horticultural usefulness, appear to grow with our growth, and keep pace with the increase of riches, by a commensurate display of good taste and patronage.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

From *Downing's Horticulturist*—Vol. 3, p. 411

"SPRINGBROOK"

Estate of Caleb Cope

A Visit to Springbrook, the Seat of the President of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society—March 1849

Dear Sir—When your particular friend, Professor J., of Schenectady, was here, the past season, he was greatly surprised that a description of the handsome establishment of Caleb Cope, the estimable president of the Penn. Horticultural Society, had never appeared in the Horticulturist. I then promised to send you some rough notes of it, without any embellishment, which I now fulfil, with a recent visit fresh in my mind.

Springbrook is eight miles north from Philadelphia, on the Bristol turnpike, and near the new depot of Tacony. It is situated on rising ground, commanding an extensive view of the adjacent country, Delaware river, the Jersey shore, and the city. The elegant mansion is surrounded with a spacious lawn, kept in a masterly style; and the pleasure-grounds are enclosed by a light iron fence, about half a mile in length, and studded with many varieties of hardy trees, backed by a natural piece of the most majestic woods,—giving a fine sylvan character to the place. To the left of this grove is a sheet of spring water, rising on the farm (which farm contains upwards of 100 acres), that supplies a powerful Hydraulic Ram, diffusing the water over the whole place, supplying reservoirs, fountains, waterfalls, &c. Connected with the dwelling is a span-roofed conservatory, filled with plants in bloom, including a carriage entrance, under glass, for the convenience of taking up the family in time of rain or sickness. Farther south is another span-roofed house, 32 feet long; one side for Geraniums, embracing 60 of the finest sorts, and the other side for choice fancy Roses, many of them now in full bloom. Connected with this house is another, similar to it, for Azaleas, Rhododendrons, and other showy blooming plants of like treatment. We now sally forth into the flower garden. The flowers are grown in beds and masses, and consist of sorts that are either continually in bloom, or such as are succeeded by others from a reserve-garden, producing a magnificent display the entire season. Among them, beds of *Salvia speciosa*, *Plumbago*, *Tweedia*, *Vinca*, *Bouvardia* and *Lantana*, were very conspicuous among

the more common varieties that are generally grown. Contiguous to the flower garden is the "Cactus-house," 81 feet long, heated by water pipes, and containing a collection of Cactii far surpassing any other in this country; and for health and beauty of specimens, equal to that which I saw in the "Garden of Plants" at Paris. The large Cereus are trained up the rafters, producing thousands of gorgeous flowers; *Echinocactii*, 9 or 10 feet in circumference; Monkey Cactii, 5 feet high; "Turk's heads," that are bigger than the sultan's; as well as Cactii in the guise of rats and snakes, porcupines and pincushions, with every other imaginable and grotesque form,—making a scene entirely unique and wonderfully grotesque.

The extreme end of the house is covered with a splendid *Passiflora alata*, in full bloom. To the right of this is the orangery, 38 feet long, filled with handsome trees, in fruit bearing, of the Orange, Lemon, Lime, Citron, Shaddock, &c. Those trees, grown in large tubs, are picturesquely arranged on the lawn in the summer season. Back of this house, and fronting the flower garden, is the Orchid-house (or Air-plant house, as some call it), 38 feet long, heated in connection with the orangery by hot water. Any description of mine will fall short of conveying a proper idea of this tropical forest and atmosphere. You must not visit us without paying your respects here, to witness a collection of all the choice and rare *Cattlyea*, *Gongora*, *Oncidium*, *Dendrobium*, *Stanhopia*, and hundreds of others, whose characters are entirely new to me, and acknowledged by competent judges to be rich in the extreme. They are attached to pieces of bark, blocks of wood, planted in baskets of every shape, placed on blocks of trees or banks of moss and stone, attached to the wall, or depending from the rafters,—and all displaying their animated and beautiful blossoms, in the guise of butterflies, humming-birds, dragons, toads and canaries, with many other fanciful bird, beast and insect resemblances. The scene is heightened in effect by a lovely waterfall, dashing with a musical sound over rocks, and falling into a fanciful but natural looking mossy basin, placed over the hot-water pipes, producing a genial atmosphere of moisture whenever required for those remarkable parasitical plants. The water for this house is everywhere abundant, and at command, from a tank or reservoir that holds over 2000 gallons, supplied by the Ram.

To the south of the Orchid-house is an early grapery, 31 feet long, now pushing forth luxuriantly, and promising, even with the external air at zero, an abundant crop. Along the edge of the walk, are apricots, peaches and nectarines, in tubs and pots, in full bloom, and expected to be ripe in May. Adjoining is a later grapery of same dimensions; and then we enter the Nectarine-house, 62 feet in length, without artificial heat. I saw it last July, and then beheld such a crop of such fruit as I never before saw, —measured the Red Roman nearly nine inches in circumference! besides Elruge, Early Newington, Fairchilds, Vermash, Boston, Downton, New White, and others, maturing at different periods, and all grown in perfection. A liberal and regular thinning out of the fruit before stoning is practiced, which leads to the above results of large size, rich flavor, high colour, and a uniform crop. Connected with the Nectarine-house are two houses recently erected, each 30 feet long, heated by water. One of them is planted entirely with white grapes and called the White-house. What a fine picture it will show, when full of ripe, golden, honied fruit. The other is for forcing cherries, plums, apricots, grape-vines, &c., in pots. The upright front of this house is double, having grape-vines planted between the glass; the vines will thereby be excluded from the heat till required to be introduced and trained up the rafters to ripen at any given period. A new and very excellent arrangement.

I will now introduce you to the Culinary Forcing-house, with a low span-roof, 33 feet long, in two departments. The cool department has now in it fit for the table, and has been supplying it since Christmas, with asparagus, radishes, lettuce, kidney or snapshort beans, &c., and there are in a state of forwardness potatoes, and the following strawberries: Hovey's Seedling, Keen's Seedling, Buist's Prize, and Buist's Early May. The warm compartment has grapevines in pots, showing their bunches; cucumbers, training up the rafters, and near the glass; citron and other melons grow in perfection,—all promising well for an abundant crop. Proceeding towards the flower-garden, the next interesting point, is the Camellia-house, upwards of 60 feet in length. The collection is very select, embracing 106 varieties, selected from the choicest European, Chinese, and American sorts. In its centre is a superb *Rhododendron arboreum*, now in full bloom, with many rare and choice Camellias. It would

have afforded me pleasure to record the names of the very conspicuous plants and fruits in every department, but it would have extended my notes beyond the ordinary limits of magazine articles. To see one of the specimens, Acacia pubescens, a perfect picture, 9 feet high, was well worth an 8-mile ride on a cold day.

But we have not been in the "Mushroom-house," where mushrooms are grown in abundance from November to May, and which is well worth a few moments. The tool-house, that usual receptacle of broken tools, lumber, old pots and pans, is like a well arranged armory. Every article has a place, and in it. The duties of the gardener and his assistants are defined by written rules and regulations; a system which the proprietor has found productive of the best results. There is also a neat carpenter's-shop; a house for shutters and matts, where they are protected when not in use; and near these are the pits for cauliflowers, salad, and other matters that may be required for the kitchen or table.

The kitchen garden is separated from the lawn and flower garden by the Cactus and Orchid-houses. It covers 1½ acres, is well arranged in beds and terraces, with a large open cistern of water in its centre,—all in excellent order. The quarters are interspersed with dwarf fruit trees, variously pruned and trained, and all in a young bearing state. The collection of pears, &c., is of the most select sorts. Some new kinds are not yet fully proven; but the judicious taste of the proprietor will not allow an inferior article to produce a second crop. Looking from this point to the west, you see the gardener's cottage, on an elevated position, overlooking all the buildings and details, harmonizing with the green houses. Red brick edifices, you are aware, are unpleasant objects in rural landscape. And we find all buildings here brought into good keeping, by being painted of an agreeable light stone colour. And now, having taken you and your many readers through and under 17,000 square feet of glass, kept on the most refined system of gardening, must bring my notes to a close; only adding, that the plants and vegetables are grown solely for the use of the family. Basket after basket is, however, generously distributed to the sick and the stranger, by the bountiful hand or orders of Mr. Cope.

I must also add, that not a week passes that there are not some new additions to the collection, either from Europe or the public

collections of this country; whilst the nurseries of Philadelphia come in for their quota of patronage. Your pages often record the success of the gardener, B. Daniels, in taking prizes at our horticultural exhibitions. His industry, intelligence, and excellent management are visibly stamped in every spot and every department of the estate. I will leave your readers to judge if the horticultural attractions of Springbrook are excelled by those of any other country seat in the Union. All having been got up within six years, without the least flourish of trumpets, but with that quiet enterprise and taste, so characteristic of the broad brimmed fathers of our city.

I forbear any details of the mansion, dairy, or farm, where 12,000 drain tile have been laid to great advantage, affording ocular evidence to our farmers what can be done to fertilize any wet, unproductive land. I have also overlooked many details and embellishments of the pleasure grounds, till you can realize the effects for yourself. With regards of

JUSTICIA.

SURVEY OF GARDENS IN THE VICINITY OF PHILADELPHIA

A survey of gardens and gardening in the vicinity of Philadelphia at the beginning of the Society's second century is interesting, not only horticulturally, but as a reflection of the history and development of this country.

Our colonists brought with them the love and tradition of gardening from settled communities; particularly in the southern states the houses and gardens created in this country were reflections of the old-established order left behind. Later, as the condition of the new and growing nation demanded all the resources and energy of its people, the leisure essential to gardening vanished and the creation of new gardens ceased. People had places in which plants grew, but gardens in the sense of today were unknown, except as fortunate survivals of a past century.

In the early years of the twentieth century a great change took place; the last free land had been taken up, pioneer days were over, railroads crossed the continent at many points. The Columbian Exposition, which had been held in 1893, had made an extraordinary impression on the millions who visited it and

had aroused in people the desire to travel. The artistic consciousness of the United States awoke and found expression in many ways; adaptation of foreign art applied to American life and conditions produced buildings, paintings, poems, music and gardens, not as copies of foreign art, but as natural expressions of the life and personality of the American people of all classes.

In former times, it was apt to be the man of the household who took the initiative in establishing and developing a garden. The term "housewife's garden" implied merely that utilitarian area where herbs and vegetables were grown to supply the medicine chest and kitchen. A marked change has taken place in this respect, there being today, at least as many women as men, who garden. In an age where the making of candles, medicines, food, blankets and innumerable other activities has been transplanted from the house to the factory, the creation and care of a garden is one of the few remaining expressions of individuality which may be done at home.

Accordingly, there are today many gardens, admirable both in design and in horticulture, but varying widely in type. The desire to live conveniently near business centres and the difficulty of securing adequate and competent labour has led many people to build on small areas; others have created conditions of soil, exposure and drainage in order to grow the rarer plants continually being introduced from foreign countries as a result of the plant hunting expeditions. Gardens are made on many scales and for many purposes, and an attempted description of them all would be wearisome.

The Committee has endeavored, however, to make a general classification of the different types of gardens in the vicinity of Philadelphia and has divided them into nine groups according to their outstanding characteristics.

I. Formal.

Every garden must have design, but a formal garden is one in which design is so definite and predominant that all planting is subservient to it. In such gardens, architectural features have a distinct place, the area is definite and regular in shape; symmetry and balance are important elements.

In certain instances, usually on large estates, gardens have been created in strict conformity to a foreign style; usually

French, Italian, or English; plan, planting and architectural features have been copied from the particular historic style imitated.

(a) Italian Renaissance
Example—"Aldie," Mr. and Mrs. William R. Mercer, Doylestown, Pa.[1]

(b) French—"Grand Style"
Example—"Whitemarsh Hall," Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury, Chestnut Hill, Pa.[2]

(c) English—Tudor
Example—"Chelten House," Mr. and Mrs. George W. Elkins, Elkins Park, Pa.[3]

Adapted to American conditions

II. Rock Gardens.

Rock gardens, which may be very small or of quite a considerable area, are those wherein rocks exist naturally or are artificially placed to simulate natural rock formations in the crevices of which alpine and other plants, native of rocky regions or high altitudes are grown. This form of gardening is highly specialized and most intricate, such plants being difficult to adapt to our climate.

Plants properly used in such a garden are those small in scale, usually low-growing or creeping, often brilliant in colouring and profuse in bloom. Native and species bulbs are the only ones at home.

Small, irregular pieces of ground are often put to this purpose. Proper drainage, exposure and soil mixture are all important to success.

Example—"Valley Mill Farm," Mr. and Mrs. Richard Haughton, Paoli, Pa.[4]

III. Woodland Gardens.

Woodland gardens are those where the conditions of our native woods have been maintained or reproduced and where native or foreign flowers and shrubs have been naturalized.

[1] Description on page 455.
[2] Description on page 486.
[3] Description on page 465.
[4] Description on page 484

Example—"Castaña," Mr. and Mrs. Alba B. Johnson, Rosemont, Pa. (Portion of estate, woodland garden.)[1]

"Rouaele Manor," Mr. and Mrs. Fitz Eugene Dixon, Elkins Park, Pa. (Portion of estate, woodland garden.)[2]

IV. Old Gardens.

By this is meant gardens which have maintained a continuous existence for over one hundred years. Such gardens, while rare, may be found both within and without the city limits and while in some instances the ownership in one family has been continuous, there are various gardens which have preserved their identity in spite of having changed owners. While no garden can remain exactly the same, such gardens are to all intents and purposes the same as in 1830.

Example—"Andalusia," Mrs. Charles Biddle, Andalusia, Pa.[3]

V. Gardens built as an integral part of the house.

Such gardens which are becoming increasingly numerous are built so closely in connection with the house that neither house nor garden would be complete without the other. The garden is usually bounded on two sides by the house and is used largely as an outdoor living-room.

Examples—Mr. and Mrs. B. Franklin Pepper's house and garden, Chestnut Hill, Pa.[4]

Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. McCracken's house and garden, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.[5]

VI. Yard Garden.

Many people living in town or in the suburbs with space so small that it cannot be called anything but a yard have, accepting the limitations of the situation, created charming gardens on a small scale. To achieve effect of any kind in this type of garden-

[1] Description on page 460.
[2] Description on page 479.
[3] "Portraits of Philadelphia Gardens," Bush-Brown, P. 45.
[4] "Portraits of Philadelphia Gardens," Bush-Brown, P. 143.
[5] "Portraits of Philadelphia Gardens," Bush-Brown, P. 151.

ing requires a high degree of skill, for length of bloom, elegance of material, foliage and colour combination all achieve an importance far greater than they attain in larger space. The many gardeners who, today, execute gardens of distinction within the area of a yard, have won against long odds.

Examples of this group are exceedingly numerous and varied, and may be found in all the suburbs of Philadelphia.

(Pot gardening: This is a detail of gardening copied largely from Spain and increasing in popularity among those with exceedingly small space at their disposal. A courtyard or terrace, a fountain or wall, can be made effective and colourful by the use of pots of varying shapes and sizes containing plants notable for flowers or foliage. Constant renewal is essential. Skill in selection and combination can create excellent effect.)

VII. Horticultural Gardens.

Those in which the whole emphasis is on growing rare and unusual species or collections, and in which plants are all carefully labelled and shown in beds without regard to landscape effect.

Example—Mr. James Boyd's garden, Haverford, Pa., specializing in Irises, Peonies and Roses.

Mr. John C. Wister's garden, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., specializing in Irises, Lilacs, Narcissi, and Tree Peonies.

VIII. New Gardens added to Old.

Where an owner wishes to increase the size or scope of an old garden without destroying what he already has, he is immediately faced with certain limitations, which according to his skill may become harmonious or unharmonious parts of the whole. Usually such gardens are large in size and contain excellent trees, shrubs, or certain distinctive features.

Example—"Longwood," Mr. and Mrs. Pierre S. du Pont, Kennett Square, Pa.[1]

IX. Wall Gardens.

While difficult to maintain through our hot summers, dry walls planted with varieties of vines and flowering plants have been in certain instances successfully achieved.

[1] Description on page 474.

Wall gardens are rare because difficult to make lasting in this climate. Dry walls in which plants will grow suffer from the heaving of frost in winter. Such plants as are at home in walls suffer from lack of moisture under our hot, summer sun.

Example—"Krisheim," Dr. and Mrs. George Woodward, Mermaid Lane and McCallum Street, Chestnut Hill, Pa.[1]

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY TO VISIT OUTSTANDING GARDENS IN THE VICINITY OF PHILADELPHIA

In submitting these brief descriptions, it should be understood that no attempt has been made to include *all* the attractive gardens in and around Philadelphia.

These descriptions have been compiled with the thought that a hundred years hence they may prove as interesting to the members of that day as the descriptions compiled by the Committee in 1830 are to us.

For these descriptions, the Society is greatly obliged to Mr. and Mrs. James Bush-Brown, Mrs. Benjamin Bullock, Miss Beatrice M-P. Cloud, Miss Dorothy M-P. Cloud, Miss Katharine M-P. Cloud, Mr. Thomas W. Sears and Mr. Markley Stevenson.

Aldie on the outskirts of Doylestown, the home of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Mercer, is most artistic and beautiful.

It was built in 1870 and the grounds were partially developed about that time by Mr. Metcalf. At a later date, a lovely concrete wall was built, partially enclosing the place from the main highway.

There are a great number of very fine specimen trees and shrubs, most of which were planted many years ago by Mr. Mercer's father. Among these are several beech trees. Some of the trees were given to Mr. Mercer by Mr. Charles Sargent.

The house is placed among pine trees and deciduous trees on

[1] "Portraits of Philadelphia Gardens," Bush-Brown, page 97.

the highest part of the property, and is a most enchanting English house, Tudor style, with a delightful terrace. Bordering the terrace are unusual plants in tubs, such as myrtle, oleanders, hibiscus and citrus.

Back of the house and to one side is a walled space in which there are a very beautiful swimming pool and bath houses—a terrace and pergola separating the bath houses.

On the lower lawn in front of the house is a charming duck pond which adds great interest to the view over the lawn from the house.

An interesting and unusual feature of "Aldie" is that it is a place within a place. Near one of the entrances, the drive leads to a small Swiss-like house called "The Studio." A high and most artistic gateway, with arborvitæ enclosure on either side, encloses "The Studio" and its grounds away from the rest of the property. On the inside of this gate and in front of the house is a beautiful irregular lily pond, on one side of which is a long pergola overgrown with grape vines. From the centre of this pergola and at right angles to it a most unusually beautiful arbour walk of arborvitæ walls and arches leads across a lovely lawn, which is bordered on either side with a flower border. At the far end of the arborvitæ walk and crossing another grape pergola are low iron gates opening into the garden. The central feature in the garden is a very large, rare old urn placed on a low rockery. There is a circle intersected by four paths around the urn and rockery formed by old English Box, having as accent points, four beautiful cedars. This forms the axis for the arborvitæ walk.

Upon entering the garden one is at once impressed with its foreign atmosphere. It might well be in Italy, or be some other Old World garden. It is enclosed on two sides with an unusually lovely ivy-covered concrete wall, about nine feet high, on the third side by a pigeon house that is remarkably treated on the garden side by a charming loggia, the fourth side is enclosed with a low wall, on which are concrete pillars supporting the grape covered pergola one crosses upon entering the garden.

Along the long wall of the garden and opposite the entrance is a very wide flower border with groups of arborvitæ in the background, and perennials and annuals filling the border. In the central section of the garden are eight flower beds of two dif-

ferent shapes, separated by paths. The borders and beds are all edged with old English Box. The side opposite the long border, and by the grape pergola, has no flower border, but is a broad turf path with benches, garden furniture and statuary at intervals. The garden is very colourful in May with tulips and, later, with hardy perennials and annuals in variety. Most attractive flower boxes on the low pergola wall, filled with pink geraniums, give colour most of the season.

The statuary, benches and fountains, which include many wall fountains, are very artistic. Mr. Mercer himself has made the majority of them, and he directed the building of the walls, pergolas and arbours. Another point of interest is that Mr. and Mrs. Mercer themselves laid out the grounds and garden of "The Studio," and in this way could carry out their ideas for their garden in every detail, so bestowing upon it an air of enchantment and a breath of Italy.

BEATRICE M-P. CLOUD.

One of the estates which has brought fame to Pennsylvania is ALLGATES belonging to MR. AND MRS. HORATIO GATES LLOYD, of Haverford, Pa. It is in the rolling country on the south side of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Haverford, and must have first attracted them on account of the extensive view which stretches to the southwest as far as the eye can see, over meadows and woodlands. Mr. Wilson Eyre was the architect of the house, and Mr. Horace Wells Sellers assisted Mrs. Lloyd to design and construct the gardens, but Mrs. Lloyd herself is the spirit of her own garden, which is situated in front of the house on terraces and various levels.

There is the green garden to the right of the house; the perennial garden, on two levels with pools and walls and an endless succession of bloom, is directly in front of the house with the view mentioned as a background. The blue garden is to the left, with its narrow water-way which seems to feed the swimming pool still further to the left, then the rose garden nestles in the angle of the house on the level above the blue garden. One walks through the woods or across a broad expanse of lawn to the rock garden, which is built in an old quarry. All through the woods, in the spring, the narcissi are naturalized in big drifts and include

all the choicest varieties. But it is the iris garden that has brought Mrs. Lloyd fame. It is as unique as it is astonishing, and forms one of the finest collections of iris in this part of the country. It is constructed in the design of a bowl placed in the angle formed by the green garden and perennial garden; it is 107 feet across in a square 10 feet wider, the drop is 4½ feet divided into three terraces 10 feet wide. The walls are dry, the bed on the top of these walls is 4 feet, next to the wall 3 feet and the path 3 feet also. The four sets of steps that cut the bowl into pie-shaped wedges form the color divisions, the white and lavender are in one, directly opposite are the deeper lavenders and purple blues, to the right are the yellows, bronze tans, and browns, to the left the pinks, violet reds and deep bronze reds. In the triangles at the top are the Japanese iris (about thirty varieties) and the Sibericas, numbering about fifteen varieties. There are also twenty odd spurias, monspur and other species. In the bowl proper are planted the Pogon or bearded iris (over three hundred varieties). The taller ones are planted on the upper levels and the smaller and earlier ones in the lower beds. Where the four steps converge at the bottom is a blue tiled pool around which rock plants grow. Rock plants are also in the dry walls; lavender phlox subulata, arabis and iberis. Lobelia and dark purple petunias follow on after the rock plants have ceased blooming.

Iris lovers come from far and near to learn, admire, and envy; and Mrs. Lloyd is generous in passing on much of her knowledge and experience with her favorite flowers.

In speaking of these gardens one cannot pass on without a tribute to the landscaping around the house, and particularly to the dignified and stately courtyard at the entrance, with its ivy bordered pool, giant cryptomerias, yews and broad leaved shrubs.

SARA H. BULLOCK.

The garden of MRS. FREDERICK W. TAYLOR, BOXLEY, Chestnut Hill, occupies the site of an old garden, the boxwood hedges of which had attained a great age and rare beauty, when, in 1900, it was reconstructed under the guidance of Olmsted Brothers. At that time very little remained of the old Garden

except the long hedges of box and the venerable pear and apple trees. The box was the great potential asset, the material for background and enclosure; and with it the landscape architects evolved a design which is charmingly reminiscent of a colonial garden. An interesting factor in the remaking of the garden was the personality of the owner. Mr. Taylor was an inventor, the originator of "Efficiency" methods, and all his life he was an experimenter. The garden problem fascinated him and he developed a new method of moving box bushes which was used in the rearrangement of the box hedges. By this method not merely one bush, but whole sections of hedge, forty feet long, were moved at one time.

The design is a straightforward compartment scheme of the kind so much used in England and the Colonies in the eighteenth century, with a long, straight path flanked by box hedges, leading to the front door. Two separate enclosed gardens occupy one side of the path, while lesser gardens, the cold frame yard, two garden houses and a greenhouse are upon the other side. The boxwood hedges, five or six feet high make a beautiful background for the perennials. The beds and brick-edged paths of one garden are arranged in pattern symmetrically about the central round bed of roses. The other garden is more simple. The flowers are in masses close to the hedge on all four sides, and in the center is a large, square, turf panel. An ancient apple tree thrusts its branches irregularly across one side and thus interrupts an otherwise plain formality.

The garden has been intimately lived in. The boxwood for which it is so justly noted has received the most devoted care; and cuttings from it have been made and are growing into specimens in the adjoining nursery beds.

MR. AND MRS. JAMES BUSH-BROWN.



As you go out Old York Road, just before reaching Elkins Park, you will find on the left the very attractive gateway and well-planned entrance to Latham Park; and just within, on the left, you will find the beautiful lawns and residence of MR. AND MRS. LOUIS BURK. Mr. Burk's lawns have had exceptional care and are in wonderful condition. The entire place is less than

four acres, but within that space there is much of horticultural beauty and interest.

Adjoining the house, on the right, are Mr. Burk's extensive Orchid Houses, containing a wonderful collection of about 12,000 plants. A large number of these are *Cypripediums* and other Terrestrial Orchids; also *Cattleyas* and *Laelias Cattleyas*, many of which are hybrid, bi-generic and tri-generic. There are various varieties of *Phaelenopsis* in the collection, including the rare *Phaelenopsis Harrietta*. These plants range in value from five dollars to five thousand dollars each. This collection is one of the best in this part of the country.

On the right of the Orchid Houses is a Rock Garden, which includes many paths, a miniature mountain, waterfalls and a pool for water-lilies, and occupies a total space of about 450 feet in width. Growing among these rocks is a fine collection of rock plants, embracing about 100 varieties.

Castana, the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Alba B. Johnson in Rosemont, Pennsylvania, occupies an irregular area of twenty-six acres on the north side of Montgomery Avenue.

The large stone house stands about one hundred and fifty feet back from Montgomery Avenue, in about the center of the property. Despite its nearness to this main highway the house is completely hidden from the latter by a fine screen plantation of trees and shrubs. Between the house and the street the ground is fairly level, falling away near the west side to a small brook valley. To the rear of the house the ground forms a long slope to a stream at the extreme rear of the improved portion of the grounds.

The entrance road swings in on a flat arc from Montgomery Avenue near one corner of the property, passes under a porte-cochère and swings out again near the other corner. The roughly semi-circular area between the drive and the highway is treated very simply and effectively. From the drive the lawn extends to the border screen plantation, broken here and there by free standing specimen trees. Among the best of these are two fine old horsechestnuts flanking the entrance to the house, also some Japanese hollies against the sunroom walls. At one corner of

the house the service road leaves the main drive abruptly and extends to the garage, stable and other service buildings, which are fitted into the rather steep slope directly behind the house.

The gardens are located on either side and to the rear of the house. They vary in character from the completely formal to the completely naturalistic and thus offer very pleasant and striking contrasts to one making a circuit of them.

On the way to the main gardens one may look into a little garden which lies on one side of the main scheme. It is a simple rectangle of turf enclosed by a fine clipped hedge of arborvitæ, eight or ten feet high. On the long axis of this garden and directly opposite the entrance is a white figure of Eve, by E. S. Bartholomew. The garden was undoubtedly created to make a fitting setting for this figure and the effect is most striking.

The main entrance to the formal gardens lies a short distance from the house across a lawn, there being no axial relation between the two. One enters the flower garden through a vine-covered pergola which extends across its upper end at right angles to the long axis of the gardens. This axis runs down the long slope and is terminated by a "Temple of Love," several hundred yards away. The effect of this series of gardens is essentially linear in character. Starting at the top with the main flower garden they descend the slope in a series of terraces. Each terrace is treated in a different manner and many sculptural and architectural features have been incorporated in the design, thus adding interest to the whole. Water is used in very effective ways, principally to accent the main axis; in the flower garden it is in the form of a sunken pool, on one terrace there is a great Neptune fountain, on another a large circular basin from the center of which rises a great jet of water and for variety there is a cross canal at one point. The gardens are further unified by strongly enclosing high hedges. On the lowest level and serving as an approach to the "Temple of Love" is an allée of magnolias, on either side of which are the beds used for the cultivation of flowers for cutting.

This "Temple" in its woodland setting serves a double purpose aside from its expressed one. It serves as the terminus of both the formal and naturalistic portions of the grounds. The stream which enters the estate near its western boundary follows this

boundary more or less closely through the property and passes close by the "Temple" in flat meadow-land. The charming valley of this little stream has been seized upon as an opportunity and developed delightfully.

Having gone down-hill through the formal gardens to the "Temple" one may retrace one's steps up the valley and so back to the house. However, if one preferred, one could reverse the process. The circulation in this garden development is almost perfect and with corresponding heightening of effect.

Leaving the "Temple" the path winds through the tree and shrub plantations in the low-land, here close to the stream and there away from it. Suddenly, one comes upon a pond. Almost immediately thereafter the path commences to climb and the character of the plantations changes. Great banks of rhododendron, laurel and other broad-leaved evergreens form the undergrowth beneath the tall, forest trees. Sunlight filters through only in patches, and the air is cooler. Sometimes the stream is visible, but it is always audible. Farther on, one comes upon a woodland pool and still farther on there is a delightful little open glade in the center of which is a very small natural pool bordered by native shrubs and woodland flowers. This pool is only a few feet from the entrance drive, but so skillfully has the planting been done that one is not conscious of the proximity of this matter-of-fact structure. Upon leaving here the path bends sharply and passes under the entrance road, a very well thought out arrangement, and finally ends at an opening in the border plantation only a few feet from the house. In this way the pleasant effect of a natural brook valley, which has been created with ever increasing force, is sustained to the end.

In the charm of its great contrasts in effects and their almost ideal arrangement Castaña is notable among the estates in the vicinity of Philadelphia.

MARKLEY STEVENSON.

CLAIRMONT, the estate of MR. AND MRS. MORRIS L. CLOTHIER in Villanova, Pennsylvania, occupies one hundred and sixty-one acres of the high, rolling land, south of Gulph Creek and bordering on County Line Road.

Leaving the highway one approaches the house over a long, winding, and pleasantly shaded road. Cultivated fields and pas-

tures stretch away in gentle undulations on either side while in the distance one sees large barns and other farm buildings, thus giving the visitor at once the pleasant sensation that here is no mere "show place," but one wherein the owner appreciates the beauty of cultivated fields and pasture-land, as well as the more usual surroundings of a large country house.

The house, designed by Mr. Horace Trumbauer and built in 1919 on the site of a former house, stands on the highest spot on the property. The land falls away rather sharply toward the east with more gentle slopes on the other three sides. From the paved north terrace, and framed by two large trees, there is a magnificent view over the Gulph Creek valley and through the Gulph and on to the distant hills of the Chester Valley, miles away.

A very pleasant system of gardens has been designed and carried out by Olmsted Brothers. These, together with their connecting paths, form almost a complete loop around the house, but each is so completely screened from the other and from the house by tree and shrub plantations that one is not conscious of this circulatory motion until one finds oneself back at the starting point. This arrangement has one great advantage in the fact that one may stroll leisurely through the gardens enjoying the particular beauty of each one and at the end find oneself back at the house again and not at some distant point with the choice of either retracing one's steps or returning by some relatively uninteresting route. One also enjoys a certain climatic effect to which any enforced retracement could only be an anticlimax.

Leaving the north terrace at its east end one passes around the well screened service area through an orchard, and among some fine old trees to the cutting garden which lies southeast of the house. The plan of this garden is, as it should be, simple and direct—a main central path flanked by flower borders, back of which lie the areas devoted to the cultivation of flowers for cutting.

A continuation of the main path toward the west leads to the rose arbor. The latter forms the connecting link between the cutting garden and the tennis lawn and consists of a number of rather large, single, wooden frames over which climbing roses are trained.

Just west of the tennis court, and between it and the flower garden the entrance road cuts across. This is the only break in the garden circuit, but since it was necessary to break it at some point this was the logical place lying, as it does, between an area devoted to active exercise and a somewhat circuitous path leading to the flower garden. This break does not seriously interfere with the garden atmosphere of the area as a whole.

After crossing the road the path plunges into a dark tunnel flanked by rhododendrons, laurel and other broad leaved evergreens and roofed by the branches of evergreen and deciduous trees, passes a tiny woodland pool and finally emerges at the entrance to the flower garden. Lying open to the full sun and in striking contrast to the deep shade of the path this offers a pleasant place for the proper display and enjoyment of the brilliant colors of flowers. Rectangular in outline and hedge bordered, the paths, beds and turf areas make an interesting geometric pattern.

As the cutting garden occupies the southeastern position in the general scheme, so the flower garden occupies a corresponding position on the southwest. Turning from the latter one continues northward along a straight path bordered by clipped Catalpas to a rather broad, but quite low flight of steps, at the top of which lies a rather small, but very charming rock garden. Here the path widens to a rectangular turf panel. Rocks have been set in the bordering beds and the interstices filled with rock-loving plants. Backing and enframing all is a thick screen of flowering trees and shrubs.

A very short, stone-paved path leads from the rock garden to the sunken garden, which lies just off the west end of the house and is visible from it.

The sunken garden is the climax of the garden scheme. Rectangular in plan and surrounded on three sides by a rather high stone wall, the area is divided into two levels by a broad turf terrace raised perhaps two feet above the lower central portion. Shelters fill the corners farthest away from the house and broad steps lead from one level to another at strategic points. A small oval, lily pool with its curb set flush with the turf lies at the far end of the long axis of the garden between the shelters. But this description might apply to many gardens. The particular charm of this garden seems to be due to a certain impression

of age and an air of casualness about the planting, combined with a decided feeling of peace and contentment which comes over one upon entering it.

The impression of age and casualness in the planting is easily confirmed. A magnificent old elm, three feet in diameter, stands casually on one side of the broad lawn area and casts its shade over a good portion of the whole garden. In addition to this there are several yews, placed symmetrically enough, but which have been allowed to grow and assume their natural shapes, thereby relieving them of their customary task of sentry duty—and who would want sentries in a garden, anyway? There are other shrubs and some flowers, and outside the walls is a fine background of trees, but one is not conscious of the various elements that go to make up this garden. The general emotional effect produced on one's mind transcends every other consideration—the effect of a restful place where the rush of the world may be forgotten for a time in the quiet contemplation and enjoyment of the beauty of the landscape.

MARKLEY STEVENSON.

Situated at Elkins Park, a short distance from Philadelphia, is CHELTEN HOUSE the country estate of MR. AND MRS. GEORGE W. ELKINS. The place consists of seventeen acres and has many features of interest as well as of beauty. It was laid out about twenty-five years ago and at the present time there are six greenhouses, several rockeries, hardy gardens, squash and tennis courts, a casino and a swimming pool.

The house is English style and a beautiful extensive lawn surrounds it on all sides. One is impressed with the many fine specimen shade trees in variety, especially horsechestnuts, maples, and elms. A central feature on the lawn, half-way or so from the house to the gardens, is a beautiful and unusual swimming pool which has been designed for ornament as well as for use. It is oval in shape, in the centre of which is a large fountain. It occupies about three-quarters of an acre and holds 5,000,000 gallons of water. The planting around the pool is an artistic grouping of evergreens, Japanese flowering cherries and rock plants. Leading from the pool toward the hardy garden is a winding stream

with English ivy edging the banks and informal group plantings along the margin of ferns, lilies-of-the-valley and hemerocallis.

A little distance beyond the stream is a formal garden about an acre in size. The garden is constructed on two levels and is enclosed on one side with a low, stone wall and is bounded on the other side by a pergola running the length of the garden which separates the garden from the casino, tennis and squash courts, all of which are on a lower level from the flower garden. The garden is rectangular in shape with a pool in the centre, and a long grass path leading to an old statue which has been placed at the far end as an accent. Plantings of deciduous trees, evergreens and shrubs of various kinds have been made outside the garden enclosure, making the garden an integral part of the landscape, as well as affording a background to the garden itself. The flower beds are accented by means of specimen arborvitæ, and old English boxwood is used largely, both for edging and accent purposes. The pergola and wall are prettily treated with vines, such as wisteria, roses, and clematis and in spring the flower beds are gay with tulips which, as the season advances are succeeded with hardy perennials in variety. Besides the main flower garden there are two rockeries, a rose garden, and a very attractive dry wall, which also serves as a retaining wall between the pergola and the lower level of the tennis court.

Not far from the gardens are the greenhouses, which contain twenty-two varieties of orchids and many ferns, chrysanthemums and lilies, both of the tender and hardy varieties. In fact, quite a specialty is made of the cultivation of lilies, about one thousand Easter lilies being grown annually in the greenhouse and as many hardy kinds for outdoor planting. The cutting garden and frames adjoin the greenhouses, all of which are effectually screened by means of extensive plantings of trees and shrubs from the more ornamental parts of the grounds.

KATHARINE M-P. CLOUD.

Adjoining the grounds of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Elkins is the estate of MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM M. ELKINS, a place of approximately fifty acres. Here again, the house is surrounded on all sides by a lovely rolling lawn artistically framed by means of many specimen trees of all kinds. The house is Italian on palatial

lines, and the garden which adjoins the house is approached by means of two large terraces on different levels, with steps connecting the terraces and leading into the garden. The vista from the terrace is a very lovely one, overlooking the garden to an extensive lawn beyond, which is thickly planted along the edges with evergreens and deciduous trees.

The garden is about sixty-feet wide by one hundred and seventy-five feet in length. It is oval in shape and is enclosed by means of a low balustrade constructed of limestone to correspond with the terraces and steps. Parts are overgrown with roses and Boston ivy, and plantings of shrubbery and shade trees outside the enclosure make a very effective setting to the garden. There is an old English oak tree of great beauty between the garden and the house, also a splendid beech tree and several fine dogwoods besides other trees and shrubs of various kinds. The flower beds are bordered with old English boxwood and are planted with tulips and hardy perennials, which, later in the season are followed with annuals for fall bloom. The main axis of the garden is a very pretty pool of irregular design with an artistic fountain in the centre. Beyond is a large magnolia tree which overshadows the pool, making an attractive and unusual central feature to the garden. At either end of the garden there is a large, marble bird bath with garden seats either side of the bird baths, which are oval in shape and fit into the general design of the garden.

KATHARINE M-P. CLOUD.

Situated about one-half mile from the Ardmore Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad is the estate of MR. AND MRS. C. F. C. STOUT. Once within the place, however, one would hardly imagine that they were anywhere near a thickly settled community.

The place, consisting of about four acres, is on a sloping piece of ground, extending from a highway, Glenn Road on the east, to Mill Creek Road on the west, where the grades are some sixty feet lower.

Approaching the place from Glenn Road, one sees a rather high brick wall. On entering, the reason for this wall is immediately seen, as it provides privacy for a tennis court and swimming

pool. Beyond these units is the approach to the house, and, of course, the house itself, from which the pool and court are again well screened by heavy planting and a retaining wall.

On going through the house one comes out onto a broad paved terrace from which is revealed a view over the descending landscape. Just below the terrace one sees a small garden containing attractive large box bushes and a small pool. This garden is reached by two small flights of steps which split around a small wall fountain, which in turn supplies the pool in the center of the garden.

Below the garden is a most attractive, sharply sloping, informal lawn, flanked by large trees in great and well chosen variety.

Below this again, and in a somewhat separate compartment, and down almost to the level of Mill Creek Road, is another small lawn, through which flows an attractive stream, dammed at the lower end so as to provide a small pond, around which are banked rhododendrons, laurel and other native plants.

The boundaries of the property are so well screened that the whole place has much privacy and great unity. In addition to the various units above mentioned, there are attractive trails through the north and south boundary plantations, by which one can go from the higher to the lower levels of the place.

The most striking thing, horticulturally, on the place is probably the great amount of broad-leaved evergreens which have been used. They occur repeatedly in large masses all the way from the approach side of the property down to Mill Creek Road.

THOMAS W. SEARS.

HARSTON, belonging to MR. AND MRS. H. FRAZER HARRIS is one of the most beautiful estates in the vicinity of Philadelphia. The residence is built on the lines of an English manor house and, indeed, the whole estate resembles an English landscape with views of rolling country and a park of closely planted trees. The warm brick walls of the house are covered with ivy and an air of dignity pervades this great Tudor mansion.

The garden strongly reflects the English tradition and is pleasantly in keeping with the spirit of the place. Broad, brick steps

lead from the house terrace to the next level, at the same time bridging the moat. The next descent is to the garden itself, which is enclosed by a brick wall. A broad path carries the main axis across the sunken turf panel to the series of terraces beyond the garden enclosure. Vines have been trained on bamboo poles against the walls and also adorn the four oaken arbors which so admirably interrupt the long expanse of brick on either side of the garden. In one of these vine covered pavilions there is a comfortable bench and a grilled opening in the wall which gives a glimpse of the verdure without. From another a great oaken door opens upon the adjoining grove. Beneath a third a wall fountain built in lead and terra-cotta drips over its mossy rim and from a fourth an iron grilled gate admits a view of the lawns beyond the confines of the garden.

Two tall arborvitæ trees stand at each side of the steps and four others mark the corners of the turf panel, while a picturesque apple tree in one corner casts welcome shade. The long beds against the walls and bordering the paths are full of bloom throughout the season. The tulips and iris and columbines are the glory of the garden during May and are followed by delphiniums and lilies and thalictrums.

As if not able to hold all the loveliness which the owners would possess the garden has been increased by the addition of three terraces on the hillside below. Each is enclosed by a high hemlock hedge and the major axis of the garden is extended through these terraces to a huge cherry tree in the far distance.

The whole aspect of this garden is most pleasant and as an example of good design it may claim high rank.

Mr. and Mrs. James Bush Brown.

Miss Caroline S. Sinkler's place, The Highlands, outside of Ambler, is one of the most charming places in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. A brief visit, such as was made, can hardly do justice to its beauty and interest, but it made an impression which is quite distinct from all the other places visited.

The house was built in 1796 and prior to Miss Sinkler's ownership, belonged for many years to Mr. John Sheaff. In 1918 when Miss Sinkler owned the place Mr. Wilson Eyre renovated both

the house and garden for her, adding many features of interest to the garden.

Roughly, the farm covers about 60 acres, approximately 40 acres of which are farmed, the other 20 acres comprising pasture land, lawns and gardens.

The entrance to "The Highlands" is very simple but dignified; the drive to the house is winding and slightly climbing, with very fine irregularly placed tulip poplars and other trees on either side of the drive and a pasture of about seven acres on one side, enclosed with a hurdle fence. When the house is reached, one is at once impressed with the atmosphere that pervades it and its surroundings. It is a very beautiful, old English house, which, with its straight, spacious lines, large windows and front door, bespeaks dignity, hospitality and quality. The colour of the house is unusual. It is a stone house that somewhere and somehow has a faint, rosy tinge, and the shutters and woodwork are painted a deep reddish rose. Instead of the usual foundation planting in the front of the house there is a brick flooring, on which stand large tubs of plants, such as splendid specimens of box bushes, oleanders, palms and Bird of Paradise. The trees close by the house are mostly very old—a wonderful white oak, 500 years old, is nearby. This oak is said to be the finest of its kind in Pennsylvania, and possibly the finest in the United States. The circumference at the base of the trunk is 22 feet, and the spread is enormous. There are also unusual white pines, hemlocks and magnolias close by the house, as well as willows and sorrel trees. At one side of the drive in front of the house is a charming winding path which runs down the hill to the swimming pool. This path is prettily bounded with barberry and clump plantings at intervals of rhododendron. The enclosure for the pool is a fence with vines growing over it, and in the enclosure are several willow trees and three fine sycamores. Even the bath-house on this place has a history—it is a round, one-storied building of stone, which Mr. Sheaff built for his bath-room. There is but one room, and here used to be the bath tub, hot water tank and grate, and in old days a pump stood inside the room. The tub and the pump have been removed, and it is now a most comfortable dressing room.

We walk back to the house and find a delightful porch and terrace at one end, from which there is a lovely, distant vista

through a clearing of trees, of the rolling, peaceful Whitemarsh Valley, the tower of St. Thomas' Church just being discernible above the trees surrounding it. This terrace is also adorned with tubs of exotic plants, hibiscus, oleanders, citrus, and in addition, pink geraniums, and varieties of the sweet scented geraniums, the fragrance of which leads one's thoughts to the garden.

Like most English houses, one can walk into the garden from the house, there being broad, easy steps from the porch-terrace into it.

It is a most unusual garden—it is so spacious, so peaceful and so distinctive, in that there is no massive planting of flowers anywhere, but greens and allées with beautiful trees and box-bush, shrubs and some perennials and annuals. The garden covers about three acres and it is walled on three sides, the fourth side being open to the house. When Mr. Sheaff had the garden fifty or sixty years ago, it was considered one of the finest gardens in the neighbourhood, but when Miss Sinkler acquired the place, it had run down completely. She renovated it according to the original lines as far as possible.

The walls on the two long sides are the original walls. On one side the wall is crenolated and is about 20 feet high, and thought to have been built in 1830. At each end of this wall there is a small square building, one a two-story house where the gardener used to live, the other a one-story building which was used for a potting shed. Along both old walls there used to be lean-to greenhouses, which Miss Sinkler removed.

The plan of the garden is based on a wide green in direct line with the house, the dimensions of which are approximately 60′ by 210′. At the far end of this green, opposite the house, is a high, arched wall with a pointed doorway, through which a path leads to the greenhouse. The wall is covered with English ivy and euonymous, and some statuary is placed here most effectively, as in many other parts of the garden. Crossing the broad green about two-thirds of the way from the house is another green, the dimensions of which are roughly about 45′ by 150′. In the centre of the main green is a round pool with no fountain figure, merely the jet, that sends up a high spout of water. On the narrower green, and toward one end, is a charming miniature pool, three feet deep with a jet in the centre ending one foot below the surface of the water, so that when turned on, it makes the surface

water gurgle like a spring. At one end of this narrower green and just beyond the above described pool is another pointed or Gothic doorway opening on to a path bordered with peach trees, which separates the cutting garden and forms a delightful vista from the garden.

The opposite end of this green is a wide opening in the other old side-wall that gives the impression the wall has fallen at this point, the irregularity in its sides being left untouched. The vines growing over the wall at these points, give a lovely line. Twenty feet or so beyond the wall and outside of the garden, an alcove was built fitting the width of the wall opening. It is most foreign in appearance and beautiful, being plastered pink and having a crouching eagle on the centre top and, below, a pedestal of loose stones on which stands an Italian urn of great beauty. On each side of the alcove wall are narrow windows, shuttered, that are unusual and very attractive. This garden wall on the outside of the garden is buttressed, and there is a charming plaisance along this side, with beehives here and there.

To return to the interior of the garden, on either side of the main green are borders of *Buxus suffruticosa* with shrubs, trees and some flowers. A few large trees are in the corners where the two greens cross, two magnolias, old Seckel pears and a beech tree; a cherry tree stands alone on one side of the centre of the green and near the round pool, with garden furniture under it. On each side of the main green are two paths, or allées, running the length of the garden. The first path on each side is about ten feet wide and starts from a pretty rose arbour which is at the house end of the garden, and when the arbour ends these paths are edged with *Buxus suffruticosa* on either side, the central sections having larger specimens of *Buxus suffruticosa* planted solidly back of the box border. The other path, or allée, on each side of the main green is close to the outside walls and treated more informally. The planting against the walls is beautiful, being English ivy and wisteria and peach trees, semi-espaliered. The large spaces formed by these paths are small, individual flower gardens and one is a parterre of old English box. Some of the garden divisions are outlined by flower borders and others by privet hedges.

There are many interesting statues and garden ornaments in the garden. Two of the most interesting are an old-fashioned

sun recorder on one side of the main green, the other an unusual sun-dial in the centre of the box parterre. The sun recorder is a crystal ball, tilted. It is mounted on a pedestal and has a concave semi-circular piece of iron back of the crystal ball. A piece of celluloid is inserted into the concave space, and the sun burns a spot on the celluloid at different points according to its various positions during the day.

At the far end of the garden from the house and a little to one side of the central section, is a pergola, the wall being low at this point and pillars placed at intervals. The vista through the pillars of the country beyond the garden walls is charming.

Outside the garden and near the house, a very pretty rockery has been made. At the top of the rockery there is a flooring of irregular stones with garden furniture here and there. Loose, stone steps, broader at the top and very much narrower at the foot, lead into a path, the banks on each side being the rockery; locust trees are planted at the tops of the banks, giving a high, open-arched effect over the path. The vista at the end of the path is of a field beyond.

Above all the art of the house and garden, one feels the atmosphere of the place. It is a place that is loved and lived in, used and enjoyed, and the peace and distinction of it all as well as its great beauty, impresses the visitor, and makes it impossible to give an adequate picture in words.

BEATRICE M-P. CLOUD.

LAVEROCK, near Chestnut Hill, is the beautiful, large estate of MR. AND MRS. ISAAC TATNALL STARR. At a short distance from the public thoroughfare stands the charming brick house which has much old English boxwood as the foundation planting.

The garden, which is 100 feet by 180 feet in size, is placed at one side of the house and is enclosed by a brick wall with balustrading occurring at intervals. At one end of the garden is a wisteria covered pergola with tall columns, which balances the house at the other end. Stone walks with moss grown joints intersect the large flower beds, which are filled with perennials, annuals, and several evergreen and flowering trees. In the center of the gar-

den there is a pool which is set in a grass plot, in the corners of which are large specimen box bushes.

At the back of the house there is a stone terrace which is completely shaded with two enormous maple trees, and commands a beautiful view of the surrounding country. The terrace overlooks a sloping lawn of many acres, bounded on all sides with trees and shrubs, leaving an opening for a vista into nearby grazing fields and a lovely view of Whitemarsh valley beyond.

Near the house is found a wide grass walk bordered with two long beds planted with perennials, rhododendrons, and azaleas, with a background of evergreen trees and white dogwoods. At one end of this walk there is a semi-circle enclosed with a box-wood hedge, and in the center of the enclosure is a pear tree with a seat around it. The other end of the walk is treated the same way, only instead of the tree there is a fountain ingeniously made out of two old millstones, with a figure pouring water into the basin.

From this walk a woodland path starts to wind its way through trees, ferns, and wild flowers to a thatched roof summer-house, from which one looks down a green slope through an apple orchard to a large pond at the foot, in which are ducks and swans. The path leads on, in one part being bordered with violets, in another with iris, and in still another with narcissi for early bloom, and eupatorium for fall effect. From this path a smaller one leads to an out-of-door theatre which is surrounded with trees. Returning to the main path it eventually forks, the path to the right becoming a lilac walk, and the one to the left a peony walk, both of which are backed with trees.

There are two greenhouses to care for the many demands of this delightful place, where there is so much beauty to enjoy that one leaves it with reluctance.

DOROTHY MALLET-PREVOST CLOUD.

LONGWOOD, the estate of MR. AND MRS. PIERRE S. DU PONT, near Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, includes nine hundred acres of some of the best farm land, woodland, and streams to be found in this delightful corner of the state.

The nucleus of the present residence was a charming brick farm-house built in 1730. To this, additions have been built until now the old brick building forms but a small part of the total mass of the structure.

While there are a considerable number and variety of gardens they are only casually related to the house. A striking feature of the flower garden is the great arborvitæ hedge which surrounds it and separates it into a number of smaller units.

A unique feature also is the combined outdoor theatre and fountain garden. The latter is probably the finest of its kind in this country.

A box garden, a rose garden and an Italian garden each adds variety and interest to the general effect.

Among the areas devoted to outdoor sports are a tennis court and a nine hole golf course.

Probably the feature by which "Longwood" is best known to the public is the glass houses. They cover an area of eight acres and in addition to the usual greenhouses there is a large central building constructed entirely of glass on steel framework. In this there is a large hall suitable for concerts, balls and other similar uses. Here, amid growing plants, great numbers of people may enjoy the entertainment so generously offered by the owner. Mention of only a very few of the plants growing in these houses will give some idea of their extent and the beauty of foliage, blossom and fruit—to be enjoyed each in its season. There are full grown orange tree growing in a turf panel, trained peaches, acacias, ferns, palms, rhododendrons and azaleas and marvellous begonias. These glass houses fully justify the great measure of popularity which they enjoy. Through the courtesy of the owner they are open to the public. As a result they have become a "Mecca" not only for those who enjoy the beauties of growing plants, but also for those who enjoy hearing good music amid unusually attractive surroundings.

MARKLEY STEVENSON.

LYNNEWOOD HALL, the estate of JOSEPH E. WIDENER, is so situated that distant views over the surrounding countryside are restricted and for this reason interest has been centered on the

immediate views of the garden itself, and these have been made the motive of the design. The grounds about the great mansion display colorful patterns, faithfully following the formal French style with its precise, emphatic outlines and absolute symmetry. The residence, of French Renaissance design, dominates the garden scheme, the principal garden compositions being centered on the three important façades of the building.

Between the residence and the street there is a garden of dignified proportions. The great central area is a pebble-covered surface, turf being used merely as marginal strips or as isolated panels. The beds are edged about by tiny box hedges and are filled with typical bedding plants. The beds terminate in characteristic French scrolls and a bronze group forms the dominating feature at the far end of the garden. On each side, against the dense background of trees and rhododendrons, stand white statues, and paths lead on into the grove, carrying the minor axes far beyond the garden itself.

On the west the long axis from the house is marked by a smaller garden, beyond which lies the rose garden with its large, white, limestone pavilion. The first garden is a design in geometrical pattern of ingenious intricacy, the beds of coleus and begonias forming the curved outlines of the turf panels. The rose garden is enclosed by a lattice fence covered with climbing roses and the beds are symmetrically arranged about the central fountain.

From the east terrace of the mansion a long turf walk extends between two rows of stately trees. Here at the far end of the allée formality ceases. On the right a gentle lawn spreads out to an irregular fringe of trees while on the left the ground slopes up to a thick plantation of evergreens. This is but a concession to informality, however, for the wild garden is semi-civilized, and a path winding about among the hemlocks and pines soon brings one out again upon clipped lawn and returns to the unyielding symmetry of the parterre.

Throughout the estate the design is one of exact conformity to the letter and spirit of the best in French Renaissance garden architecture. To the last detail plant forms as well as inanimate materials have been subordinated to the grand execution of the design. Symmetry has governed every composition and the design makes up in dignity what it lacks in charm and individuality.

Mr. and Mrs. James Bush Brown.

Montrose, the exceptionally attractive place of Mr. and Mrs. John Barnes Townsend at Radnor, Pa., covers about thirty acres. It was planned and planted by Mr. Oglesby Paul in a very beautiful way. A long, rather winding driveway leads up to the house, which in its turn is a charming result of the efforts of Mr. Wilson Eyre, of the firm of Eyre & McIlvaine.

To the right of the house there is an extensive lawn covering a slope. It rambles down into an orchard and at the foot of the slope rises a much wooded hillside. Strolling along a short distance, a grass enclosure is entered which is surrounded with a low stone wall, with plantings of evergreens in the corners.

At the back of the house a wonderful effect is carried out in the development of a long vista, the theme of which is a wide grass walk heavily planted on either side with trees. It leads down in many terraces to a large pond. The walk continues from the other side of the pond, up a gentle slope, where the trees on each side are faced with a handsome banking of hybrid rhododendrons. The final terminus of the walk is a lovely weathered stone seat, with the woods for a background, and immediately behind it are some large rhododendrons.

The terracing leading from the house to the pond carries out various features of interest which deserve detailed description. The first two terraces are of turf only, with attractive planting of trees and hedges. From the second terrace very effective steps lead to the third terrace, where there is a lovely garden. A stone path runs around the main flower beds, and between the stones diminutive rock plants have found a footing. In the center of the garden there is a fountain. The two garden wings have grass centers bounded by flower beds. A stone retaining wall each side of the steps at the end towards the house affords a home for rock plants.

To the right of the garden an arbor stands at the entrance to a cool grass enclosure, well shaded by many trees and hedged in with boxwood. A garden seat and table give it the needed touch to perfect the picture. To the right of the garden there is also a clumping of unusually large sassafras trees. To the left of the garden is an alley-way enclosed with evergreens. Long, narrow flower beds border this grass path, which leads to stone steps, beyond which the walk leads on past the house to the main road.

More steps lead from the third terrace to the fourth terrace, at each end of which is a rose bed. The fifth terrace is treated in a simple way, being an unbroken grass plot, with a hedge running along each side. The sixth terrace has a fountain in the center of the plot. A little path leads off to the right to a surprise garden, a rockery in a lovely naturalistic setting of trees and grass fields. The seventh terrace is again the simple grass plot, bounded on each side with the hedge.

The eighth terrace of grass runs to the water's edge, with two or three stone steps leading into the pond where geese, ducks, and swans have a happy existence. A shady path wanders around the pond, passing over a rustic bridge at the point where the outlet of the pond forms a stream. Near it an old ice-house has been turned into a bath-house. The pond is of an irregular shape, and has two little islands. The cement edging is softened with large stones laid on it, and with groupings of rambler roses here and there. A lovely planting of trees frames in the pond, with several weeping willows to add special gracefulness and relaxation to this peaceful spot. Rustic seats are found occasionally where one could well be tempted to while away many hours.

DOROTHY MALLET-PREVOST CLOUD.

Among the many interesting and beautiful estates in the suburbs of Philadelphia, RADNOR VALLEY FARM, belonging to MR. AND MRS. J. FRANKLIN MCFADDEN stands out in both these respects. The property was acquired by Mr. McFadden from Mr. Kimball, President of the Northwestern Railroad, about 1890, and comprised three properties called "Radnor Valley Farm," but long prior to that, one of the houses on the farm stood at the Ithan Avenue entrance when Washington was at Valley Forge, and tradition has it that the bill for damages rendered by the British still remains unpaid at Media.

The garden was designed by Mr. Charles L. Borie, and the plans for the driveways, shrubbery and tree planting was made by Olmsted Brothers with Mr. Gallagher in charge, but the planting was done under the personal supervision of Mr. McFadden. No matter how expert the landscape architect, there is an added air of distinction to the place where the owner gives of

himself and enters into the general scheme, both with his time and thought, and no one can doubt that, when he stands on the broad grass terrace in front of the seemingly old colonial house at "Radnor Valley Farm" and gazes down the terraced gardens through the vistas created by the skillful planting. The pleached walk of flowering fruits is a thing of beauty, and the lights and shades flickering through the pink and white dogwoods enchanting.

The dry walls sustaining the terraces are most interesting, the stones being laid flat instead of at right angles and on such a decided slant back that not a drop of rain has been lost to the rock plants growing in the crevices, which accounts for their luxuriance.

Mr. McFadden, I believe, considers early May, when the flowering fruits are in bloom, the high-water mark of his garden, but I have seen it a little later when the dogwoods were in blossom and later still, in June, when the rambling roses and delphiniums were in bloom, and could see nothing to be desired in either season. It was originally surrounded by undulating fields and farm lands, but now other private estates have grown up in the close vicinity.

Last spring, when Mr. and Mrs. McFadden as members of the Horticultural Society, opened their house and gardens to the other members of the Society over six hundred people took advantage of their hospitality and enjoyed the privilege of wandering through their beautiful grounds.

SARA H. BULLOCK.

ROUAELE MANOR, the estate of MR. AND MRS. FITZ EUGENE DIXON, in Elkins Park, Pennsylvania, occupies one hundred and twenty acres of rolling, partially wooded land, formerly a portion of the estate of the late Jay Cooke.

The house was designed by Mr. Horace Trumbauer and completed in 1926. Constructed of tapestry brick and buff limestone it is Elizabethan in character and strongly reminiscent of many of its English ancestors. The roofs of heavy slate and the details of its many chimneys are particularly interesting.

The design of the estate as a whole follows the English manorial precedent and has been carried out most successfully under the

direction of Olmsted Brothers with the hearty co-operation of the owner, who is personally very much interested in the work of development.

Leaving the highway the entrance road passes through a gateway which has been carried out in the same materials as the house, thus giving the visitor a feeling of the unity of the whole scheme. A short distance inside the gates the road divides. To the left it leads to the house, while to the right it leads to the garage and the orchid houses.

Taking the left-hand turn the road bends down hill through the park, crosses a small ravine on a very interesting stone arch bridge, swings upward on a long curve and straightens out to approach the entrance court. In passing along the entrance road there are many interesting views, here a sweep of rolling tree-dotted lawn with the house in the distance; there a pond, iris bordered and backed with rhododendron; and here again, near the house, banks of azaleas and flowering dogwoods. The treatment of the forecourt is very simple. Since fine views over the park may be secured from the first-floor windows on this side of the house there are no walls or hedges to obstruct the view. A simple, large rectangle of pavement makes the least conspicuous break in the sweep of the lawn from the house, while a rich plantation of evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs softens the junction line between house and ground.

The area given over to formal treatment is relatively small for an estate of this size. On the side of the house opposite the forecourt there is a simple rectangle of turf, practically at the first-floor level, bordered by a path and flower beds, and the whole enclosed by a vine draped wall. On the farther side of this area and on axis with a large bay-window in the dining-room is a smaller, almost square, flower garden raised a few steps above the former. The central feature of this garden is a small fountain containing a delightful bronze "Diana and Dolphin" by Anna V. Hyatt. Flagstone paths divide the area into four quarters. The beds thus formed are edged with box and filled with flowers. The whole is strongly enclosed by a plantation of evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs, thus giving a greatly desired sensation of privacy.

Passing through this garden, but remaining on the same axis, one finds oneself in the long, double perennial border. The design

of this area is simplicity itself and very effective. A broad turf walk leads away from the house, wide flower beds flank it on either side and enframement is secured by hemlock hedges paralleling the path. At the end of this area the ground rises abruptly, and advantage has been taken of this natural feature to construct a charming naturalistic pool with rocky banks thickly planted with sprawling evergreens, flowering shrubs and herbaceous plants suited to the location. The water supply spouts from a small bronze figure at the back of the pool. At the base of the bank the path divides and curves up and outward by easy ramps between rich and colorful plantations to other areas beyond.

The terminal feature of the whole garden scheme is an interesting old stone tower, partly in ruins and mantled with ivy, which stands well back from the top of the bank at the back of the rock garden. This tower serves the humble purpose of a tool house, but as it is not directly connected with the gardens, this fact does not mitigate against its effectiveness.

In the area lying to the right of the garden is the children's playground, and beyond are three tennis courts so arranged that the game may be watched from raised terraces.

From the living-room terrace the lawn sweeps away on three sides. The ever changing play of light and shade on the rolling surface of the ground, the groups of trees, and a flash of water surface, make the views from this terrace always delightful.

Starting at some distance from the entrance side of the house, but bearing no axial relation to it, is a small glen which has been skilfully developed into one of the most unique features of this interesting estate. A path follows the thread of water which at normal times flows down the glen. Along the rather steep sides hundreds of thousands of narcissi and woodland flowers have been naturalized under the openwood growth of forest trees. Many flowering trees, and others which have autumn-colored foliage, have been added to enhance the beauty of this lovely little landscape unit. The skilful manner by which the head of the glen has been kept open, thus affording a long vista down the glen from some of the rooms in the house and thereby incorporating it in the general scheme, is a measure of the skill of the designers.

Where the land flattens at the foot of the glen a pond with a small island has been constructed. At one end, but hidden from view down the glen, there is a charming "Fish House," from which one commands a fine view down the pond. The latter is screened from nearby buildings by a thick plantation of pine, spruce and rhododendron; this evergreen screen being especially desirable as the pond is used for ice-skating as well as boating.

Since the owner and his family are usually away during the summer, the flowers chosen for the gardens are those which bloom during the early and late spring and in the autumn. A succession of bloom is secured by tulips, iris, peonies, lilies, delphiniums, gladioli and chrysanthemums. For the same reason there are many plantations of azaleas and both white and pink dogwoods.

Much could be written regarding the interesting garage group of buildings and also the farm buildings, but space will only permit the statement that each is well fitted to its purpose and carefully incorporated into the general plan.

To do justice to Mr. Dixon's notable collection of orchids would require much knowledge which the writer does not possess. I can only say what is already well known, namely, that the collection is of international importance and that it is maintained by a large staff of experts in thirteen glass houses especially constructed for the purpose.

In conclusion, I wish to say what must be apparent to any thoughtful observer, that "Rouaele Manor" is a striking illustration of the successful result which may be achieved in the development of an estate through the close co-operation of the owner, the architect, and the landscape architect.

MARKLEY STEVENSON.

THE SQUIRRELS, the estate of MR. AND MRS. ROBERT GLENDINNING at Chestnut Hill, Pa., is on a hillside, descending steeply into the valley of the Wissahickon. It is shaped like a natural amphitheatre, on the rim of which, grow huge oaks and tulip trees. The precipitous slopes offered an obstacle to gardening which challenged ingenuity, and this challenge was accepted exultantly. The result is an interesting series of gardens.

Just below the house and in a dimple of the hill is a tiny garden, two sides of which are formed by successive terraces of dry stone walls. An Italian Renaissance fountain splashes pleasantly and about it perennial flowers grow in tiny box-edged beds. Climbing roses and hybrid tea roses claim a delighted attention.

From here a ramped path leads down the slope to the center of the amphitheatre, where a flat lawn with shrubs about its margin, contrasts with the rugged hillside. Particularly appealing are the flowering cherries and *Viburnum carlesi*. Below the lawn on a sunny grass terrace, but still high above the valley, is a swimming pool, the placid water of which reflects the green hues of the trees. This is the outstanding achievement of the place, for artistry has produced a pleasing, simple composition. The end of the terrace is surmounted by two high retaining walls one above the other with a narrow ledge between them, and a flight of steps mounting to the ledge and thence up the hill. The retaining walls were built without mortar, but with numerous earth pockets, planted with rock plants. In spring, this wall is an imposing and colorful sight, rising as it does from the surface of the terrace to a height of twenty feet and terminating in the foliage of arching shrubs.

There is an upper garden on steeply sloping ground in which are grown all manner of perennial flowers. It is profusely decorated with earthenware jars and fragments of ancient sculpture, some built into the walls, some placed on the rim of the pool.

The whole estate has become in one sense a garden, so many nooks and corners have received especial attention. For instance, the bank along the drive is held by a dry wall where tiny rock plants thrive, and this wall, too, has been generously interrupted with ancient fragments of sculptured marble.

The hillside garden spot is unlike any other place. Its very casual arrangement, its natural irregularity and its ingenious variety, are expressive of the owner's personal ideals of garden craft. Their wide acquaintance with gardens in many countries has given a certain freedom from precise styles; and yet there is a quality about this terraced hill which is not induced by the ancient sculptures or by any feature other than the cultivated precipice, but which is reminiscent of the vineyard slopes and pergolas of southern Italy.

Mr. and Mrs. James Bush Brown.

TIMBERLINE is the estate of W. HINCKLE SMITH, at Bryn Mawr, Pa. A beautiful natural forest with interesting and varied undergrowth covers many acres of the estate and, here, in a sheltered valley, an arboretum was established nearly half a century ago. The collection of trees, while not extensive, contains several rare and interesting species.

The drive winds through the forest and the house is pleasantly situated at the very edge of the woodland, its windows commanding a broad view across a lovely valley pasture to a wooden hillside beyond. From the house terrace sumptuous steps of cut limestone descend to the wide turf terrace below, and following the long, straight path through the woods one comes upon the garden. The garden is beautifully situated in a clearing, the forest enclosing it on three sides and the ground sloping away on the open side, thus disclosing a view over the stream valley.

The center of the garden is accented by a formal pool with a raised coping of cut stone. About the pool, and reflected in its mirror, are flowering crab trees of striking outline. During the war the garden had very little care and these trees, formerly clipped, grew wild. This resulted in a very flaring top and this unique and picturesque shape has been maintained. The formal flower beds, edged with box, enclose four grass panels which occupy the quadrangles formed by the two major axes. A path describes the perimeter of these panels and a hedge and flower beds enclose the path, while orange trees in tubs are used as accents at the crossings.

To the north of the garden, but within the enframing woods, is a tennis court. Upon the east the main axis is terminated by a beautiful classic pavilion. From one corner, lesser gardens, enclosed in hedges, are devoted to raising flowers for cutting.

The garden has a refinement of architectural detail rarely attained. Its plan is one of exceedingly beautiful proportions and a more lovely and sheltered situation could not be found than this great open space enclosed by magnificent old trees.

JAMES BUSH BROWN.

A few years ago MR. AND MRS. RICHARD HAUGHTON bought VALLEY MILL FARM at Paoli, situated on the north branch of Valley Creek in the Chester Valley in the heart of Pennsylvania's

celebrated "Welsh Tract." The Mill was built in 1710 by Thomas Jerman and it is but 28 years younger than Pennsylvania itself.

On the side of the hill above this historic old Mill Mr. and Mrs. Haughton have made their home, and on the slope between the house and the stream that roams through their broad meadows, Mrs. Haughton, with the aid and co-operation of her husband, has built her famous rock garden, the reputation of which has spread far and wide.

Since the time The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society was founded, one hundred years ago, the knowledge and love of gardening has made great strides and many special branches have been developed; among these Rock Gardening has become one of the foremost and has graduated from the experimental into the perfected branches of gardening.

At the Centennial Anniversary of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, Mrs. Haughton was presented with the Schaffer Gold Medal of the Society, awarded: "For her wonderful collection of Rock Plants, which are so beautifully and instructively displayed in her garden at Paoli." So reads the award, and this wording only inadequately describes her achievement. From the time you cross the little foot-bridge at the foot of the garden and climb up and around the winding paths among the old, the new, and the rare rock plants, you are lost in admiration at the knowledge, patience and taste shown everywhere. Each year the garden is extended a little further along the bank of the stream, adding new collections suitable to the exposure. An interesting collection of the hybrid primroses was added a year or so ago. This garden is irrigated as it would have to be to produce such quality of bloom, and every plant is growing in just the kind of soil and under the exact conditions it likes most. I do not believe *Daphne cneorum* has ever grown more luxuriantly nor spread its fragrance more generously. All the irises nestle in the rocky crevices as if nature had placed them there, and the *Phlox subulata* in all its varied hues is spread over the rocks in the early spring in sheets of color.

People come from far and near to view this picture, and trespass, I am afraid, on Mrs. Haughton's patience and hospitality.

SARA H. BULLOCK.

Whitemarsh Hall, the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury, is one of the most magnificent estates in the country. It was laid out by Jacques Grebert, Landscape Architect, in 1917. From the tall, iron, grille gates on the highway to the palace on the distant hill, a straight swathe of greensward extends between the flanking masses of the forest trees. This is the major axis, a mile in length. It dips out of sight beyond the brow of the hill, crosses the valley and reasserts itself on the upper slopes of the opposite hill in parterres and in fountains, the white jets of which are visible from the entrance.

The light gray limestone palace, with its classic portico and symmetrical façades, is so designed that views are uninterrupted in four directions from the principal rooms. To the southwest the view is framed by the groves of oaks and tulip trees and is enlivened by a rather simple French parterre of box edgings, turf, altheas, and geraniums.

To the southeast the view is down the long axis to the gate, while in the immediate foregound is an intricate parterre of box-edged flower beds and broad, pebbled walks.

The tremendous axis is the essence of the whole elaborate scheme. Without the strength of this line the plan would be intricate without being noble. The axis, strongly accented by fountains, near and far, carries the eye to such a distance that it imparts colossal scale to the design. Every detail is in just proportion to this grand scale and the proportions of the garden itself are immense.

Below the balustraded rampart of the parterre terrace the great garden spreads the careful symmetry of its edged flower bed scrolls and trim gravel walks. Clipped evergreens and white sculptured groups adorn the side paths at regular intervals, and at the far end a round pool with flashing jets and columns of water gives a highlight to a scene already made brilliant by the sunlight reflected from the dazzling walks and by the intense color of the flowers.

On the right the garden is flanked by the high foliage of the trees, while on the left a massive retaining wall dominates the expanse of formality. A bosk of lindens rises above the balustrade, while at the base of the wall rhododendrons and laurel are massed.

The gardens at Whitemarsh Hall are built for sheer display, for the lavish entertainment of gay throngs of guests. Here a thousand people could stroll about and not begin to crowd the ample walks and promenades. Indeed such a place seems woefully empty and deserted without the animation of the crowd.

The "grand manner" of Louis XIV and of Le Notre may seem out of place in our republic, but thus transported to a foreign land it could not have found more sympathetic expression than it has in this great garden.

MR. AND MRS. JAMES BUSH BROWN.

WINTERTHUR, the estate of MR. AND MRS. HENRY F. DU PONT near Wilmington, Delaware, extends over four thousand acres of gently rolling, partially wooded, farm land. The residence, built twenty-seven years ago, is approached over an entrance road which winds for several miles through pleasantly open and wooded country. Its character is that of a French chateau.

The house is set amid large, old trees on one side of a rather narrow valley, the opposite side of which is heavily wooded. This wooded hillside forms the principal prospect from the house.

Lying on one side and below the house are a naturalistic wild garden, a charming formal flower garden and a rose garden. In addition to these pleasure gardens there is a tennis court and a nine hole golf course on the place.

As might be expected on an estate of this magnitude farming and stock raising are carried on, on an extensive scale. Close to 400 head of choice purebred Holstein-Friesians and a large herd of pedigreed Herefords (beef cattle) as well as pedigreed sheep are among the attractive features at "Winterthur"; Mr. du Pont having built spacious barns and model dairy houses which are among the most noted in the country. Many of his Holstein-Friesians are winners of championships both in the show-ring and for milk and butter production.

One of the most interesting features of the estate is a centralized group of service buildings, including carpenter, machine and plumbing shops, a blacksmith shop, garages and repair shops for the many trucks, tractors and other mobile machinery necessary to carry on the work of such a vast domain.

MARKLEY STEVENSON.

THE PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
ORGANIZED 1827

THIS SOCIETY WELCOMES GIFTS AND BEQUESTS OF MONEY, AND IT IS HOPED THAT ALL WHO DESIRE TO PERPETUATE ITS WORK WILL, IN DISPOSING OF THEIR PROPERTY, INCLUDE THE PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY AMONG THEIR BENEFICIARIES

INDEX

Academy of Natural Sciences, 278
Acting Committee (*see Council*)
Amateur gardener, definition of, 315, 316
American Carnation Society, 260
American Dahlia Society, 260, 272, 293
American Gladiolus Society, 260
American Iris Society, 260, 301
American Orchid Society, 334
American Peony Society, 260, 295, 301
American Pomological Society, 136, 206, 235, 279
American Rose Society, 260, 282, 283
American Sweet Pea Society, 260, 290
Annual Members, dues, 39, 73, 283
Arnold Arboretum, gift to, 303, 317
Awards, special, 369; Centenary Medal, 341; Robert C. Wright Rose Medal, 338, 346; Schaffer Memorial Cup, 338, 346; Schaffer Memorial Medal, 325, 333, 342

Baldwin, Matthias W., 186; address of, 159; biography of, 382; memorial to, 199; president, 144; subscriptions for portrait of, 200
Bartram, John, garden of, 303, 309, 311, 427; John Bartram Association, 325; life of, 8
Binney, Horace, biography of, 382; memorial to, 217; president, 34, 71; portrait presented to Society, 343; report as chairman of Committee on New Plants and Flowers, 85
Biographies, 382–398
Birds, protection of, 175, 197
Bodine, Samuel T., biography of, 383; president, 258
Botanical Garden (*see Horticultural Garden*)
Boyd, James, addresses to other organizations, 314, 317; addresses to Society: *1924*, 325; *1925*, 329; *1926*, 336; *1927*, 343; awards to, 325, 341; biography of, 384; president, 259, 303; proposed expansion and changes of Society, 298
Brincklé, William D., memorial, 170
Buist, Robert, biography of, 385
By-Laws (*see Constitution and By-Laws*)

Carr, Robert, 14; garden of, 427; memorial to, 194
Cartledge, Thomas, biography of, 385
Centennial Celebration of Society, 343; committee on, 333, 341; speeches at banquet, 399–420
Centennial Exposition, 208
Centennial Horticultural Society, 215; convention of horticulturists, 210, 211
Centre Square, 148
Charter, 364–367; first mention of, 46
Childs, George William, address of, 263; biography of, 385; memorial to, 267; president, 255
Chrysanthemum Society of America, 292
Clark, Clarence H., biography of, 386; portrait presented to Society, 285; president, 255
Collins, Zaccheus, biography of, 386; president, 34
Committees, on centennial celebration (*see Centennial Celebration*); on enlarging activities of Society, 309, 312; on exhibitions, 84, 214; on fruits, 53, 113, 131, 148; on library (*see Library*); on new plants, 78, 85, 92; on nurseries and gardens, 52, 424–445; on plants and flowers, 241, 264; on premiums (*see Premiums*); on sections, 269; on Sesqui-Centennial, 309, 324, 329; on "too many new varieties," 311, 317; on vegetables, 54; on visiting gardens, 324; Schaffer Memorial, 322, 323, 332, 333, 341, 342

Constitution and By-Laws, 40; amended, 271; revised, 321
Cope, Caleb, address of, 109; biography of, 387; eulogy of, 122; garden of, 446–450; gift of dies for medals, 112; gold medal awarded for Victoria regia, 121; memorial to, 252; president, 71, 108, 114; Sully's portrait of, 126; Victoria regia, 116
Council, 71, 303; first, *1828*, 34, 35; first women members, 300; list of members, 351–354; revival of, 271
Curculio, prize for destruction of, 130

Darlington, William, 16, 171; letter to Society from, 159
Delegates sent to: Agricultural Convention in Washington, 209; American Agricultural Association of New York, 105; American Pomological Society, 136; Chester County Horticultural Society Exhibition, 100, 105; Cincinnati Horticultural Society, 105; Delaware County Institute of Science, 105; International Horticultural Exhibition at Cologne, 217; International Plant Breeding Conference, 282; Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 104, 107, 137; New Haven Horticultural Society Exhibition, 100, 105; New Jersey Horticultural Society Exhibition, 100, 105; New York State Horticultural Society, 105; Wilmington Horticultural Society, 105
de Warville, Brissot, 25
Diploma, 76; committee on, 50; illustration of, 77
Donations (*see Gifts*)
Downing, A. J., 28; memorial to, 126, 127; monument to, 141
Dreer, Henry A., biography of, 387; memorial to, 214; portrait presented to Society, 215
Dreer, William F., biography of, 388
Dues, annual membership, 39, 73, 283; life membership, 39, 73

Eastwick, Andrew M., 14, 130
Exhibitions, 36, 312; at monthly meetings, 35, 209, 231, 234; first period, *1827–1835*, 43, 48, 55, 62; second period, *1836–1855*, 81, 90, 93, 97, 100, 103, 106, 109, 120, 127, 130, 142; third period, *1856–1865*, 149, 150, 173, 175; fourth period, *1866–1878*, 197, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 222, 223; fifth period, *1879–1889*, 227, 232, 234, 235, 236, 239, 240, 241, 243, 244, 245, 249, 251, 252, 253, 254; sixth period, *1890–1920*, 264, 265, 266, 270, 275, 276, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 298, 300, 302; seventh period, *1921–1927*, 307, 308, 310, 311, 317, 319, 321, 324, 326, 330, 338, 340, 345, 346
Experimental Garden (*see Horticultural Garden*)

Fahnestock, B. A., memorial to, 168
Fairmount Park, 29, 32, 33, 149, 160, 171, 219
Fiftieth anniversary, 221, 222
Financial statement, 421–423
First meeting to form a horticultural society, 38
Florists' Club of Philadelphia, 244, 252, 315
Flower Show Association of the Main Line, 295, 299, 300
Flower Shows (*see Exhibitions*)
Founders of the Society, 39
Four Counties, The, 327, 332, 339
Franklin, Benjamin, 10, 30
Franklin County Horticultural Association, 206
Fruit transported free to exhibition in *1869*, 207.

Garden Club of America, The, 312
Garden Club of Philadelphia, The, 327, 332, 339
Garden Clubs: Four Counties, The, 327, 332, 339; Garden Club of America, The, 312; Garden Club of Philadelphia, The, 327, 332, 339; Gardeners, The, 311, 327, 332, 339; Weeders, The, 311, 327, 332, 339
Gardeners, The, 311, 327, 332, 339
Gardens: *Japanese*, 139
—*Old, description of*, 424–450; Betton, Dr., 442; Blight, George, 441;

Borie, J. J., 441; Breck, Samuel, 424; Butler, Mr., 438; Carr, Robert, 427; Clapier, L., 439; Coleman, Edward, 434; Cope, Caleb, 446; D'Arras, A., 433; Girard, Stephen, 443; Hart, J., 434; Hibbert, Thomas, 428; Landreth, D. & C., 429; Longstreth, Joshua, 434, 436; M'Arran, John, 32, 433; M'Mahon, Mrs., 436; Maupay, Daniel, 437; Parker, Mr., 430; Pennsylvania Hospital, 442; Pepper, George, 435, 440; Pierce, Joshua and Samuel, 31; Pierpoint, Mr., 443; Pratt, Henry, 431; Rhoades, Mr., 425; Smith, J. B., 425

—*Pre-Revolutionary*, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 26, 28, 29, 32

—*Survey of*, 450–455

—*Today, description of*, 455–487; Burk, Mr. and Mrs. Louis, 459; Clothier, Mr. and Mrs. Morris L., 462; Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Fitz Eugene, 479; du Pont, Mr. and Mrs. Henry F., 487; du Pont, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre S., 474; Elkins, Mr. and Mrs. George W., 465; Elkins, Mr. and Mrs. William M., 466; Glendinning, Mr. and Mrs. Robert, 482; Harris, Mr. and Mrs. H. Frazer, 468; Haughton, Mr. and Mrs. Richard, 484; Johnson, Mr. and Mrs Alba B., 460; Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Horatio Gates, 457; McFadden, Mr. and Mrs. J. Franklin, 478; Mercer, Mr. and Mrs. William R., 455; Sinkler, Miss Caroline S., 469; Smith, Mr. W. Hinckle, 484; Starr, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Tatnall, 473; Stotesbury, Mr. and Mrs. Edward T., 486; Stout, Mr. and Mrs. C. Frederick C., 467; Taylor, Mrs. Frederick W., 458; Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. John Barnes, 477; Widener, Mr. Joseph E., 475

General Union of Holland, 242, 244

Gifts, 128, 223, 232, 245; for library gifts (*see Library*); for premiums donated (*see Premiums*)

Harrison, Apollos Wolcott, biography of, 388

Henderson, Peter, donation by, 237

History of the Society, 162, 275, 310, 333

Honorary life members, 215, 222

Honorary members, list of, 355, 356

Horticultural gardens, 89, 92, 96, 108, 138, 140, 155, 207, 219, 292, 293, 294, 299, 300, 307, 317, 340

Horticultural Hall, 370–374; committee on, 183, 198, 200, 268, 279; first fire, *1881*, 232; gift of Hall to Society by Miss Elizabeth Schaffer, 245, 246, 247; laying of corner stone, third Hall, 272; opening of first, 204; opening of second, 233; proposed sale of third Hall, 287; purchase of Hall by William L. Schaffer and use of it given to Society, 228, 229, 230; report of building committee on third Hall, 276; report of Judge Kinsey, 290; sale of, 295, 296; second fire, *1893*, 266

Horticultural Society of New York, 126, 304, 328, 338, 346

Horticulture, 304, 321, 325, 337

Ingersoll, Joseph Reed, biography of, 389; president, 34

Insects, injurious, Curculio, 130; Hessian Fly, 25; Japanese beetle, 317; Seventeen-year locust, 109

Investment of funds, 300; liberty bonds, 298, 307

James, Thomas P., 71, 158; memorial to, 233

Japanese beetle, 317

Johnson, Andrew, letter to Society from, 187

Kansas State Horticultural Society, 206

Keith, Sidney Washington, biography of, 389

Kendrick, Mayor Freeland W., address at Centennial Banquet, 402–404

King, Daniel Rodney, addresses of, 177, 200; biography of, 390; memorial to, 227, 228; president, 144, 190

Kuhn, Cornelius Hartman, biography of, 390; president, 259

Ladies' Auxiliary Committee, 299

Ladies' Reception, 218, 221, 223, 234

Landreth, David, 22; garden of, 429–430

Lectures, 376–381
Lemon Hill, 29, 32, 33, 135, 138, 140, 149
Librarian, 90, 316
Library, 69, 80, 89, 100, 103, 105, 108, 121, 128, 135, 143, 189, 301, 320, 322, 326, 331, 336, 344; first mention of, 35; gifts to, 167, 204, 206, 207, 243, 265, 269, 327; rules of, 322
Life members, dues, 39, 73, 175; list of, 362, 363
Life members deceased, list of, 357–362
Lincoln, Abraham, memorial to, 185

McFarland, J. Horace, address at Centennial Banquet, 415–420
Marlatt, Charles L., address at Centennial Banquet, 405–408
M'Mahon, Bernard, 16, 41, 51; garden of, 436, 437
Marshall, Humphry, 15
Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 104, 107, 137, 304, 321, 328, 338, 346
Medals 369; dies for, 112; exchange of, 328, 338, 346 (see Awards, Special)
Meehan, Thomas, 14; biography of, 391; memorial to, 282
Meeting places, 375, 376
Members, first women, 34; number of, 190, 251, 324, 339; original eighty, 368 (see Annual, Life and Honorary Members)
Memorial Hall, 304, 334
Memorial trees, 145, 172, 220
Memorials, 126, 168, 170, 185, 194, 199, 214, 217, 227, 228, 232, 233, 237, 238, 250, 252, 254, 267, 282, 286, 328, 334
Michaux, François André, 13
Mitchell, Joseph Eastburn, addresses of, 229, 233, 248; biography of, 392; memorial to, 250; portrait presented to Society, 252; president, 144, 224

National Association of Gardeners, 287
National Flower Show, 294
Newbold, Clement Buckley, biography of, 393; memorial to, 334; president, 257
New York Horticultural Society (*see Horticultural Society of New York*)
Nurseries in vicinity of Philadelphia in *1927*, 306

Obituaries (*see Memorials*)
Officers, list of presidents, 348; list of secretaries, 350; list of treasurers, 350; list of vice-presidents, 348, 349

Paris Exposition, 280
Pastorius, Francis D., 3, 4, 5, 18
Patterson, Gen. Robert, biography of, 393; memorial to, 232; portrait presented to Society, 241; president, 71, 124, 144
Paul, James W., biography of, 394; memorial to, 286; president, 257
Penn, William, 1, 3
Pennock, Samuel Sellers, biography of, 394
Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, The, aims, 115; appeal for State Aid, 187; Centennial Celebration, 343; Fiftieth Anniversary, 221, 222; incorporation, 364; organization, 38; summaries by periods: *1827–1835*, 34–38; *1836–1855*, 71–76; *1856–1865*, 144–147; *1866–1878*, 190–194; *1879–1889*, 224–227; *1890–1920*, 255–263; *1921–1927*, 303–306.
Percival, Mary, 232
Philadelphia Florist, 126
Philadelphia Flower Show, 328, 333, 340
Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, 24
Pierce, Joshua and Samuel, garden of, 31
Premiums, 131, 169, 292; committee on, 78, 152, 234, 271, 307; donated, 223, 237, 242, 249, 260, 261, 265, 271
Presidents, list of, 348
Price, Isaac C., biography of, 395; memorial to, 254; president, 224
Professors, list of, 350, 351

Quarantine, 300, 301, 302, 309, 331; Federal Horticultural Board, 299; Japanese beetle, 317; plant embargo, 299

Rhodes, James Mauran, biography of, 395; memorial to, 328; president, 257

Rogers, Fairman, biography of, 395; president, 144

Rust, David, biography of, 396

Schaffer, Elizabeth, 245, 270, 370

Schaffer, William Lehman, 228, 370; biography of, 397; memorial tablet to, 275; memorial to, 237, 238; portrait presented to Society, 241; president, 190, 224

School of Horticulture for Women at Ambler, 301, 302, 303, 333

Secretaries, list of, 350

Seventeen-year locust, 109

Society of American Florists, 244

Squirrels, 175, 197

Stout, C. Frederick C., address at Centennial Banquet, 399–402; garden of, 467–468

Survey of gardens, 450–455

Tents, exhibitions under, 142, 149, 186, 307

Thomas, Gabriel, 7

Thomas, John, 71, 128

Treasurers, financial statement, 421–423; list of, 350; report, 100, 113, 132, 138, 151, 162, 165, 176, 194, 207, 300, 327, 336

U. S. Government, distribution of seeds, 285

Vaux, George, VII, biography of, 398; president, 34

Vice-Presidents, list of, 348, 349

Vineyards, 3, 4

Weeders, The, 311, 327, 332, 339

West Jersey Horticultural Association, 206

Wild Flower Preservation Society, 307

Wilder, Marshall P., medal presented to, 235; portrait presented to Society, 222

Wilson, Alexander, 13

Wilson, Ernest H., address at Centennial Banquet, 409–410

Wright, Richardson, address at Centennial Banquet, 411–412

Wright, Robert C., Rose Medal, 338, 346

HORTICULTURAL INDEX

PAGE

A

Abelia rupestris....109
Abies canadensis....26
Abutilon.... 74
floribundum....185
nemerosa....107
thompsoni....207
venosum....107
Acacia ..37, 70, 73, 74, 82, 99, 401, 475
angustifolia....65
armata....443
floribunda....55
glaucescens....47
grandis....150
julibrissin....427
linearis....67
lineata....152
longifolia....65
myrtifolia....160
ne plus ultra tricolor....92
pubescens....449
retinodes....152
riceana....160
verticillata....47
Acalypha macafeana....227
musaica....227
sanderi....280
Acer....425
Achania malvaviscus....61
Achimene....74
gloxiniaflora....126
patens....126
Achyranthes veschaffelti....189
Aconite, Winter....332
Acropera loddigesi....107
Adhatoda cydoniaefolia....161
Adiantum farleyense....207
gracillimum....218
Aechmea discolor....162
fulgens....161
Aerides odoratum....278
Aeschynanthus grandiflora....129
miniatum....136
Aesculus pavia....13
Agapanthus....37
umbellatus....56, 65, 69
Agave....63
geminiflora....83
Air Plant....103, 443

PAGE

Allamanda....149
violacea....207
Allspice Tree....56, 97, 433
Almond....94, 428
Alocasia cuprea....165
jenningsi....207
metallica....165, 187
sedeni....216
Aloe....48, 57, 65, 74, 83
American....28
variegata....443
Alonsoa warscewiczi....150
Aloysia citriodora....431
Alsophila australis....205
Alstromeria....37
caldisiana....160
pelegrina....50
Alternanthera....225, 305
Althea....486
Amaranthus cruentus....69
Amaryllis....37, 59, 70, 226, 244
Brazilian....56
aulica....68
johnsoni....42, 56
longifolia....61
purpurea....61
Ampelopsis lowi....287
Andromeda arborea....429
coriacea....55
Andropagon scoenanthus....442
Anemone....37, 265, 281
japonica....107
nemerosa....47
Angraecum bilobum....135
Anguloa clowesi....278
Anthurium scherzerianum....208
Antirrhinum....37
majus....61
Aphelandra aurantica....143
Apple...7, 23, 51, 60, 61, 63, 66, 74, 75 83, 84, 92, 94, 95, 96, 100, 102 104, 137, 158, 171, 188, 192 204, 205, 206, 209, 210, 215 223, 234, 284, 311, 425, 428 430, 431
Chesterfield....37
Emperor Alexander....102
Fallawater....417

PAGE

Golden Pippin....37
Jefferies....136
Maiden's Blush....37
Monmouth Pippin....129
Newton Pippin....10
Pearmain....37
Smokehouse....136, 417
Spitzenberg....37
Summer Willing....37
Winter Sweet....37
York Imperial....129
Apple, Lady....51
Apple, Rose....56, 63
Apple Tree....459
Apricot....23, 49, 74, 96, 128, 158, 425 428, 431, 434, 448
Apricot Tree, West Indian....56
Aquatic Plant....377
Aquilegia....296, 298
Arabis....458
Aralia quinquefolia....168
Araucaria cragiliana....99
excelsa....99
imbricata....99
rulei....218
Arborvitae....429, 456, 461, 466, 469, 475
Arbutus....70
uneda....56
Ardisia....37, 70, 83
Ardisia....61, 74
crenulata....56, 158
crispa....158
solanacea....56
Aristolochia....74
elegans....245
grandiflora....265
labiosa....61
Arrowroot....48
Arrowroot Plant....56
Artichoke....7, 23, 54, 74, 438, 441, 444
Artocarpus incisa....65
Arum....82
esculentum....435
Asclepias curassavica....61
Ash....1
Asparagus....16, 38, 41, 74, 128, 377, 448
Asparagus tenuissimus....242
Aspidistra lurida....160, 161
Aspidium exaltatum....56
Asplenium ebenoides....185
nidus-avis....161
Aster....70, 340
German....104
argophyllus....56
moschatus....56

PAGE

Astrapaea wallichi....65, 167
Aucuba japonica....55
Auricula....74, 161
Azalea....37, 56, 73, 86, 128, 167, 175 231, 241, 242, 244, 251, 253 318, 409, 429, 446, 474, 475 480, 482
Chinese....435
Azalea....48, 74
amoena....150
coccinea....56
coronata....116
indica....42
narcissiflora....136

B

Baccharis angustifolia....64
Bachelor's Button....296
Bamboo....275
Banana....48, 63, 68, 97, 284, 417, 432
Banana Plant....56
Banana Tree....83, 426
Banksia....48, 82
speciosa....65
Barberry....470
Barley....2, 7
Bay, Royal....83
Bay Tree....308
Bean....2, 7
Kidney....448
Lima, Dreer Improved....217
Snap Short....448
Soy, Wilson....408
String....284
Beech....1
Beech Tree....455, 467, 472
Beet....55, 66
Portugal....67
Sugar....76, 78, 401
Begonia....37, 42, 48, 70, 226, 227, 265 279, 281, 346, 378, 475
alba-coccinea....129
argyrostigma....56
boliviensis....208
capensis....61
Gloire de Lorraine....281
grandis....161
macrophylla....56
magnifica....207
manicata....160
nitida....107
rex....160
semperflorens....132
Tuberous Rooted....252

PAGE

Berberis 17
chitrya 107
trifoliata 140
Bergamot 432
Bergamot Tree 435, 440
Betula 437
Bignonia grandiflora 61
picta 107
Billbergia thyrsoidea 141
Bird of Paradise 470
Blechnum gibbum 207
Bletia 59, 70
tankervilliae 64
Bluebell 318
Bonapartea juncea 83
Borecole 38, 47
Bougainvillea glabra sanderiana ... 278
Bouvardia 74, 446
jasminoides 207
longiflora alba 161
Box Bush 468, 470
Box, English 456, 457
Box, Tree 26
Boxthorn, Japanese 65
Boxwood 458, 459, 466, 472, 473, 474, 477
English 467
Breadfruit 63
Breadfruit Tree 426
Broccoli 36, 38, 67, 75, 100
Bromelia 56
Broughtonia sanguinea 132
Brunfelsia eximia 121
Brussels Sprouts 36, 46, 75
Buckeye, Ohio 13
Buckwheat 7, 25
Buttercup 318
Buttonwood 21, 23
Buxus suffruticosa 472

C

Cabbage 36, 54, 55, 61, 282
Thousand Headed 46
Turnip Rooted 66
Cabbage Tree 56
Cacalia speciosa 65
Cactus 37, 48, 70, 73, 86, 96, 103, 265, 376, 428, 432, 446
arboreus 65
braxiliensis 56
cerei 83
cochineal 63
cochinnellifer 64
echino 83
echmonyetauthi 83
epiphylla 83

PAGE

flagelliformis 434, 443
grandiflora 435
grandiflorus 426
hariota 83
hatiora 83
heptagonus 64
lepismium 83
mamilaris 56
mamillarial 83
melocactus 56, 64
Monkey 447
octangular 55
octangularis 435
opuntia 83
pereskia 56, 83
philanthoides 56
pilocerei 83
speciousus 56
tringularis 64
truncatus 65
Turk's Head 447
Cajeput 63
Caladium 240, 275
albomaculatum 205
baraquini 165
belleymei 165
chantini 161
hastatum 165
humboldti 161
lindeni 205
rubellum 205
Calanthe veratrifolia 73, 130
Calathea zebrina 56, 426
Calceolaria 37, 48, 70, 74, 132, 278, 377
lavandufolia 160
Calendula 340
Calla aethiopica 117
elliottiana 279
Calla Lily 244
Callicoma serratifolia 56
Camellia 22, 36, 63, 68, 70, 73, 74, 86, 88, 100, 146, 171, 175, 385, 406, 426, 427, 429, 434, 435, 440, 443, 448
Caleb Cope 116
Double 59
japonica 42, 47
myrtifolia 47
oleifera 64
wiltbankiana 47
Campanula 37, 70, 297, 319, 320
grandis 73, 109
latiloba 73
nobilis 126
vidali 130

PAGE

Camphor Tree....63, 426
Candicans, Towering....434
Canna....37, 226, 305, 378, 379
Cantaloupe....23, 38
Canterbury Bells....56, 296
Cantua dependens....132
buxifolia....132
Caoutchouc....45
Cardoon....38, 54, 67, 99
Carnation..37, 45, 56, 70, 74, 128, 161 171, 244, 260, 265, 266, 271 275, 276, 283, 286, 291, 308 378, 409
Edward Banyard....242
Enchantress....283
Grace Battles....265
Imperial....284
Windsor....284
Carolina Snowdrop Tree....429
Carolinea princeps....46, 48, 55, 64
Carpinus....437
Carrot....7, 67, 435
Cassia....56, 82
suavealens....41
Casuarina....48, 433
torulosa....64
Catalpa Tree....18, 28, 464
Cauliflower....23, 36, 55, 74, 100, 128 440, 449
Cedar of Lebanon....97
Cedar Tree....1, 19, 27, 28, 456
Celeriac....102
Celery....54, 67, 75, 282, 378
Red Russian....52
White Giant....52
White Plume....237
Centaurea....305
Centropogon fastuosus....121
Century Plant....343
Cephalanthus....425
Cereus....447
Night Blooming....434
Cestrum aurantiacum....107
nocturnum....64
Chamaeranthemum igneum....207
Chamaerops....48
hystrix....65
palmetto....56
Chelonia....431
Cherimona....432
Cherry....7, 19, 74, 95, 128, 158 216, 428, 448
English Morello....130
Hall's....410
James Gillin....106

PAGE

Japanese, Flowering....465
Jerusalem....30
Morello....49
Napoleon Bigarreau....130
Cherry Tree....19, 469, 472
Flowering....483
Chestnut....2, 6, 94
Chestnut Tree....1, 5, 26, 32, 408, 441
Chionanthus fragrans....92
Chionodoxa....332
Chirita sinensis....107
Chrysanthemum..37, 70, 75, 225, 235, 236, 244, 249, 252, 254, 260, 261, 264, 266, 271, 275, 279, 280, 282, 283, 284, 290, 291, 292, 295, 296, 305, 308, 376, 409, 466, 482
Clear View....284
Hardy....305, 330
Japanese....188, 285, 308
Kioto....253
Lilian B. Bird....253
Lynnewood Hall....285
Mrs. Alpheus Hardy....253
Morton F. Plant....284
Chysis bractescens....129
Cineraria...37, 47, 70, 73, 88, 132, 226, 231, 244, 265
Cinnamon....48, 63, 82, 97
Cinnamon Tree....56, 426
Cissus discolor....135, 188
Citron...61, 94, 424, 428, 432, 444, 448
Saint Helena....66
Citron Tree....435, 442, 447
Clematis....37, 278, 466
flammula....58
florida....56
florida flora pleno....68
heracleaefolia....107
lanuginosa....150
tubelosa....107
Clerodendron....61
kaempferi....132, 161
squamatum....132
Clethra acuminata....429
Clivia miniata....168
Clove....97
Cnicus arvensis....61
Cochliostema jacobianum....214
Cockscomb Coral Plant....60
Cocoa....82
Cocoanut....63
Cocos nucifera....64
Coffea arabica....55
Coffee....97

PAGE

Coffee Tree....45, 82, 432
Colchicum....37
autumnale....61
Coleus....192, 225, 226, 231, 305
atropurpureus....185
verschaffelti....171
Columbine....318, 469
Long Spurred....319
Short Spurred....319
Conoclinium ianthimum....132
Cookia punctata....48, 64, 433
Corchorus....431
Coreopsis....37
lanceolata grandiflora....68
tinctoria....68
Cork Tree....48, 55, 56
Corn, Broom....30
Indian....7, 8, 25, 67
Sweet....23, 38
Coronilla glauca....69
correa....37
alba....48
cardinalis....159, 161
speciosa....159, 429
Corypha....64
Coshaw....7
Cosmos....276, 285, 340
Cowslip....319
Cow Tree....97
Crab Apple Tree....410
Flowering....484
Crambe maritima....54, 441
Cranberry....2, 6, 105
Crape Myrtle....83
Crassula....37, 48
falcata....56
tuberculosa....56
Crataegus....425
Cream Nut....63
Cream Nut Tree....46, 56
Crinum longiflorium....61
Croton....192, 240, 260, 261, 264, 271, 275, 281, 291, 292, 295, 296
pictum....161
Cryptomeria....458
japonica....107
Cucumber....7, 47, 55, 74, 128, 448
Pickling....66
Cucurbitaceae....376
Cupressus australis....55, 64
disticha....427
glauca....92
horizontalis....92
sempervirens....92
Curculio, Plum....130, 445

PAGE

Curcuma longa....65
Currant....7, 74, 128, 158, 428
Black....96
Red....96
White....42, 96
Cyathea medullaris....214
Cycas....433
revoluta....56, 64, 65, 435, 441
Cyclamen....37, 47, 70, 226, 244, 253, 265, 281, 378
europeum....61
Feathered....280
giganteum....231
Cydonia....37
japonica....61
Cymbidium sinensis....56
Cynara scolymus....438
Cyperus alternifolius variegatus....176
Cypress Tree....1, 11, 31, 427
Cyrtanthus magnificus....129

D

Daffodil....378
Dahlia....36, 37, 65, 70, 84, 92, 94, 100, 104, 128, 149, 192, 196, 226, 227, 252, 272, 279, 281, 290, 297, 305, 321, 328, 340, 378, 379, 380, 401, 409, 417, 438
Caleb Cope....73
imperialis....329
Jersey's Beauty....321
Daisy....9, 30, 37, 47, 70
English....265, 319
Daphne....55
cneorum....485
fortunei....148
Date Tree....56
Datura....37
arborea....55
Delphinium....284, 297, 305, 319, 320, 469, 479, 482
Beauty of Charonne....129
Vanderbilt Hybrids....320
Deutzia....318
crenata....132
crenata flore-pleno....197
gracilis....129
Dicentra spectabilis....73
Dichorisandra mosaica....214
Dielytra spectabilis....73, 124
Diervilla florida....107
Diffenbachia bausei....216
nobilis....214
Digitalis....320

PAGE

Dillenia....433
speciosa....64, 435
Dionaea....48
muscipula....427
Dioscorea japonica....141
Dipladenia splendens....129
Dodonaea viscosa....55
Dogwood Tree....467, 474, 480
Pink....479, 482
White....479, 482
Dombeya wallichi....167
Doryanthes excelsa....79
Dracaena....192, 266, 271, 275, 281, 296, 308
draco....205
ferrea....56
hookeriana....165
marginata....185
nobilis....161
rumphi....165
speciosa marginate....161
terminalis....161
Dragon's Blood Tree....48
Dragon Tree....56
Drimys winteri....121
Drymonia turrialvae....216
Dryopteris lenzeanum....218

E

Eardrop....82
Eccremocarpus....431
scaber....50
Echeveria....305
Echinocactus....447
Echium....433
Edelweiss....280
Eggplant....23, 54, 61, 67, 234
Elm, Treaty....2
Elm Tree....465
Empetrum truncatum....65
Endive....67
Epacris candidissima....129
grandiflora....65
hyacinthiflora....126
Epidendrum....443
Eranthemum igneum....207
Eremurus....319
Erica....37, 48, 74
caffra....65
Eriobotrya japonica....68
Eriostomum intermedius....132
Erythrina....37
crista-galli....60, 64, 429
parcelli....218
Escallonia macrantha....141

PAGE

Eucalyptus....48, 433
salisafolia....55
Eucharis amazonica....161
Eugenia....63, 433
australis....65
jambos....56
myrtilfolia....55, 78
uniflora....439
Euonymous....471
Eupatorium....474
elegagans....42
ianthinum....132
Euphorbia....37, 45, 74, 83
heterophylla....64, 428
poinsettia....78
pulcherrima....78, 385
quadrangularis....56
trigonia....432
Eurya latifolia variegata....205
Eutaxia....37
Evergreen, Japanese....275
Eximia francisea....121

F

Fagelia bituminosa....140
Fagus....437
Fern....146, 192, 197, 240, 242, 244, 275, 276, 281, 279, 283, 291, 296, 308, 466, 475
Boston....280
Cybodium....291
Sword....281
Ficus....37, 74, 428, 432
australis....64
bengalensis....48, 64, 435
brassi....59
costata....64
elastica....45, 48, 55, 64, 433, 435
nitida....56, 64
populifolia....64
religiosa....64, 435
vestita....48, 56, 64
Fig....59, 61, 66, 74, 94, 97, 128, 218
Marseilles....444
Fig Marigold....56
Fig Tree....432, 435
Filbert....6
American....52
Dutch....52
English....52
Spanish....52
Filbert Tree....428
Fir....31, 32
Flax....7
New Zealand....56, 63, 82

PAGE

Fly Catcher....427
Forget-me-not....241, 319
Forsythia viridissima....107, 113
Foxglove....56, 296
Fraginus....437
Francoa ramosa....278
Fritillaria....332
Fuchsia....37, 70, 74, 128, 192
coccinea....56
globosa....69
gracilis....61

G

Gage....37, 51, 61
Gardenia florida....56
Gasteria....83
Gastonia palmata....166
Gentian....161
Gentiana jamesoni....161
Geranium....45, 47, 70, 192, 226, 227, 244, 281, 446, 457, 471, 486
grandiflorum....56
Zonale....265
Gesneria donkelairiana....186
refulgens....205
zebrina....73
Geum....37
coccineum....60
Gilly Flower....47
Ginger....97
Ginger Plant, Wild....311
Ginkgo....28
Gladiolus....88, 146, 172, 169, 192, 208, 380, 409, 417, 482
Globe Artichoke....55
Globe Flower....319
Gloriosa planti....158
simplex....158
Gloxinia....48, 161, 226, 227, 286, 297
Gloxinia arborea....64, 65
speciosa....65
tubiflora....96
Gongora galeata....107
Goniophlebium speciosa....166
Gonolobus....438
Gooseberry....7, 53, 55, 60, 74, 96, 128, 158, 161
Barbadoes....56
Gordonia pubescens....429
Gourd....30
Grape....2, 53, 63, 65, 74, 94, 100, 104, 128, 137, 149, 158, 187, 193, 205, 206, 209, 210, 217, 218, 222, 240, 252, 271, 435, 444, 448, 456

PAGE

Black Damascus....59
Black Hamburg....37, 66, 95, 96, 98, 102
Blanc et Rouge....59
Bland....95
Blue Isabella....66
Catawba....37, 95
Chasselas....66
Clinton....205
Delaware....196
Elsinborough....66, 99
Empire State....234
Fox....3, 23
Florentine....73
Frontignac....3, 150
Golden Chasselas....95
Gros Colman....200
Hamburg....113
Hampton Court....66
Hansteretto....66, 95
Iona....205
Isabella....37, 95, 98
Ives....205
Lawton Isabella....66
Lisbon....4
Madeira....4
Malaga....4, 66
Muscat....37, 59, 95, 150
Muscat Alexandria....165
Muscat Blanc....88
Muscatel....3
Norton's....95
Palestine....98
Powell....95, 196
Red....3
Red Catawba....66
Savingnon....59, 66
Sweet Water....98
White Gascoigne....95
White Sweet Water....66
White Syrian....102
Grapefruit....417
Grape Hyacinth....332
Grass, Ornamental....275
Pampas....318
Striped....192
Guava....63, 82, 97, 432, 433
Gum Elastic Tree....426
Gum, Sweet....16
Gum Wood....1

H

Hakea suaveolens....65
Halesia....11
Halleria....440

PAGE

Hawthorn White....425
Hedychium....48
coronarium....64
spicatum....64
Hedysarum pictum....64
Helianthus multiflorus....51
Heliotrope....37, 74
Heliotropium corymbosum....61
grandiflora....61
Hellebore....231
Hemerocallis....37, 83, 466
japonica....58, 61
Hemlock....26, 469, 470, 481
Hemlock Tree....476
Hemp....7
Herbs, Wild....7
Heterocentrum roseum....166
Heuchera sanguinea....279
Hexacentris mysorensis....148
Hibbertia volubilis....55
Hibiscus....37, 74, 456, 470
cooperi....205
rosasinensis....61
speciosus....438
Hickory....1, 6
Hippeastrum....100
Holly....26
Holly, Japanese....460
Hollyhock....30, 37
Honeysuckle....428
Japanese Evergreen....56
Tartarian....437
Hornbeam....438
Horse-chestnut Tree....410, 460, 465
Houseleek, Tree....56
Hoya....37, 74
bella....132
campanulata....129
imperialis....129
Hurtleberry....6
Hyacinth....37, 47, 74, 226, 242, 243, 244, 253, 378, 430
Hydrangea....37, 74, 241, 251, 253, 265, 429
hortensis....61, 436
Hystrix....48

I

Iatropha....435
Iberis....458
Ilex variegata....56
Illicium anisatum....121
floridanum....64
religiosum....121
Imantophyllum miniatum....168

PAGE

Immortelles....240
Incarvillea delavayi....280
Indigo....63
Indigofera decora....130
fragrans....65
Ipomea tricolor....165
Iresine herbsti....189
Iris....204, 296, 305, 318, 342, 369, 379, 417, 454, 458, 469, 474, 482
Bearded....458
Chinensis....69
Dutch....319
Germanica....318, 319
Japanese....278, 286, 458
Kaempferi....284
Monspur....458
Pogon....458
Siberian....458
Spuria....458
Isoloma warscewiczi....150
Ivy....32, 377, 456, 458, 466, 468, 471, 472, 481
Boston....467
English....26
Ixia....332
Ixora amboinica....167
coccinea....48, 61, 64

J

Jacarandra mimosaefolia....107
ovalifolia....107
Jasmine....82
Arabian....444
Cape....56
Jasminum....74, 99, 440
odorattissimum....443
sambac....62
sambac pleno....444
Jatropha pandurifolia....128
Jujube....12
Juniperus flaccida....158
isle d' Hieres....92
Justicia....48

K

Kaempferi....435
rotunda....65
Kail, Sea....441
Kale....36
Kale, Sea....37, 41, 55, 74, 441
Kalmia....11
Kennedia bimaculata....56
Kennedya coccinea....60
Kentucky Coffee Tree....427
Kerria japonica....431
Kniphofia uvaria....158

PAGE

L

Lace Plant....243
Lagerstroemia....59, 83
indica....61, 442
Lantana....37, 446
camara....61
violaea....161
Larkspur....296
Lasiandra....88
Latania borbonica....64, 435
Laurel....462, 464, 468, 486
Laurel, English....431
Laurus....56, 433, 440
camphora....55, 64
cinnamomum....64
nobilis....444
persea....48
Laurustinus....47, 431
Lechenaultia biloba....132
Leek....282
Lemon....51, 55, 63, 66, 94, 97, 424, 429, 432, 439, 444
Saint Helena....439
Lemon Tree....82, 428, 432, 434, 435, 436, 442, 447
Leptospermum....47, 48
Lettuce....23, 297, 448
Malta....55
Royal Cabbage....67
Lilac....14, 30, 409, 454, 474
Lilium....88
japonica....79
longiflora....37, 45
Lily....30, 74, 128, 308, 381, 469, 482
Calla....226, 265
Easter....466
Japan....104
Lily, Water....243, 377, 460
Lily of the Valley...244, 318, 319, 466
Lime....55, 432, 447
Lime Tree....16, 425
Linden Tree....486
Liriodendron....425
Littaea geminiflora....83
Livingstonia hoogendorpi....253
Lobelia....305, 458
Locust Tree....473
Lomaria gibbum....207
Lonicera....37
tartarica....54, 437
Loquat....433
Love-Apple....38
Lupine....296, 319
Lycaste tetragona....129
Lychnis grandiflora....56

PAGE

Lycopodium....100, 266
Lythus odoratus....438

M

Maclura....60
aurantica....436
Magnolia. 11, 28, 32, 461, 467, 470, 472
Magnolia acuminata....54, 427
auriculata....54
conspicua....47, 429, 439, 443
cordata....429
elliptica....429
fuscata....55, 443
grandiflora....56, 429, 436
humilis....435
macrophylla....45, 48, 436
purpurea....47, 54
yulan....68
Mahogany Tree....48, 82, 426
Mahonia....17
japonica....231
tenuifolia....107
Maidenhair Tree....410
Mamea americana....56
Mangel Root....282
Mangel Wurzel....66, 67
Mangifera indica....55, 64, 65
Mango....48, 63, 78, 82, 97, 432, 433
Mango Tree....55, 426
Maple Tree....465, 474
Maranta....192, 240, 260, 264, 266, 271, 281, 428
Maranta....435
argyrea....165
arundinacea....56
bicolor....64
massangeana....218
princeps....208
rosea-picta....208
sanguinea....160
tubispatha....208
zebrina....48, 56, 64
Maranthus alba-lineata....161
regalis....161
vittata....161
Marchantia....427
Marguerites....265
Marigold....328, 340
Martinezia granatensis....218
Maurandia barclayana....65
Medenilla magnifica....129
Medinilla speciosa....130
Medlar....428
Japanese....63
Melaleuca....48, 433

PAGE

armilaris....443
cajeputi....65
decussata....68
diosmifolia....55
pubescens....64
Melastoma....37, 160
nepalensis....65
nervosa....64
trinerva....48, 56
Melianthus major....56
Melocactus....83
Melon, Apple Pie....160
Musk....2, 7
Red Romana....66
Nutmeg....38, 53
Water....2, 7, 23, 53
Melongena....54, 61
Mesembryanthemum....48
Mespilus japonica....41, 64
Metrosideros saligna....48
semperflorens....56
Mignonette....175, 296
Mimosa....48, 431
Mimulus moschatus....61
smithi....69
variegatus....69
youngeana....69
Mint....7
Mistletoe....16, 106
Morning Glory....30
Morus multicaulis....67
Mulberry....6, 428
Black....2
Chinese....67
Italian....67
White....2
Musa coccinea....56, 65
paradisaca....64, 65, 426
sapientum....56
vittata....207
Mushroom....74, 379, 417, 449
Mustard Rue....7
Myrtle....431, 439, 456
Myrtus pimenta....56
tomentosa....48, 56, 436
uniflorus....65

N

Nandina domestica....56, 442
Narcissus....305, 331, 332, 380, 454, 457, 474, 481
Nectarine...49, 61, 69, 74, 94, 96, 128, 158, 428, 431
Boston....448

PAGE

Downton....448
Early Newington....448
Elruge....448
Fairchilds....448
New White....448
Red Brown....448
Stanwick....132, 150
Vermash....448
Nelumbium speciosum....130
Nemophila maculata....109
Nepenthe....192
Nepenthes distallatoria....83
sedeni....214
Nerium....439, 440
odorum....132
Nicotiana sanderae....283
Nightshade....15
Nymphea coerulea....135
Nymphea odorata....437

O

Oak....5, 16, 28
Bartram's....11
Black....1
Chestnut....1
English....425, 467
Live....41, 83
Red....1
Spanish....1
Swamp....1
White....1, 470
Willow Leaved....437
Oak Tree....482, 486
Oat....2, 7
Ochra....23
Olea....440
buxifolia....55
europea....46, 55
fragrans....65, 430, 443
Oleander....55, 456, 470, 471
Olive....48, 63, 82, 97
Olive Tree....55
Oncidium papilio....83
Onion....16, 67, 284
Pound....438
Spanish....116
Orange...55, 94, 97, 417, 424, 429, 439
China....442
Florida....218
Mandarine....435, 444
Navel....407
Osage....60, 429, 436
Orange Tree...432, 434, 435, 436, 442, 447, 475, 484

PAGE

Orchid.....73, 244, 251, 253, 260, 261, 264, 271, 275, 276, 281, 282, 286, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 309, 330, 337, 376, 409, 466, 482
Anoectochilus regalis.....141
Brassia laneana.....132
Cattleya.....447, 460
Cattleya harrisoniae alba.....278
Cattleya, Mrs. Eleanor Rice...302
Cattleya schroderae.....286
Cattleya, Warren G. Harding..302
Cymbidium aloifolium.....141
Cypripedium.....460
Cypripedium venustum.....161
Cypripedium curtisi novilio.....286
dendrobium.....377, 447
dendrobium aggregatum.....132
dendrobium cambridgeanum.....132
dendrobium nobile.....207
gongora.....447
laelias cattleya.....460
oncidium.....447
oncidium papilio.....141
phalaenopsis grandiflora.....136
phaelenopsis Harrietta.....460
Purple.....308
stanhopia.....447
Terrestrial.....460
vanda sanderina.....295
Yellow.....308
Ornithogalum.....37
aureum.....435
Ouivirandra fenestralis.....165
Ovieda verticillata.....65
Oxalis.....37, 74
Oyster Plant.....23

P

Pachyphytum bracteosum.....216
Paliurus australis.....12
spina-christi.....12
Palm...82, 97, 218, 240, 252, 260, 261, 264, 266, 271, 275, 279, 280, 281, 291, 297, 308, 470, 475
Bourbon.....435
Date.....48, 407
Fan.....56
Kentia.....296
Sago.....46, 56, 427, 441
Sago, George Washington.....281
Palmetto.....48
Pampelo, Male.....69
Pandanus.....192, 296, 428
furcatus.....214

PAGE

graminifolius.....185
heterocarpus.....214
Lindenhurst.....292
odoratissimus.....48, 64, 65
sanderi.....282, 292
utilis.....56, 426
veitchi.....214
Pansy.....74, 128, 242, 265, 266
Papaver.....37
rhoeas.....68
somniferum.....68
Parsnip.....7, 67
Passiflora alata.....56, 447
aucubifolia.....216
edulis.....78
princeps.....197
racemosa.....197
Passion Flower.....56
Paullinia thalictrifolia.....216
Pavetta.....48
Pea.....2, 7, 15, 16, 54, 66, 67, 74, 378
Indian.....7
Peach....2, 7, 23, 31, 49, 60, 63, 74, 84, 92, 94, 96, 97, 100, 128, 130, 158, 169, 209, 216, 234, 425, 428, 431, 448, 475
Eastburn's Favorite.....65
Fox's.....65
Free Stone.....51, 53
Heath.....51
Lemon Cling.....65
Malacotan.....102
Newington.....2
Preserved.....148
Rodman's Cling.....51, 65
Peach Tree.....472
Pear....7, 23, 60, 61, 74, 75, 83, 92, 96, 100, 104, 150, 158, 171, 192, 193, 204, 205, 207, 208, 209, 210, 234, 240, 284, 311, 425, 428, 430, 431, 440, 442, 449
Alligator.....56
Belle et Bonne.....65
Bergamot.....37
Brandywine.....136
Butter.....53, 130
Chancellor.....136
Doyenne.....37
Doyenne Gris.....51, 63
Kieffer.....223, 417
Kingsessing.....136
Lady Petre.....410
Lawrence.....92
Lodge.....136
Ott.....106, 136

PAGE

Pennsylvania....95
Petre....11, 37, 51, 65, 130, 196
Pound....51
Regnier....130
Schenck....59
Seckel...30, 37, 51, 65, 95, 130, 136, 206, 406, 417, 443, 472
Tyson....136
Vertelongue Panache....65
Winter Beurre....37, 68
Pear Tree....459, 474
Pelargonium....45, 74
Pennyroyal....7
Pentas carnea....73, 96
Peony....37, 45, 284, 286, 287, 296, 305, 326, 338, 379, 417, 454, 474, 482
arborea....67
Chinese....56
Courrone d'Or....297
Duchess de Nemours....297
Edulis Superba....297
Felix Crousse....297
La Fiancee....297
L'Indispensable....297
La Tulipe....297
Louis Van Houtte....297
Mme. Ducel....297
Magnifica....297
Marie Calot....297
Marie Lemoine....297
M. Martin Cahuzac....297
moutan rosea....42
Paul Verdier....297
Rosea Elegans....297
Peony, Tree....305, 342, 369, 454
Pepper....48, 97
Black....63
Green....284
Pepper Tree....432
Black....56
Peristeria elata....297
Persea....56
Petunia....161, 192, 226, 227, 279
Purple....458
Phaius maculatus....141
Phalaenopsis amabilis....73, 112, 141
Philodendron pertusum....149, 168
Phlomis....61
Phlox....37, 56, 192, 226, 319
Annual....37
Drummondi....278
Hardy....171, 227
Paniculata....68

PAGE

Perennial....378
Subulata....458, 485
Phoenix dactyliferea....56, 65
Phormium tenax....48, 56
veitchianum....218
Phylica....48
Pimento....48
myrtus....433
officinalis....433
Pine....31
Chile....83, 97
Dwarf Japanese....139
Norway....31
Screw....56, 82, 97, 426
Weymouth....424
White....441, 470
Pine Tree....455, 476, 482
Pineapple....63, 97
Cayenne....141
Queen....141
Sugar Loaf....141
Pine Apple Plant....56
Pink....30, 56
Pinus....437
canadensis....438
canariensis....92
halapensis....92
longifolia....65
pinea....92
strobus....425, 441
Piper nigrum....56, 64, 65, 205, 435
Pistacia terebinthus....55, 65
Pistachia Tree....63
Pitcairnia....56
corallina....216
Pitcher Plant....83
Pittosporum undulatum....68
Plantain....63, 432
Plantanus....437
Plectranthus fruiticosus....64
punctatus....64
Plum....2, 6, 23, 49, 51, 60, 61, 74, 83, 94, 95, 102, 128, 158, 193, 425, 428, 430, 431
Magnum Bonum....53
Mogul....37
White Egg....37
Yellow Gage....96
Plumbago....37, 74, 446
coccinea....69
larpentae....73, 108
Plumeria alba....64
Poinsettia....385, 401, 417
pulcherrima....78
Polypodium cambricum....185

PAGE

Pomegranate.....55, 63, 83, 193
Double White.....45
Pomegranate Tree.....432
Poplar.....1
Lombardy.....27
Tulip.....470
Poppy, Oriental.....305, 319
Populus dilatata.....27
Portlandia.....436
Potato.....7, 16, 46, 54, 74, 298, 448
Bilboa.....30
Hobarttown.....73, 102
Kidney.....30
Mercer.....95
Spanish.....30
Sweet.....53
Pothos lanceolatus.....48, 56
Primrose.....269, 319
Double Chinese.....126
Hybrid.....485
Primula.....37, 175, 226, 244, 253, 265
chinensis.....281
cortusioides.....69
Double.....47
fimbriata.....279
grandiflora.....279
obconica.....279
sinensis.....74, 378
Prangos.....69
Privet.....15
Chinese.....431
Psophocarpus tetragonolobus.....216
Pteris gilberti.....218
Pterospermum.....433
acerifolium.....64
Pumpkin.....2, 7, 16, 282
Punica alba pleno.....440
Purslane.....7, 15
Pyrethrum.....319
Pyrus japonica.....430

Q

Quercus alba.....11
herterophylla.....11
macrocarpa.....11
olivariformis.....11
phellos.....11
rubra.....11
suber.....56
Quince.....7, 63, 66, 83, 94, 193, 428
Flowering.....61

R

Radish.....66, 67, 284, 297, 448
Turnip.....47

PAGE

Ranunculus.....54, 440
Raspberry.....6, 74, 96, 128, 131, 158, 161, 168, 428
Everbearing.....103
Colonel Wilder.....106
Cushing.....106
Orange.....106
Rhapis flabelliformis.....65
Rhipidodendron.....83
Rhododendron..11, 22, 37, 74, 226, 242, 446, 462, 464, 468, 470, 474, 475, 476, 477, 480, 482, 486
arboreum.....42, 59, 64, 429, 448
catawbiense.....60
fulgida.....42
Hybrid.....477
maximum.....42
nudiflorum.....54
obtusum.....150
ponticum.....54, 55
Rhodostoma gardenioides.....129
Rhubarb.....23, 55, 74, 128, 298
Ribes aureum.....437
Rice.....7
Rock Garden, Japanese.....139
Rodeletia anomala.....158
Rohdea japonica.....205
Rosa devoniensis.....73, 78
microphylla.....58
nivea.....69
noisettia superba.....69
Rose.....30, 36, 56, 65, 70, 84, 94, 128, 146, 175, 192, 227, 241, 242, 249, 252, 253, 260, 264, 265, 266, 271, 275, 276, 283, 284, 286, 291, 296, 308, 319, 326, 328, 329, 338, 340, 346, 369, 377, 378, 379, 380, 403, 409, 428, 435, 446, 454, 466, 467, 478
American Beauty.....226, 250
Banksia Yellow.....54
Belle Siebrecht.....271
Bengal.....37, 74
Bourbon.....37, 60, 74
Boursault.....54
Cabbage, Monthly.....69
Climbing..37, 305, 320, 463, 476, 483
Comtesse de Frigneuse....226, 250
Cornelia.....300
Daily.....55
D'Angier's Perpetual.....78
Duchess of Wellington.....320
Duke of Connaught.....234
Evergreen Gem.....278

PAGE

Francis Bennett....226, 250
Gardenia....278
Gloire Lyonnaise....283
Grand Perpetual....78
Greville....50, 426, 434
Gruss an Teplitz....282
Hadley....297
Hoosier Beauty....297
Hybrid China....141
Hybrid Tea....225, 305, 320, 483
Hybrid Perpetual....74, 141
Isabella Gray....141, 149
Jersey Beauty....278
Jonkheer J. L. Mock....297
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria....297
Killarney....297
Killarney Queen....320
La France....226, 250
Lee's Crimson Perpetual....78
Los Angeles....320
Madame Butterfly....300
Madame Caroline Testout....266
Madame Gabrielle Luizette....235
Manda's Triumph....278
Mrs. Jardine....285
Mrs. John Laing....251
Mrs. Pierpont Morgan....270
Moss....141
Multiflora....37
My Maryland....297
Noisette....37, 74
Ophelia....297
Papa Gontier....226, 250
Perle des Jardins....226, 250
Perpetual White....78
Pink American Beauty....265
Provence....60
Puritan....226, 250
Queen of Edgeley....280
Radiance....320
Red Janet....300
Souvenir de Wooton....253, 264
Striped....141
Sunset....237
Sweet Briar....37
Tea....37, 74, 141, 434, 440
The Bride....226, 244, 250
Tree....437
Variegated....141
W. F. Bennett....242
Yellow Tea....65
Rosemary....431
Rubber, Indian....63
Rudbeckia hirta....51

PAGE

Ruellia....37, 52, 56
persisifolia....45
Ruta Baga....67
Rye....2, 7, 55

S

Saccharum officinarum....56
Sage....7
Three Colored....56
Tree....431
Sago....63, 82
Saintpauli ionantha....276
Saladings....7
Salisburia....28
Salvia....37
Salvia speciosa....446
splendens....61, 226
tricolor....56
Sanchezia nobilis glaucophylla....208
Saponaria....37
officinalis....69
Sarracenia puppurea....56
Sassafras Tree....1, 477
Schizanthus....37
Schomburgkia tibicinus....132
Sciadocalyx warscewiczi....150
Scilla....332
maritima....78
Scolymus hispanica....99
Scorzonera....99
Selaginella....192, 240
caulescens....194
lyalli....185
Sempervivum arboreum....56
Serissa foetida....65
Shaddock....41, 69, 428, 432, 436, 439
Shaddock Tree....435, 442, 447
Shellbark, Perkiomen....130
Smilax....308
Snapdragon....409
Snowball....30
Snowdrop....332
Solanacae....376
Solanum aviculare....160
capsicastrum....162
laciniatum....160
Sonerila margaritacae....160
Sorrel Tree....470
Soy Bean....129
Sparmannia....433
africana....47
Spear Flower....79
Spinach....38, 297
New Zealand....438
Spinage....438

PAGE

Spirea....37, 298
hypericifolia....54
prunifolia....107
reevesiana....106
Spruce, Norway....427
Spruce Tree....482
Squash....2, 7, 15
Cocoanut....67
Giraumon d'Athene....67
Giraumon Turban....67
Malaga....66
Staphylea....61
Stenocarpus cuninghami....107
Stephanophysum baikiei....167
Sterculia....433
Stewartia....48
Stock....56
Stock Gilly Flower....47
Stokesia cyanea....282
Strawberry..2, 6, 23, 46, 49, 53, 55, 74, 94, 128, 158, 167, 192, 216, 292, 428
Alpine....185
Buist's Early May....448
Buist's Prize....448
Great American....221
Hovey's....131, 448
Keen's....448
Sharpless....221
Strawberry Tree....56
Strelitzia....48
pumila....56
reginea....45, 429
Stromanthe sanguinea....160
Styrax....48
Sugar Cane....48, 56, 63, 65, 82, 432
Sunflower....30
Swainsonia galegifolia....78
Sweet Bay....431
Sweet Gum....16
Sweet Pea....285, 286, 290, 378, 379
Sweet William....320
Sycamore....470
Symphoria racemosa....437
Symphoricarpos racemosa....437

T

Tanzy....7
Tarragon....38
Taxiodium distichum....11
Taxus adpressa....107
dovastoni....107
pendula....107
sinensis....56
Tea....48, 63, 97
Bohea....45
Green....45
South Sea....431
Tea Plant....56, 82
Tea Tree....432
Bohea....56
Tecoma....13
Tempeltonia glauca....129
Testudinaria....48
elephantipes....46, 216, 428
Tetragonia expansa....438
Thalictrum....469
Thea assamica....128
bohea....56
viridis....205
Thistle, Canada....61
Thorn, Christ....12
Thunbergia....48, 431
fragrans....205
laurifolia....152
mysorensis....148
Thuya articulata....92
australis....92
napalensis....92
occidentalis....429
orientalis....429
orientalis compacta....158
Thrysacanthus rutilans....143
schomburgkianum....143
Tilia....425, 437
americana....425
europaea....425
Tomato....23, 38, 128
Acme....223
Lorillard....253
Paragon....223
Tradescantia fluminensis....207
repens vittata....207
Tree, City Street....377
Country Place....377
Evergreen....378
Nut Bearing....377
Shade....377
Trevesia palmata....165
Trichosporum grandiflorum....129
miniata....136
Tropaeolum azureum....141
minus....132
violaeflorum....141
Trumpet Creeper....13
Tsuga canadensis....26
Tulip...30, 37, 47, 54, 70, 74, 128, 226, 241, 242, 244, 319, 378, 380, 431, 437, 457, 467, 469, 482

PAGE

Tulip Tree....482, 486
Tumeric....63
Turnip....7, 55, 67, 74, 282
Turnip, Dutch....66
Tweedia....446

U

Ulmus....437
Uraria speciosa....83

V

Verbena....37, 59, 70, 84, 128, 161, 171, 175, 226, 227, 385
Verbena melindres....61
triphylla....431
Veronica....319
andersoni....121
Viburnum....433
carlesi....483
lucidum....443
tinus....69
Victoria regia....75, 116, 130, 141, 369, 387
Vinca....446
Viola....319
Violet....271, 474
Virgilia capensis....64
lutea....429
Vitis vinifera muscat blanc hatif....79
Volkameria japonica....61
Vriesia zebrina....205

W

Walnut....1, 2, 5, 6
Black....23
English....94, 130
Walnut Tree....428
Wampee Tree....434
Weigela rosea....107
Westringia rosmariniformis....56, 65
Wheat....2, 7, 25
French....7
Whortleberry....2
Willow....23
Weeping....30, 478
Yellow....18
Willow Tree....470
Wisteria....409, 466, 472, 473
sinensis alba....160
Wormwood....7

Y

Yam, Japanese....141
Yew....31, 458, 465
Chinese....56
Yucca....48, 444
aloifolia....56
arborea....435
gloriosa....56

Z

Zamia....428
fulgens....56
horrida....56, 65
pungens....65
Zauschaneria californica....126
Zebra Plant....426
Zinnia....37, 70, 328, 340
Zizyphus....12
Zygopetalum....100

Date Due

Due	Returned	Due	Returned

A history of the Pennsylvania sci
80.9 B789h C.2
3 1262 03128 9928

80.9
B 789h
c.2
HUME COLLECTION